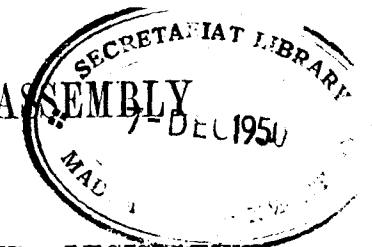


MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES



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

21st to 26th and 28th March, 18th to 20th and 22nd April 1949.

Volume XIX (Nos. 1-11).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Monday, 21st March 1949.

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	1-24
II Point of information re leakage of University Examination Question Papers	97-100 24-25
III Voting of Demands for Grants for 1949-50— <i>cont.</i> — Demand XIV—Police— <i>cont.</i>	25-95
IV Motion under Rule 15 (3) of the Assembly Rules	95-96

Tuesday, 22nd March 1949.

I Questions and Answers	101-124
II Voting of Demands for Grants for 1949-50— (1) Demand VII—Other Taxes and Duties	195-196 124-156
(2) Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift	156-194

Wednesday, 23rd March 1949.

I Questions and Answers	197-212
II Voting of Demands for Grants for 1949-50— <i>cont.</i> — (1) Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift— <i>cont.</i>	213-237
(2) Demand XXI—Industries	238-271
III Government Bill—The Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	271-286

Thursday, 24th March 1949.

I Questions and Answers	287-296
II Motion under Rule 15 (3) of the Assembly Rules	297-298
III Discussion on the charged items in the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1948-49	298-308
IV Voting of Demands for Grants for 1949-50— <i>cont.</i> — (1) Demand XXI—Industries— <i>cont.</i>	308-322
(2) Demand VIII—Irrigation	322-326
V Papers placed on the table of the House	326

CONTENTS

Friday, 25th March 1949.

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	327-346
	409
II Leakage of Madras University Examination Papers	346-348
III Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1948-49—	
(1) Demand I—Land Revenue	348-373 ✓
(2) Demand II—Provincial Excise and other Grants	373-391
IV Budget for the year 1949-50—Voting of Demands for Grants—	
Demand VIII—Irrigation—cont.	392-408

Saturday, 26th March 1949.

I Questions and Answers	411-427
II Adjournment Motions—	
(1) Leakage of Question Papers	427-429
(2) Communication of grounds of detention to Detenus	429-431
III Voting of Demands for Grants for 1949-50—cont.—	
(1) Demand VIII—Irrigation—cont.	431-464
(2) Demand I—Land Revenue	464-490 ✓

Monday, 28th March 1949.

I Questions and Answers	491-525
	580-620
II Voting of Demands for Grants for 1949-50—cont.	525-579

Monday, 18th April 1949.

I Questions and Answers	621-646
	706-709
II Statement by ex-Ministers	646-656
III (a) Message from the Governor	656
(b) Message from Sri M. G. Naidu	656
(c) Message from Council	656
IV Scope of Rule 45 of the Madras Assembly Rules	656-658
V Government Bills—	
(1) The Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949	658-673
(2) The Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949	673-680
(3) The Tanjore Chatram Endowments (Utilization) Amendment Bill, 1949	680-701
(4) The West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Bill, 1949	701-702
VI Non-official Bill—	
The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1947)	702-705*
VII Papers placed on the table of the House	705

CONTENTS

Tuesday, 19th April 1949.

	PAGES
I Questions and Answers	711-747
	811-849
II Request for half-hour debate on Extension of Madras Harbour.	748-749
III Government Motions—	
(1) Motion under Rule 111 (3) of the Madras Assembly Rules	749
(2) Motion under Rule 77 (2) of the Madras Assembly Rules.	749-750
IV Bills—	
(1) The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949	750-755
(2) The Madras Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949	756-764
(3) The Madras Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949.	764-795
	850-852
V Half-hour debates on—	
(1) The Madras Public Safety Act	795-803
(2) Madras Harbour Extension	803-810

Wednesday, 20th April 1949.

I Questions and Answers	853-863
	875-923
II Message from the Council	863-864
III Half-an-hour debate on Food Rationing in Tanjore district	864-865
	867-874
IV The Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1949)	865-866

Friday, 22nd April 1949.

I Questions and Answers	925-977
	999-1009
II Motion under Rule 80 of the Madras Assembly Rules	977-980
III Government Bills—	
(1) The Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1949)	981-997
	1009-1012
(2) The Madras Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949—	
cont.	997
	998
IV Prorogation of the House	

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 21st March 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Alleged denial of public holidays to the officers of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 960 Q.—SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN (on behalf of Srimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have given any instruction to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board to deny the officers the public holidays;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what the reason is for this order; and

(c) whether the Government propose to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Government Order, if any, relating to the above matter?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) No.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

Deterioration of buses running in the City of Madras.

* 961 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the buses that are running in the City of Madras have already deteriorated in every respect; and

(-b) if so, how the Government propose to keep up the prestige, efficiency, cheapness in service and comfort to the travelling public?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) None of the buses has deteriorated in every respect. There is a programme of maintenance and overhaul which enables all buses being kept in good order.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“If the buses are not deteriorating in every respect, have they not deteriorated in some respects, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It may be, Sir, when they have run on an average 30,000 miles, there will be some deterioration in some respects.”

[21st March 1949]

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that some of the buses while running on the roads cause a lot of nuisance by making a lot of noise? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ When motor cars and motor buses run on the streets some little noise is inevitable.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that when you travel in these public buses, almost every part of them makes noise except the horn? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ It is an old joke, Sir, and I take it so.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—“ May I know why 30 to 40 per cent of the buses are always in the shed without running on the roads? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ We have just now some surplus buses in the city. We have about 320 buses while the requirements of the city are much less than that. We are trying to utilize the buses in the mufassal routes also.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ Are the Government aware that the people have not the advantages of cheapness and comfort which they expected from nationalization? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ We maintain that we have given more comfort to the passengers. In the matter of seating capacity and the luxury of cushions, etc., these buses are certainly better than the buses which were previously running on the roads. With regard to cheapness, we never claimed we would give them free rides.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“ Arising out of the answer that some of the buses that are now available with the Government will be plying on suburban routes, am I to understand that the Government contemplate extension of nationalization? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ It is not any extension of nationalization, but these buses will be running along with the other buses for some time. We shall see how they fare with the other buses running there.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Of late, Sir, a vulgar practice has been growing among conductors of whistling in all kinds of ways to annoy the lady passengers. Will the Hon. Minister take steps to see that these conductors are instructed either to ring the bell or whistle with the whistle? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ This is the first time that a complaint of this nature has been made. There are 15 members on the City Transport Advisory Committee of whom Mr. Raza Khan is one. I am sure these 15 members will take cognizance of this and deal with the question.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI:—“ In view of the erroneous impression entertained by the Government, regarding the

[21st March 1949]

sufficiency of the buses in the city, will the Government see that the several parts of the city which require the bus services are served by increasing the number of routes? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Certainly it is our desire that every part of the city whether in the north or the south should be served by the City Transport buses. The hon. Member Mr. Rajamannar Chetti who is also a member of the City Transport Advisory Committee may usefully take up this question at the next meeting of the Committee.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“ When the bell in the bus fails to work, is it bad on the part of the conductor to whistle for stopping the bus when it is required by the passengers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I do not know, Sir. It seems to be a technical matter. I am unable to give an off-hand answer to the point.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ Is it a fact that the diesel oil used in the buses is an impure one? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ That does not arise out of this question.”

Landslide on the Coonoor-Ootacamund Ghat Road.

* 962Q.—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY (on behalf of Sri K. Bokkai Gowder): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a huge landslide on Coonoor-Ootacamund Ghat Road at Valley-View which has rendered the road unfit for traffic;

(b) how long the road has been kept blocked and when it will be cleared for use; and

(c) whether it is a fact that dead bodies in the debris have not yet been salvaged?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ (a) & (b) Yes; there was a huge landslide on 20th November 1948 which completely damaged the road for a distance of over 100 feet and blocked traffic. Through traffic on the road was resumed on 20th January 1949. Till then diversion was arranged via Davershola road.

“ (c) There were three deaths as a result of this landslide, two on the spot and one after removal to the hospital. Of the two who died on the spot one was a girl aged about 12 years and the other is said to be a boy aged about 13 years. The dead body of the girl was extricated on the same day but that of the boy has not been removed so far as it was caught completely under a huge rock. This rock which formed part of the debris is being blasted slowly. It is not possible to get at the dead body of the boy until the entire boulder is broken and cleared away and by the time this is done the body would probably have decomposed beyond recognition. The District Magistrate, the Nilgiris, has instructed the

[21st March 1949]

Divisional Engineer (Highways) and the Assistant Engineer (Highways), Ootacamund, to expedite the blasting of the rock and recover the dead body and any other properties to be found thereunder."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"May I inform the Government that the body has been subsequently found and buried. As a result of this landslide two poor families have lost the two male members on whom they were depending and most of their property. Will the Government consider doing something to help these poor families?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"This calamity was caused by an act of nature. I do not know whether the Government would be justified in considering the suggestion of the hon. Member. Anyhow we can call for a report from the Collector and then examine it."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Is it not the duty of the Government to keep the road free from landslides and when people living by the side of the road suffer damage, are not the Government liable in torts to pay damage to the victims?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The law of torts and liability under it is a matter of high legal opinion. I am not competent to answer the question, Sir."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that this landslide is not due entirely to the act of God, but it is also due to the intensive grow more food campaign which caused the accident?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have no information about it, with regard to this particular spot where the accident occurred."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"As there are still many more rocks very near the place where the accident took place, will the Government consider doing something so that they may not also fall on the road and damage it?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I shall ask the Divisional Engineer to look into this, Sir."

Alleged instructions regarding recruitment of a particular community.

* 963 Q.—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have issued confidential instructions to Provincial and District officials to the effect that candidates of a particular community should not be recruited until further orders?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"According to the orders issued in 1947, Muslims are entitled to 1 out of every 14 vacancies in services and posts to which recruitment is made on communal

[21st March 1949]

basis. It is a fact that instructions have been issued that in services and posts to which the communal rotation rule applies and in which Muslims are now over-represented, no further recruitment of Muslims should be made until their over-representation is set right or equalized."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Hon. Minister please read out the Government Order every word of it?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Has it not been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and communicated to hon. Members already?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not quite sure, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether that Government Order is fair, Sir? Simply because there was over-representation in the past, why should new recruits and young men be denied opportunities to enter the services, be they Muslims or any other community?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There were two factors with regard to this question. One was the political condition prevailing in the country. There was also the fact whether it was desirable to keep this over-representation and over-weightage of this particular community in this particular security service."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The answer given by the Hon. Minister is that there were two factors. I do not wish to take up one factor. But regarding the other factor, that over-representation is affecting the rights of other minority communities and backward communities, may I ask whether this factor is being considered in the case of other people who are over-represented in one department or another?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I stated two conditions. One is complementary to the other: political unrest in the country and weightage of a particular community. If in the opinion of the Government weightage for certain other communities in certain other services is also detrimental to the security of the State, perhaps similar instructions will be issued."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know how the hon. Member got the information about the circular which is of a confidential nature, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Perhaps when hon. Members found that for certain services there was no recruitment from the Muslim community, they naturally inferred that some such instructions must have been issued by the Government to the heads of departments."

[21st March 1949]

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I ask whether this policy of the Government which amounts to victimization of certain communities for political reasons is in consonance with the conception of the State as a secular State? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It all depends on the interpretation put upon it. If it is victimization, of course, it is not in consonance with the conception of a secular State. If it is equalization or communal justice, then it is perfectly justified."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" In the process of equalization in the services, will the Government always bear in mind the paucity of Harijans in the services, Sir? "

11-15 a.m. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Certainly, Sir. Harijans are now having 2 out of 14 places and every possible occasion will be taken to recruit as many suitable Harijans as are available."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I request the Hon. Minister to give up fencing himself between these two points, and not adhere to these two points which I suppose, he believes, are interdependent, in answering this question? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not quite catch the question, Sir, of the hon. Member. I do not know whether the Hon. Speaker will be able to enlighten me on the question. But on our part there is neither fencing nor mincing of the matter, Sir."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, the Hon. Minister mentioned two conditions. Is it not a fact that these two conditions apply to the other sections of the Hindu community also in view of the R.S.S. activities and their over-representation in certain services? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think, Sir, it arises, because the R.S.S. activities are entirely different."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Sir, instead of trying to take shelter under the plea of over-representation, security of the State and things of that sort, will it not be better for him to state definitely and categorically, ' We are in power and we have every right to stop recruitment of Muslims in the services ', so that there may be no doubt in the minds of the Muslims, on this matter? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am afraid, Sir, that the hon. Member has not understood our point of view correctly. Things are not being done either covertly or clandestinely. It is not a fact that simply because we are in power, we want to victimize any particular community, and thereby disturb the peaceful condition in the Province. But in view of the political unrest then prevailing, it was imperative on the part of the Government to take such measures."

21st March 1949]

MR. L. C. PAIS:—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any possibility or probability of the Government Order being extended specifically to the Indian Christian community also? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that Muslims are more anxious to support the secular State than even some of the Hindu members who belong to the R.S.S., the Communists and the Black shirts? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am very glad, Sir, that the hon. Member is paying a great tribute to the Muslim community of this Province."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" As a corollary to the policy just now enunciated by the Hon. Leader of the House, will the Government consider the desirability of giving instructions to the members of the Public Service Commission to enlist only members of the Harijan community who are least represented in all the services, so as to level up their representation with that of other communities in the Government services? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Apart from the acceptability of this proposition to this House and to the general public, we are giving all concessions to the Harijan candidates in all the services and in other matters also. So far as the Police department is concerned, I will be able to touch some of those points in the debate that will ensue later; but the pity is that suitable Harijan candidates are not forthcoming."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not time that the Government retrace their steps and change this policy in view of the fact—and as my hon. Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao has pointed out—that the Muslims have declared themselves loyal to the State and are more anxious to support the State than perhaps some sections of the Hindu community itself, and thus show to that community that their attitude is not one of hostility, but is one of accommodation and of goodwill? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Some little time must be allowed to the Government to see whether their declarations and practices tally with each other, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" May I know, Sir, whether the circular in question contemplates also promotions? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" No, Sir, it does not affect promotions at all. It affects only direct recruitment."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government have the testimony of no less a person than the Hon. the Deputy Prime Minister of India that the Muslims all over this country have kept peaceful conditions and in view of the changed circumstances, will the Government reconsider the matter and cancel the instructions? "

[21st March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This is only for a temporary period, Sir, and these instructions have no finality either. But we will have to consider whether the time has come to take stock of the position and to see whether we can cut short the temporary period."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"May I ask the Government whether from certain district representations have been received stating that the Muslim constables in that district is about 65 per cent of the total strength, and if so, what steps the Government propose to take to bring down that percentage to the level of representation by the other communities?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not aware of the representations having been made by certain districts, but it is a fact, Sir, that in certain districts, the Muslim representation in the Police department and in the other subordinate services is well over 65 per cent."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, in answer to a supplementary question regarding Harijan candidates, the Hon. Minister was pleased to reply that suitable candidates are not forthcoming and I suppose that this will apply also to backward communities. May I know, Sir, whether non-availability of suitable candidates means, that there are no candidates possessing the requisite qualification? What does he mean by non-availability, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It means, not only non-availability of candidates with academic qualifications necessary for recruitment, but there are also other factors, such as suitability to the post, which is to be judged by the opinion of the head of the department."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask the Government, whether it is not really better to wipe off the problem by striking at its roots, namely, the abolition of the principle of communal representation in the services?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir, I do not think that will be a proper solution of the problem."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that our Government are more fair to Muslims, than what the Pakistan Government in the Pakistan Provinces are towards non-Muslims?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I am not officially aware of the treatment meted out to non-Muslims in the Pakistan Provinces, except from what I am able to gather from the cursory reports from the newspapers. But I know, Sir, that Muslims are being favoured better here than perhaps non-Muslims in the Pakistan State."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Apart from the reduction of Muslim representation in the services as contemplated in the Government Order and in view of the complete stoppage of recruitment of Muslims in the Police department, are not the

[21st March 1949]

Government making the Muslims in this Province realize that they are a separate entity by themselves, by this attitude of theirs?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Until yesterday they were talking as a separate entity but only now to-day, I am glad they are forgetting that difference and speaking in this manner. So also it will take sometime for the Government to forget it, Sir."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that the loyalty of the Muslims in the Indian Union has been tested and proved to be true in recent times, will not the Government think it necessary to recruit that particular section of the people who are best fitted for the police force?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When the time is propitious, we will certainly reconsider the matter, but that time must come, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the generosity of the Government towards the Harijan community and in view of the fact that there is no member in the Public Service Commission belonging to the Harijan community to realize our obstacles or handicaps, will the Government consider the desirability of relaxing some of the rules that stand in the way of Harijan recruitment?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Various concessions are already been given to Harijan candidates and what exactly the hon. Member wants by asking for a relaxation of the rules, I am unable to understand, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"In issuing these instructions restricting the recruitment of a particular community in a particular department, have the Government taken special care to see that the efficiency of the department is not affected?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Certainly, Sir, we see to it that the efficiency of the department is not allowed to suffer by reason of this circular. I have already stated that with regard to promotions, this rule does not apply. The usual rules apply to promotions in the department and it is only with regard to direct recruitment alone we have issued instructions to stop temporarily."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that the Public Service Commission expects the same standard from the Harijans, as from other advanced communities in the matter of selection, and if that is so, will the Government consider the desirability of suggesting to the Public Service Commission that in making selections, they should not insist on the same standard from Harijans, as they insist upon other advanced communities?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even according to the existing rules, there is a lowering of academic standards

[21st March 1949]

in the case of Harijans, Sir. Where the B.A. qualification is prescribed for other communities, it is only intermediate or S.S.L.C. that is required from the Harijan community."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I suggest, Sir, that the less that these questions are debated on the floor of the House the better? "

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the statement of the Hon. Minister that in the case of Harijans, the qualifications have been reduced, does it not follow that the Public Service Commission cannot, strictly speaking, expect the same standard from the Harijan candidates, who are less qualified than candidates from other communities for the same post, and therefore they must adjust their expectations accordingly? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Now-a-days they have vastly improved, Sir, and they will be all right in the course of the next few years."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Arising out of an answer given to a supplementary question, the Hon. Minister said that the possession of a mere University degree would not entitle a Harijan to secure a post in the service, but that certain other factors, such as suitability, etc., will also be taken into consideration. May I know, Sir, that one of the other factors include nepotism also? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If the hon. Member will be pleased by my saying ' Yes,' I will have no objection. But it is not so. There is no nepotism or favouritism or prejudice shown by the members of the Public Service Commission in the matter of selection of Sub-Inspectors or other officers in the Police department. Suitability means, vision of the eye, physical fitness, chest measurements, height and all those things."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, while one condition may be complementary to the other, both these conditions are not complementary to the Muslim community and in view of this, will the Hon. Minister realize that until he withdraws this Government Order he cannot expect happy co-operation from the Muslims? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" For the present, the Government Order will not be withdrawn, Sir. But I shall await its developments in the future."

The revised communal Government Order.

* 964 Q.—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether the revised communal Government Order is followed from any particular date; and

(b) whether there are any exceptions to this revised communal Government Order?

21st March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (a) Yes. From the date of issue of the Government Order, viz., 21st November 1947.

" (b) The Communal Government Order does not apply to certain technical services and to certain posts on low scales of pay."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" May I know, Sir, the technical posts which are exempt from the application of the communal Government Order? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" There are quite a large number of them, for example, the Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service, the Madras Government Press Subordinate Service, The Madras Inferior Services, and so on. There are also a number of other services and the list is not exhaustive."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" In view of the fact, Sir, that the backward communities in the revised communal Government Order are allotted only two seats, whereas eight seats are allotted to the Non-Brahmins, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of revising that Government Order so as to increase the representation of backward communities according to their population? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Till November 21st, 1947 the backward communities were not treated separately from the general Non-Brahmins. They are practically speaking somewhere between zero per cent and nine per cent. Now their representation is 2 out of 14. So it is a big jump, Sir."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Apart from political activities of Muslims, may I ask whether this allotment of one seat out of 14 in the case of Muslims is fair and just, while other communities are represented according to their population strength? Are there not other communities whose population is less than that of the Muslims, while they are given more representation in the services? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, the Muslims in the Province are between 7 and 8 per cent of the total population perhaps it is 7.3 per cent. This works out to about 1 out of 14 and we have given this proportion of representation in the services to the Muslim community. When compared to other communities this is not unjust, Sir. Perhaps there are a number of other communities included in the majority community, and how that majority community is sub-divided among themselves, need not affect the Muslim community as a whole in this Province."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, Sir, that certain qualifications are necessary for some technical posts, may I know whether the Labour Officers also

11.30 a.m.

[21st March 1949]

come under this technical category or whether only academic degrees are taken into consideration by the Public Service Commission and whether any instructions have been issued to them regarding the selection of Labour Officers? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It is a detailed question. The hon. Member may put a separate question. ”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ If the Government are sincerely anxious, Sir, to pull up the backward non-Brahmans and Harijans, may I ask, whether it will not be better to revise the communal Government Order so as to give three seats each to these people out of 14 seats? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ When there is a popular demand for such a revision the Government will certainly consider the suggestion. Only in November 1947 was this order revised and perhaps we will have to wait for sometime. ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ The Hon. the Minister has stated, Sir, that they have given two seats to the backward communities where it was zero previously, as if it is a matter of grace, and throwing some pittance. I want to insist, Sir, as a matter of right the backward communities should get a sufficient number. I want to know, Sir, on what basis they have adopted the two seats for the backward communities, is it according to the population or is it on any other basis? Another question . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Let the Hon. Minister answer this question first. ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ When certain new concessions are being given to the backward communities, Sir, there is no point in saying that we are trying to throw some crumbs of patronage to the backward communities. In order to alleviate their condition we have revised the communal Government Order and we have also provided for many scholarships. We are trying our best to see that they take a legitimate share in the administration of the Province. ”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Harijans were recruited in the due proportion as stated in the Government Order from the coming into effect of the Government Order? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I take it, Sir, that they have been recruited wherever suitable candidates were available. In certain cases more than the quota reserved for them have been recruited and in certain other services perhaps they could not get the necessary number of suitable candidates. ”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“ In view of the fact that the backward community bogey was created by interested persons

21st March 1949]

and Press, may I know, Sir, whether the Government will abolish the system completely and whether they will recruit people wholly on merit in the interests of the efficiency of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ No, Sir. ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ Now, Sir, there are two seats allotted to the backward communities out of the eight seats allotted to the non-Brahman Hindus generally. May I know, Sir, whether the backward community will be permitted to compete for the other seats also in addition to these two seats? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Unfortunately, Sir, the present communal Government Order is a water-tight compartment and unless some other community is willing to give up its place they can only get two out of the 14 seats. ”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: “ You can take the Muslim quota! ”

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ In view of the fact that the operation of the revised communal Government Order for nearly one-and-a-half years has not reduced the controversy or heartburning or whatever it is, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of abolishing this bone of contention for all time? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ We do not propose to remove the bones of contention, Sir. ”

MR. L. C. PAIS:—“ In view of the avowed policy of this Government to infuse security and confidence in the minds of the minorities will the Hon. Minister consider that the new quota of one seat out of 14 in the place of two out of 12 assigned to the Christians and Muslims will adversely affect their attitude towards this Government? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ It is a very difficult proposition, Sir. The backward communities want it on a population basis and likewise the Harijans also want it on a population basis and certain other communities like the Muslims and the Christians want a weightage much beyond their population percentage. For the time being I suppose the present communal Government Order can stand. ”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ In view of the fact that the Hon. the Minister has been saying that suitability is one of the qualifications in the selection, may I know what the Hon. Minister means by saying ‘ suitability ’, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I was never a member of the Madras Public Service Commission, Sir, and I do not know their method of judging a man's suitability. ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are considering any proposals to revise the communal Government Order so as to allot three seats each to the backward Hindus and Harijans? ”

[21st March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government at present, Sir."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will it not be advisable on the part of the Government as soon as vacancies arise to appoint a backward Hindu non-Brahman and a Harijan as members in the Public Service Commission?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"For another four or five years there will be no vacancy in the Public Service Commission, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"In view of the fact that the whole spirit of the communal Government Order is to pull up the backward communities, is it not necessary, Sir, to review the communal Government Order so as to give more seats to the backward communities and depressed communities than giving seats to Brahmans and the upper-class non-Brahmans who are sufficiently advanced?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Having taken stock of the situation, Sir, in 1947 the Government have issued the Government Order and it is too premature to revise it now."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"With regard to the statement made by the Hon. the Leader of the House, Sir, that he was never in the Public Service Commission and therefore he does not know what they mean by 'suitability' may I know how he defends the action of the Commission in these matters. May I know also, Sir, whether and how the Government are satisfied that the working of the Public Service Commission is all right?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Three impartial gentlemen are appointed, Sir, as Chairman and Members of the Commission. They interview the candidates and select them and as a matter of course the Government accept all their recommendations. If for instance the Government differ from the judgment of the Commission, then the Leader of the Opposition will certainly say that the Government is interfering with the activities of the Commission and that it is very undesirable. So, Sir, in the best interest of the administration, it is better that we leave the Public Service Commission to itself and allow them to make their own selections."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether in view of the very large percentage of weavers Koppulavellamas in Vizagapatnam district, they will be given special representation in the seats allotted to the non-Brahmans?"

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Will the Hon. the Minister give us an assurance and tell us whether the Government are satisfied with the working of the present Public Service Commission?"

21st March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know, whether he is asking for opinion or information from the Government, Sir; if it is a question of opinion, we are more than satisfied with their working."

Production of mill and handspun yarn

* 965 Q.—**SRI S. NAGAPPA:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the production of yarn per month in the Province (i) mill and (ii) hand-spun?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (i) The average monthly production of mill-made yarn in the Province during 1948 was about 42,400 bales.

" (ii) The production of handspun yarn in the seven Government Intensive Khadi Centres is about 18,600 lb. on the average per month. No figures of the quantities of hand-spun yarn produced by spinners in other areas or by those who have the yarn spun by them woven into cloth for their own use are available."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether the Government are able to cope up with the demand for mill yarn with the supply from this Province and if not, may I know from which Province the Government are importing yarn?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This question has been answered a number of times. I pass on to the next question."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this a very important question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Probably the hon. Member was absent. This question has come up before the House a number of times. I can't allow any more time."

District Inspectors in the Local Fund Audit Department.

* 966 Q.—**ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR** (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many District Inspectors (both permanent and officiating) are there in the Local Fund Audit Department;

(b) the communities to which these Inspectors belong; and

(c) of these, how many are Tamilians and how many are Andhras?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) There are 26 permanent and 3 temporary posts of District Inspectors in the Local Fund Accounts Department. But including those who are on leave or on deputation there are 50 persons holding the posts of District Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts in a substantive or officiating capacity.

[21st March 1949]

"(b) There are 9 non-Brahmans, 5 Christians and 36 Brahmanas.

"(c) Thirty-two are Tamilians and six are Andhras."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"What about the Harijans, Sir? There is not even a single Harijan found there."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"These posts are filled on promotion, Sir, and there is no direct recruitment for these posts. All the clerks in the subordinate services who are eligible will be promoted. Possibly there was no suitable Harijan candidate fit for promotion."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister, Sir, am I to understand that even to the subordinate services the Harijans are not recruited but they are filled up by promotion?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In May 1948, Sir, applications were called for 58 posts of clerks as shown below:—

Non-Brahman Hindus	...	...	...	...	28
Harijans	...	...	...	...	11
Backward communities	...	...	...	...	9
Brahmanas	...	...	...	...	3
Muslims	...	...	...	...	5
Anglo-Indians and Christians	...	...	...	...	2
					58

It was also stated then that if qualified and suitable candidates were not successful at the competitive examination up to the number specified for each community the successful candidates belonging to the communities next in order of rotation according to the communal rule would be recruited."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to take early steps to see that sufficient number of Harijans are recruited to this department with the necessary concessions?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This has to be examined, Sir, a little carefully because it is a rather technical department."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I ask him, Sir, to consider the desirability of raising the number of posts that are available to the Andhras as contrasted with the Tamilian officers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think, Sir, they are all appointed on promotion and not on direct recruitment. The seniority of the subordinate services cannot be overlooked in order to equalize the proportional claims of linguistic areas or to satisfy the communal rule."

21st March 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Am I to understand, Sir, that, out of the 7 candidates appointed, there is not even a single Harijan candidate who could compete with the other candidates; and, if so, may I know what was the examination and who were the examiners?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"A separate question may be put."

Selection of students for admission to the Madras Medical College in 1948.

* 967 Q.—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: Will the 11-45 a.m.
Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many students were selected in the year 1948 for admission to the Madras Medical College, by the Selection Committee;

(b) how many of the students selected as per the original list, did not join the college and how these vacancies were filled up; and

(c) whether these vacancies were filled up on communal basis?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) The Selection Committee made the selections for admissions to all the 109 seats available for Provincial candidates in the Madras Medical College.

"(b) & (c) Two of the selected candidates did not join the college and these vacancies were filled up on communal basis."

MRS. RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that, on account of the poor quality of the students selected by this Selection Committee, the medical services have deteriorated to a large extent?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir. The best students from the different communities are selected."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have been suggesting for a very long time that in the selection of students to the Medical College, there should be personal interview so that the fitness of the candidates for selection may be known. I know, as a matter of fact, there are people who are physically unfit for this serious study in the Medical College have been selected. May I know what steps the Government have taken to interview the candidates?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There are a very large number of applicants, and interviewing them all will become a very difficult affair—interviewing as many as 1,208 applicants as we had this year."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTIYAR:—"While I realize the laborious work in interviewing hundreds of students,

[21st March 1949]

may I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister does not realize the importance of the interview in view of the situation described by my Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I do recognize that interview is the best method of selection. That is the method adopted in the medical schools in Britain. But considering the practical difficulties in the way of interviewing so many candidates, that method has not so far been adopted."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"If the number of candidates is too large at the beginning, may I suggest to the Government to consider the desirability of making a provisional selection before interview and then interview double or treble the number of times, and then make the final selection?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I shall have that suggestion considered, Sir."

Selection of candidates by the Madras Public Service Commission.

* 968 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the average number of candidates the Madras Service Commission generally selects annually;

(b) the total number of applications received by the Madras Service Commission for the last three years, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49;

(c) how many from each of the linguistic Provinces;

(d) how many are from Rayalaseema; and

(e) how many of them are Harijans?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (a) to (e) The information is not readily available and the Government consider that the time and labour involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the advantage gained."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Are the Government aware that the time taken by the Service Commission is not less than a year and, if so, will they consider the desirability of expanding the present Public Service Commission from three to five, and include a Harijan there as an expression of their generosity to Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not accept that there is any inordinate delay in the selections made by the Public Service Commission."

Disbursement of additional boarding grants for Harijan hostels.

* 969 Q.—SRI M. P. PERIYASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the arrangements made for the disbursement of additional boarding grants sanctioned by the Government for the Harijan hostels;

[21st March 1949]

(b) if the grants have already been disbursed, the number of institutions and the amounts;

(c) if not, what the delay is due to;

(d) whether it is a fact that representations have been made to the Government for the closure of certain institutions for want of payment of the said grants; and

(e) what action the Government propose to take in this connexion?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—" (a) Additional and new lump-sum boarding grants have been sanctioned to the various Harijan hostels in the Province. The Collectors concerned have been authorized to draw and disburse the grants to the managements of the hostels and boarding homes, after verifying whether the prescribed number of eligible boarders is maintained in those institutions.

" (b) The number of institutions for which the additional or new lump-sum boarding grants has been sanctioned is 246 and the total amount involved is Rs. 4,41,078.

" (c) Does not arise.

" (d) No.

" (e) Does not arise."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In order to make a good beginning for the abolition of the communal distinctions, will the Government consider the desirability of admitting backward community boys in these boarding homes reserving 80 per cent of the seats for Harijans and 20 per cent for backward communities?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"The suggestion will be considered, Sir."

Constitution of Road Traffic Boards.

* 970 Q.—SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Road Traffic Boards have the Collector, the Superintendent of Police and only one non-official as their members; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is none on the Board from the Engineering department to represent about the conditions of the roads?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative excluding the President, District Board. The Government are considering the question of increasing the non-official representation on the Road Traffic Boards.

" (b) The answer is in the affirmative. But the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules provide that the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and the District Board Engineer which now called the Divisional Engineer shall attend the meetings of the Board in an advisory capacity if so required by the Chairman."

[21st March 1949]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Welfare of the Aboriginal tribes.*

116 Q.—MR. T. J. M. WILSON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state whether the provision of one lakh of rupees in the current budget will be utilized for the welfare of the Aboriginal tribes; and, if so, on what lines the said amount will be utilized?

A.—The provision of one lakh of rupees made in the current budget will be utilized for the grant of scholarships for students belonging to the backward classes; some of the Aboriginal tribes are also included in the list of backward classes. These Aboriginal tribes are as follows:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Badaga. | 12. Kondh. |
| 2. Bagata. | 13. Kota. |
| 3. Chenchu. | 14. Koya. |
| 4. Enadi. | 15. Kurumba. |
| 5. Godaba | 16. Malaiali. |
| 6. Gondo. | 17. Marati of South |
| 7. Irula. | Kanara district |
| 8. Jatapu. | (hill tribe). |
| 9. Kani or Kaniyan and | 18. Melakudi or |
| Kanisu or Kaniyur | Kudiyan. |
| Panikkar. | 19. Poraya. |
| 10. Konda Dora. | 20. Savara. |
| 11. Konda Kapu or Manya | 21. Sholaga (including |
| Kapu (Aboriginal | Pani). |
| tribe). | 22. Toda. |

Number of panchayat boards in the Yellamanchili taluk.

117 Q.—SRI G. SANYASI RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) how many panchayat boards are functioning in the Yellamanchili taluk. with their names;

(b) how many villages with a population of more than 1,000 are left out with no panchayat boards; and

(c) whether the Government propose to start panchayat boards in the places where there are more than one thousand people?

A.—(a) There are 28 panchayat boards in the Sarvasiddhi taluk of which Yellamanchili is the headquarters. The names of the panchayats are given below:—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aratlakota. | 8. Kondakerla. |
| 2. Darlapudi. | 9. Komprolu. |
| 3. Dimili. | 10. Kothuru. |
| 4. Etikopaka. | 11. Lingarajupalem. |
| 5. Godicheila. | 12. Meelupaka. |
| 6. Jagannadhapuram. | 13. Meamidivada. |
| 7. Jampapalem. | 14. Meangavaram. |

21st March 1949]

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 15. Namavaram and | 22. Sriramapuram. |
| Devavaram. | 23. Thimmarajupeta. |
| 16. Palteru. | 24. Borivanka. |
| 17. Panchadarla. | 25. Kusumpuru. |
| 18. Peddapadu. | 26. Meandasa. |
| 19. Penugollu. | 27. Palasapur. |
| 20. Rayavaram. | 28. Yellamanchili. |
| 21. Satyavaram. | |

(b) There are 63 villages in the taluk with a population of more than 1,000 for which no panchayat boards have been constituted.

(c) If such villages ask for constitution of panchayats, the Government will consider their request.

Tree-planting Programme.

118 Q.—SRI M. KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what results have so far been achieved in the tree-planting programme on which the Government had embarked recently; and

(b) whether any date or dates has been officially fixed as tree-planting day?

A.—(a) With a view to augment the manurial resources of the Province, the Government directed in June 1947 all Collectors to inaugurate a grow more green-manure campaign by vigorous propaganda through the Agriculture, Revenue, etc., departments working in close concert. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Central Manure (Compost) Development Committee, Hon. Ministers for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, issued an appeal to the Provincial and State Governments to observe the week beginning with the Indian Independence Day; viz., August 15th, as the Tree-Planting Week. In pursuance of that appeal, this Government inaugurated the Tree-Planting Week commencing from 15th January 1948. A statement^a of the work done is placed on the table of the House.

(b) A week commencing from 15th August 1948 was officially fixed as tree-planting week last year in all districts (except in the Nilgiris where, due to unfavourable seasonal conditions, it was fixed as the first week of October 1948).

The Government of India have suggested that the 15th August of every year may be observed as a tree-planting day. The suggestion is under consideration.

[21st March 1949]

Areas affected by pest in Madras Province.

119 Q.—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the districts affected by pests for the period from July to December 1948;

(b) the extent affected in acres in each district;

(c) the number of acres affected in both the taluks of Salem and Attur of Salem district; and

(d) what action the Government have taken in affording relief to the above districts?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement* giving the information required by the hon. Member is placed on the table of the House.

Enhancement in the rate of construction work.

120 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have enhanced the rate or amount for any construction;

(b) if so, what the reasons are for such enhancement; and

(c) whether a statement showing the names of the works in which the rates were enhanced will be placed on the table of the House with old rates and the enhanced rates, and the total amount the Government have to bear by such enhancement?

A.—(a) The Government do not issue orders enhancing the rates for any construction work. A schedule of rates is prepared annually in the concerned Public Works Department Division for that division and the rate for the item of work entered in the schedule is adopted in the estimate for the work. These rates have generally been enhanced recently.

(b) The enhancement in the schedule of rates is mainly due to rise in the price of materials and the cost of labour.

(c) The preparation of such a statement will involve considerable time and labour. If information is required about any particular work, it will be furnished.

The Ramapadasagar Project.

121 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the revenue investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project has been completed; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme has been shelved?

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 98-100 infra.

21st March 1949]

A.—(a) The detailed revenue investigation is not completed but sufficient data has already been collected on which an approximate revenue forecast can be made.

(b) No, it is still under the consideration of Government.

Number of Communists and R.S.S.S. men arrested in the Province.

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

(a) the total number of arrests in each district, of members belonging to: (1) the Communist organization and (2) R.S.S. Sangam;

(b) how many have been released and how many detained or charge-sheeted; and

(c) whether the Government are considering the desirability of declaring the aforesaid two bodies as illegal?

A.—(a) The following are the total numbers of arrests in each district of members belonging to (1) the Communist organization and (2) the R.S.S. Sangh:—

District	Communist organizations.	R.S.S. Sangh
	37	752
Madras City	7	..
Anantapur ..	115	3
North Arcot	64	..
South Arcot	6	..
Bellary ..	11	..
Chingleput ..	5	..
Chittoor ..	229	..
Coimbatore	239	132
East Godavari	137	7
West Godavari	1,001	301
Guntur ..	276	532
South Kanara	2,739	330
Krishna ..	66	1
Kurnool ..	87	265
North Mathurai	7	..
South Mathurai	1,491	214
Malabar ..	174	36
Nellore ..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	66	..
Ramnad ..	97	264
Salem ..	..	..

[21st March 1949]

District	Communist organization*	R.S.S. Sangh.
Tanjore	44	..
Tirunelveli	65	..
Tiruchirappalli	47	..
Vizagapatnam, North	163	2
Vizagapatnam, South	89	3

(b) Of the 7,271 Communists arrested up to 31st January 1949, 4,632 were prosecuted, and 1,067 detained. One thousand five hundred and seventy-eight Communists were released (including those detained or prosecuted and subsequently released). **Eighty-six** R.S.S. members were detained of whom 8 were subsequently released.

(c) The answer is "No" in regard to the Communist organization. The R.S.S. Sangh was declared "Unlawful" in February 1948.

Sub-jail at Anakapalle.

123 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether he inspected the jails and sub-jails in the Vizagapatnam district since 1947;

(b) whether it is a fact that the conditions of the sub-jail at Anakapalle was brought to his notice and to the notice of the Inspector-General of Prisons; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government to remedy at least some of the long-pending defects?

A.—(a) Jails are inspected by the inspecting officers of the Jail department; the Minister in charge only visits a jail whenever there is an opportunity. The Minister did not visit the jails and sub-jails in the Vizagapatnam district since 1947.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Inspector-General of Prisons would be taking suitable action from time to time to rectify defects, if any, noticed.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions are over."

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

II.—POINT OF INFORMATION RE LEAKAGE OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPERS.

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of information, Sir. I find a Note in to-day's *Hindu* to this effect. It is—

'The Registrar of the Madras University announces that the examination in English Prose in the B.A. (Hons.) and B.Sc.

POINT OF INFORMATION RE LEAKAGE OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPERS

21st March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

(Preliminary), B.Com., etc., examinations of the Madras University scheduled for March 22 have been postponed to a date to be notified later.'

I understand that this postponement of the examinations is due to the fact that the question papers have leaked out. Last year also, the same trouble occurred. I find this leakage is becoming an epidemic in this Province. I really want to know what action the Government have taken in the matter."

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

"The hon. Member brought this to my notice during the question hour, and I made enquiries of the Registrar on the telephone. I am informed that the University has reason to believe that leakage has occurred, and in view of that they are postponing the examination. I also understand that the University is taking steps to find out how the leakage has happened, and punish such of those people who are responsible for the leakage."

III.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—cont.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE—cont.

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day I was just referring to the way the Public Safety Act, under which the Government of Madras have acquired such wide powers, has been worked in this Province. I can understand the anxiety of the Government or the Police authorities to take all necessary precautions. But might I say on this occasion that indiscriminate arrests have taken place from the Muslim community, the R.S.S. and the Communists? Instead of putting in detention Communists or others who are likely to create trouble, arrests have been made indiscriminately. I do not want to confine my remarks to any one community. People from the Muslim community, R.S.S. and Communists, all have been indiscriminately arrested. This is unfair. I feel, as the law says, that it is much better that four or five guilty persons are let off rather than punish a man who is not guilty. Hundreds of men who have nothing to do with parties or politics have been kept under detention for a long time. I am sure the Police will be careful hereafter when they effect such arrests. I am sure the Government also will consider the matter seriously.

"Under the provisions of the Public Safety Act, an advisory committee is constituted. There has been a good deal of complaints against this advisory committee, and that the Government are not sending cases to this committee for advice. Even when they send cases, the advisory committee takes a long time to give advice. The advisory committee have no chance of coming before a court where they can establish their advice. After a period of five or six days, the relevant papers should be sent to this advisory committee so that they may give their advice to Government, or the advisory

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [21st March 1949]

committee may themselves take early decisions in the matter. At least for future guidance, Government will consider this suggestion.

"I come now to the question of promotion in services. The Hon. the Leader of the House might be very anxious to know whether I am going to say anything about the Police service. I refuse to say anything, especially after the statement he made on the Demand for Heads of Provinces and Ministers, and also after hearing the replies he gave this morning to our questions. So, I am not going to dilate on that question, and I leave it to the good sense of the Premier, the Leader of the House and the Cabinet. It is a good thing that promotions are not based on communal Government order, but are made only after taking into consideration the efficiency and the record of service of the officer concerned. I see also that Muslims, whose promotions have not been ordered for a long time, are now getting their promotions. I thank the Madras Government for these small mercies shown to the Muslims. Taking up the general question as to how these promotions are made, may I bring to the notice of the Leader of the House that there seems to be a good deal of heart burning among the people who feel that justice is not done to them? They are made to feel that, in spite of their good work, honesty and record of service, their claims are overlooked by the authorities concerned—by the Inspector-General of Police in the case of promotion from Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors and Government in the case of promotions from Inspectors to Deputy Superintendent of Police. Some defect lies somewhere, and it should be removed. I do not like to go into the matter in great detail, because the general complaint is that some people have some pull with the officials here, and, in that way, have their names included for promotion from Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors or from Inspectors to Deputy Superintendents of Police. That tendency should immediately stop in this Province. I am sure the Government will go into this matter, and see that promotions in the various ranks are made on considerations of merit, honesty and record of service. Under no circumstances, a member of the staff should feel that his promotion has been overlooked, because of certain other considerations. I leave this matter to the Government and the Leader of the House to consider and decide.

"Sir, we are given the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1947 two or three weeks before, and we have to speak on it during the debate on Police Demand. I find that crime has gone up. In the matter of detection, there has been some decrease. I quite appreciate that the Police was so busy with other conditions, that crime might have gone up. The tendency in the matter of detection has gone down. It was 50 per cent in 1946, and 42 per cent now. The difficulties of the clerks in the department are mentioned in the report. While appreciating their difficulties, I am sure the Government and the Police department will see that the level is kept up properly, and that in the matter of detection, there shall be a rise in the per-

21st March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

"I am always of the opinion that the Police department—the rank and file of the whole department—should be free from party politics. If we try to interfere with them and influence them because of our position—be it any party, I do not want to confine my remarks to any particular party—it would be very bad for this Province. In all circumstances, the Police should be above political considerations. There have been occasions where influence was brought to bear upon the officials. When it is known that a particular official is very strict, and that he would do his duty according to his conscience, petitions from the village come saying that he is a pro-Muslim or a pro-Hindu. Somehow or other, people try to interfere with his duties, and he becomes the victim of their influence. I feel that Police should be free from all this influence, and the Government also will be doing a great service if they will tell their Police that they have only to do their duty conscientiously and justly, and that the Government are there to protect and support them.

"There is another kind of tendency prevailing in the Police department. At the fag end of a month, they will be putting up a number of cases. In Madras City, this is the practice. At the outposts, when they find the number of cases for the month is far less, just two or three days before the end of the month they charge many cyclists and rickshaws, and drag them to the Police station, as if during the rest of the month there have been no cases. This tendency should be put down. The Government should not put them in jail simply for the sake of showing the number. But wherever they find infringements in any matter, surely they are right in putting up a case.

"Regarding the administration, it would be futile for me to say that these men should get more salary, more dearness allowance, etc. We shall be then moving in a vicious circle. Where are we to find the funds? We shall have to impose new taxes. Therefore, I do not like to say anything in the matter, however much I want that they should get more. I would rather leave it to the Government to adjust according to their financial position or circumstances. But one thing. The difficulty is that most people—nearly 50 per cent of the Police staff—have not got their own permanent houses or accommodation. Even in the report, it is said that the Police people are transferred from place to place; therefore, they find it very difficult to get accommodation. I am sure it will be a very good step on the part of the Government to allot some sum for the provision of houses and accommodation, particularly in the City of Madras and also in the districts, because it will be very difficult for people coming from one place to another to find accommodation. Therefore, in the interest of discipline of the Police force, it is always advisable that there should be official quarters so that they may remain in one place and better discipline could be expected of them. In this matter, I also think that such of those who do not have their quarters should get some sort of help from the Government. So, I think, it would be very well for the Government to spend some amount of money on them, so that some houses could be built up.

12
noon

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [21st March 1949]

“ Then, Sir, in our Province, there are two Special Police forces—one is the Malabar Special Police and the other, the Special Armed Constabulary, recently constituted. With regard to the Malabar Special Police, I want to know from the Leader of the House whether they are still on a temporary cadre because it seems that that force has not yet been made permanent. If they are kept only on a temporary cadre, those people who might have done good service will always be having the feeling that one day or other their services would be terminated. Therefore, it would be very well for the Government to come to a conclusion whether the Malabar Special Police Force, which is on a temporary basis, will remain temporary for a long time or will be made permanent. In fact, I heard that it was a critical task for the officials concerned to explain to them that they were being left in the wood. On account of this, indiscipline is created, as the people know that they are borne only on a temporary cadre.

“ With regard to the new persons recruited to the Armed Constabulary, I feel that their efficiency and discipline are far less than what they are in other services. This is partly due to the way in which the recruitment has taken place. I do appreciate the fact that in the Police force the Madras Government were in a hurry to recruit as many people as possible and, therefore, they were not able to get the right type of persons to do that very responsible job. Therefore, it is quite likely that both the efficiency and discipline of the Police force have fallen much below the usual standard.

“ Well, Sir, there is another factor which I would like to mention in this connexion. I would like to tell you again that I am very careful because I do not like to talk on matters which, according to the Leader of the House, will be very communal. Last year, in the City of Madras as well as in the districts most of the people—and mostly Muslims—who were having arms on the authority of the licences given either by the Government or the Police authorities, were asked to surrender them. Of course, there was practically no reason except that there was a vague idea in the mind of the Hon. the Leader of the House or some of his colleagues that for security reasons they might do anything. I am sure that the conditions have changed and there is better security now than what even the Government could think of. The Government should be very clear in this matter. If they really feel that there are five or ten Muslims in the City of Madras who are holding arms, let them state clearly; otherwise, there is no use of these arms being deposited in the Police stations. They do not know where exactly they stand—whether the licences would be restored to them or would be cancelled. I think the Hon. the Leader of the House will try to clarify the position.

“ Well, Sir, with regard to the working of the police, as I have said in the earlier stages, if we take an overall picture of the work done under difficult circumstances, surely we should say that they deserve credit and they deserve that amount of

21st March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

appreciation from our side. In fact, it is really a thing about which Madras can be very proud of, as was said by the Leader of the House.

“ Then, Sir, I really associate myself with the views expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House when he said that things were going very badly. But in Madras things are all right. Fortunately for us, there was not much of communal trouble. The credit for this is not entirely due to the Police. Their vigilance is there. But it is more due to the people who had the desire to see that law and order are maintained. I always believe that, if law and order are not maintained, it affects every section of the people, whether it is the majority or the minority.

“ One more thing and I will finish my speech. So far as the tone of the general administration is concerned, I do say that there may be some deterioration here and there, but, on the whole, it is not so bad as it is in the other departments.

“ With regard to some of the things which I have said, I am sure the Leader of the House will try to go into them and give replies in a very straight way. Sometimes he thinks that the best way of replying is not to reply and if at all he replies, it is in a very evasive manner. I know his difficulties; he is not in charge of the Police portfolio; it is being attended to by the Hon. the Premier. However, I hope he will try to get all the information from the department concerned or rather even from the Hon. the Premier himself and try to give a satisfactory reply to the House.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I must inform the House that as many as thirty Members want to take part in the discussion. So, I shall have to restrict the time of each Member to ten minutes.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I speak on this Demand, I must pay my tribute and the tribute of the people of this Province to the admirable standard in which the Police force in our Province has been maintained. Whatever may be the view or politics of the Minister in charge of the portfolio, it is a blessing that the morale of the police force has not been affected by the policy of the Government and that morale which was brought up to a high standard under the previous Government has been maintained even to this day. Its safety also lies in the fact that it is managed by two very able, efficient and reasonable officers, one the Inspector-General of Police and the other the Secretary of the Home Department. But for these two gentlemen, who have a very sound head and very dependable head over their shoulders, things might have gone worse. The Government would have to realize the need, the nature and the purpose of the Police force. It may be that they believe that the Police force is required to catch their political opponents and put them into trouble, and not to keep peace in the country or detect crimes. I think that the Government will be satisfied if persons who are supposed to have gone underground are detected and found by the Police; they need not be useful in detecting crimes like thefts, etc., which are also bad enough.

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

"Then, Sir, the Police are not there to terrorize people. They are there more to serve the people rather than to terrorize them. During the last two years, we have seen that the Government wanted the Police to keep on terrorizing certain communities and to go hunting after them, instead of using them for the purpose of serving the people. If the Police force should be really useful and should serve the people, they require training and education. In the recruitment of even the Police constables, care will have to be taken to see that the educated people are taken in. But if educated people are to be taken in and people strong in arm and brawn also, they should be paid well. Unfortunately, they are not only not paid enough but their hours of work are longer than they ought to be. I suppose these defects could be remedied by taking better class of people firstly and secondly by increasing the Police force both in the city and in the mufassal. The recruitment from educated people who have got a good back-ground of culture and courage, who can be depended upon to give cultured treatment to the people and serve them and at the same time act courageously would improve the force. In short, I mean that people should have both the brain and the brawn. If there is any section of the Government servants who should be above communalism, it is the Police force. While I say that every section of the Government servants should be above communalism, I emphasize the need of the absence of communalism from the Police force, for it is they who have to deal out justice in the treatment of the people whom they apprehend and people who become their victims. It is not enough if they are trained, as I said in the earlier stage, to go against or ill-treat or even to make the political opponents of the Government suffer worse things as their enemies.

"Then, Sir, I am glad to find that even the Government of Bombay have decided upon putting a stop to or abolishing, what are called, third degree methods on the part of the Police to elicit information or rather force information from the offender. This third degree method is very old, ante-diluvian method and it should not be employed. It is not only cruel but it is criminal in its very purpose.

"Now, I think that crime has been increasing and that crimes of various kinds are coming into use, as a result of the bad education that the people are getting from some of the films that are being shown in the country. I think it is very necessary that a certain number of people should be sent to the Scotland Yard for training as detectives of crime, from time to time. They may be given scholarships. Those persons who are found to be really able and who can be trained under this system, as is obtaining in England, should be sent up to Scotland Yard and got trained. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

12-15 p.m. "Madam, I have already said that there is need for increasing the Police force and for establishing more Police stations and creating more divisions, not only in the City but also throughout the Province, in order to preserve the peace of the country and that the people should be made to feel that they are not intended to

21st March 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

terrorize them. Of course, there is the Communist menace and it is no doubt true that the Communists resort to violence in their methods and they force people to do certain things. They are a menace to society. So, Sir, in order to prevent any section of the people from being a menace to society, it is better that people are given necessary security by the increase of Police force in the whole Province.

"No doubt, Madam, the Police are intended to deal with thieves, robbers, cheats, impostors, blackmarketers, corruptors, bribe-takers, those who give bribes and those who take bribes (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Also immoral traffic.' yes and those who are also engaged in immoral traffic, traffic offenders and they have also to manage crowds at big meetings, etc. It is, therefore, very important that they should keep a larger force manned by a better class of officers. There should also be a mobile force. Another thing that we should keep in mind in this connexion is they should keep a special force called the Cycle Force and also a force trained in horse-riding, in order to deal effectively with criminals and thieves. The way in which the Public Safety Act was enforced in our Province is a matter which has to be considered when discussing the Police Demand. It is very unfortunate that the Government got alarmed and became panicky during the Hyderabad trouble and they thought that they were called upon to deal with a very severe menace which was threatening them from the Hyderabad side. Whatever might have been the nature of the menace, and whether it really existed or not, the way in which innocent people were treated—not as human beings but less than human beings, as animals—is a thing which does not do credit to any Government.

"Then, Madam, there is another aspect of the question to which I would like to refer in this connexion and that is in regard to the way in which the Government are dealing with the people in the Amindivi and Laccadive Islands. I do not know what exactly is happening there and what is the object with which the Government have sent a Special Police Force to these islands. The population in the islands is after all very small and I do not know whether the Government have anything to be afraid of them. We do not know what is the need for sending a Special Police Force there, what is the character of the Special Police Force, what is the duty they are called to perform or whether the idea is that they should take the law into their own hands in dealing with the innocent people of the islands. It is really a very dangerous and unreasonable thing for the Government to do. If, on the other hand, they sent a responsible civilian, it would have been very much better, instead of sending a Police force, so that the safety of the women and children in the islands may be assured to them. The Government have taken the wrong step in having sent a Special Police Force and if really they want to prevent any disorder, no time should be lost in sending a Special Police Officer who will be able to control the people.

"One word more, Madam, before I conclude. Hon. Members who preceded me have referred to the stopping of recruitment

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

of Muslims to the Police force, on two grounds, one being the political ground and the other ground being the one advanced by my Hon. Friend the Leader of the House, namely, that they are over-represented in the Police service. Now, so far as the political ground is concerned, I do not think I need go into it at length, because, whatever might have existed in the past, that political reason has now ceased to exist and this has also been accepted by no less a person than even the Prime Minister of India and the Deputy Prime Minister of India. As a matter of fact, a very welcome change has come over the Government of India and they have been implementing this change in all their dealings with the Muslims. So, Madam, the Government of Madras also might do well in following that policy, if they are really anxious—I daresay they are anxious—to bring about real harmony in the country. Particularly when there is trouble all round, they really require the support of the people who will be their best friends. They know that if there is any community which will give its best and loyal service, it is the Muslim community. If they become enemies they will become bad enemies as well, but now that they are your friends, I think, the Government ought to embrace them and welcome their friendship and it is only by welcoming their friendship and convincing them that they are not treated as aliens but as the people of this country, that they will be creating more and more harmony in the country, so that there may be real peace restored in the Province. Therefore, Madam, in the interests of harmony, in the interests of the peace of the country, in the interests of justice and in the interests of the good administration of the Province, I plead that the Government should no longer continue the policy which they have been adopting so far as the Muslims are concerned."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, not many years ago it used to be the fashion when speaking on this Demand to launch a *diatribe* against the Police department. But times have changed, one finds it is a refreshing change and there has been a change of heart on both sides, on the side of the Police force on the one hand and on the side of the non-officials who participate in the discussion under this Demand. The Police force have earned our unstinted admiration and prestige by the manner in which they have carried out their task during the last two very difficult years and in the manner in which they have adapted themselves to the changed circumstances of the times. And more particularly after the dawn of Independence, just as an army is necessary for the external safety of the country so also an efficient, loyal and disciplined police force is essential for internal safety and for preserving order in the Province. Therefore, I for my part, do not stint an expenditure of 6 crores of rupees on this department. Certain suggestions have been made by some hon. Members, particularly by the Hon. Leader of the Independent group, that the Police force must be increased for the purpose of preserving law and order. I would like to join issue with him on this matter. I think that instead

21st March 1949]

[Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar]

of increasing the strength of the police force, the purpose will be served by modernising it and making it more efficient than it is at present. As a matter of fact everyone knows that law and order are not preserved merely by the physical application of force on each and every occasion, but by creating awe in the minds of the people. On this occasion, I would like to make one or two suggestions for making the police force more efficient. They must be modernised, as I have already suggested, in certain respects. The head-gear which is being worn by the Madras Police Force, is a monstrosity, a most cumbersome and useless piece of attire and the sooner it is displaced the better. May I suggest a helmet, which may be of steel or plastic, or anything else, because that will serve much better than the cumbersome red head-gear which is more an obstruction and an impediment for the discharge of their duties. Then, look at the patti. That serves no purpose whatever and even in the army they have discarded it many years ago. After all, the dress proclaims a force and it has got a psychological effect on the efficiency of the force. To start with that may be done away with. Then, in regard to the supply of arms to the force, in addition to the lathi, they may be also given small arms. I would like to make another suggestion. They must be made more mobile, so that they may be able to go to any spear point at a moment's notice either in jeeps or lorries or bi-cycles. These should be placed at the disposal of the police force to take them from one part of the province to another part of the province in the shortest possible time. So, Madam, if such reforms are effected in the police force, they will be more efficient and helpful. I understand that some of the arms in charge of the police force are obsolete and are absolutely no good whatsoever and I suggest that they should be armed with more weapons like bren-guns and machine guns in order to make them more effective in the discharge of their duties. As I said, Madam, the utility of the police force is more in the awe they create rather than the actual force they are likely to use."

"There is one other point I want to mention, Madam Deputy Speaker. I have some personal knowledge of the manner, efficiency, the dignity and the arduous training that the Police Sub-Inspectors and recruits receive. I have seen them drill day in and day out in the training grounds in Vellore Fort. I take my hat off to the quality of the training that the Sub-Inspectors receive. But what I find is that this physical fitness and the quality of discipline that is ingrained in them are lost soon after they enter service. So, Madam, some method must be devised to keep them in physical fitness during the whole term of their service in the police force."

"Then, the next point on which I would like to join issue is in regard to the question of increasing the police force. Of course, you cannot have a policeman to guard every home or a hut in a village. Is it possible? When 90 per cent of the population live in villages, we see the police man is in evidence mostly in towns

[Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [21st March 1949]

and at big gatherings, rather than in villages. So, the next best alternative will be to trust and create a sort of confidence in the villagers and to develop in them a sense of security.

12.30 P.m. "Therefore, it is our duty to create a sense of confidence in the villagers and develop in them a sense of security and self-reliance so as to defend themselves against wrong-doers. Madam, if such a confidence is created, they will look after their own affairs without help from outside. I am sorry to say that we have not progressed in that direction. We started with the Home Guards. What do we find? The system of Home Guards is in vogue only in a few major towns and cities. I would like the system to be tried and experimented upon even in the villages and in that way also we can impress the villagers. Also a considerable saving can be effected in the expenditure on the police force or at least we can prevent further increase of expenditure on that account by tapping this voluntary training of the villagers.

"Madam, there was a time when we used to say that the police force was corrupt and my own experience is this. If you have an honest and efficient head of the department—I am referring to the District Superintendent of Police—the morale of the police force is very high. But if you have a dishonest and corrupt Superintendent of Police at the helm of affairs, the whole morale of the police force in the district immediately slackens. I would therefore say that in the recruitment of the District Superintendents of Police, great care must be taken to see that only honest and efficient people are recruited. And if there is a slight whisper of corruption or a slight slackening of the high standard that is expected of the Superintendent of Police and which he is wanting, then we must take steps at once to see that he is put to some other use—probably of an administrative nature rather than of an executive nature. That is my own experience during the three decades of my public life. Thus, only if the head of the department is corrupt, we can see corruption permeating the ranks of the police force. He must like Caesar's wife be above suspicion.

"Then Madam, Deputy Speaker, I just want to point out one instance to the Department through the Hon. Minister who is now piloting this Demand. I am sorry to say that the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio is not here. Now I give one instance to show the antediluvian character of the police administration.

"In the town of Vellore—it had been the scene of communal riots on several occasions and many troubles crop up now and then—the police station which is situated in the centre of the town is not electrified. Madam, the whole town is supplied with electricity. Buildings around the police station are electrified. Even the small shops round the police station are electrified. But the police station situated in the heart of the town, has not been electrified for years. The people are much agitated over it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Because it is not electrified, nobody can tamper with the lighting in the police station."

21st March 1949]

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is a very curious reason. Madam, if that is true, all the electric connections in the various police stations in the Province may be immediately cut off and made safe to the satisfaction and notions of the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi and no police station need be electrified. Madam, I am making a very serious charge against the Government in this respect. We made representation to the Government that this police station should be electrified in the interest of the efficiency of the police department as they have to keep vigil for full 24 hours during the Moharam festival and such other festivals. But Government have done nothing in the matter and they say that as a measure of economy it need not be electrified now. Is this economy or inefficiency and red tapism writ large?

"Madam, after paying the compliment to the police force, I must say that in all its actions it should be logical and enlightened. They must try to temper the force which they may have to use with reason."

* MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, the Police Department is meant only for the protection of the people and for their benefit. Government spend a lot of money over this department and do not get any income from that. This police department can do much good to the public but at the same time it is also capable of doing much harm to the people if officers of the department go astray. Madam, the most important function of the police is detection and prevention of crimes but they do not take much interest in detection and prevention of crimes. They think that these things will not pay them much and they care only for their prospects and promotion. Just to get promotion they do everything to please their superior officers.

"Now, I come to the disposal of cases by the police department. Detection or prevention of crimes can only be effected by registering all cases in villages. Invariably no case is registered in the villages. Even if it is brought to the notice of the police, they do not take any interest in it. They will register a case only if it is reported by the Village Magistrate. Otherwise, if a private person brings it to their notice, it goes unregistered and is not investigated at all. There may be a notorious rowdy in a village and he will be committing atrocities against the inhabitants of that village and if the people report it to the police, they do not take any action against him but ask them to report it to the Magistrate. Is it possible for a poor man to go to a Court. Even if he tries to do it, there is every chance of his being assaulted and beaten by the notorious rowdy. Therefore, it is the duty of the police to register the case and make it cognizable by getting the magistrate's sanction under Section 155, Criminal Procedure Code and thus punish the notorious rowdy and that only will bring safety to the people. After all people care more for their self-respect and honour than their personal property. Because of this attitude of the police, offences are not properly reported from the villages and people do not like to go to these police people. There

[Srimathi V. Seetha Mahalakshammamma]

[21st March 1949]

యారు అక్రమాలు జరగటానికి ఆవశ్యాలు ఏర్పడుతాయి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలను కట్టల ప్రాంతాలుగా ప్రకటించిన తరువాత పోలీసు శాఖను చూడమన్న ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు ఒక్కడకు ఎన్ని సారులు వెళ్లి చూచినారని ఈ శాసనసభలో పోలీసు దిమాండును ప్రతిపాదించిన (in-charge) మంత్రిగారు ప్రతి గోపాలరెడ్డి గారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా మంత్రులు జిల్లాలలోని ప్రజల మీద తనంత తన దురాచారాలను చూపించడం వారు చాలా వాధలకు గరికావలసి వస్తోందని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించ గోరైనా.

“అంతే కాకుండా పోలీసుల సహాయముతో జమీందారులు, తమకు వివరం వ్యతిరేకంగా వారి మీద జరిగిన దీని బలవంతంగా ప్రావీణ్యమును వేయడానికి ప్రయత్నించుకున్నారు. ఎవరి మీదైనా జమీందారులకు వ్యతిరేక అధికారము కలుగుతుందో వారిని కమ్యూనిస్టులని చెప్పి పోలీసులతో జరిగిన దీని బలవంతంగా ప్రావీణ్యమును వేయడానికి ప్రయత్నించుకున్నారు. ఇటువంటి బలవంతం వలననే ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసివచ్చినదని అనేక మంది ప్రజలు ఉద్యోగస్తులకు చెప్పుకున్నారు. దీనిపై వారు enquiry చేసి అది యధార్థమని యజు అయినప్పటికీ మా వాటి చర్య (action) తీసుకొనలేదు. ఈ విషయాలను గమనించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రజలకు అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా చూస్తారని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

“అంతే కాక వచ్చిన గోదావరి జిల్లా, చింతలపూడి శాసనసభల రెడ్డి మార్గము వారు నాకు ఒక ఉత్తరము వ్రాసినారు. అమె ఉత్తరము ప్రకారము, అమె భర్త అక్కడ ముఖాపాదారుల వ్యతిరేకంగా రైతులకు సహాయము చేయుచున్నాడని, కమ్యూనిస్టు అనే పేరుపెట్టి పోలీసు సర్కిల్ యిన్ స్పెక్టరుగా ఆరెస్టు చేసి డిటెన్షన్ లో ఉంచినారు. ఆరెస్టు చేయడంపై వెద్ద మనిషి కమ్యూనిస్టు కాదని ఫ్యామిలీ ఎం. ఎన్. ఎ. రైస్ అటువంటి మాగంటి వాసినిగాడు, అల్లూరి సత్యనారాయణ రాజుగారు, కాంగ్రెస్ వెద్దరైస్ కావడం ముల్సూరి రంగయ్యగారు కూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియజేశారు.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“వేర్లు చెప్పకుండా general గా మాట్లాడండి.”

SRIMATHI V. SEETHA MAHALAKSHMAMMA :—“ఆ జిల్లా స్థానిక కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు, రాష్ట్ర (Provincial) కాంగ్రెస్ సంఘం వారు కూడా ఆయన కమ్యూనిస్టు కాదని, ఆయనను విడుదల చేయించవలసినదని కూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారికి సిఫారసు చేసినప్పటికీ కూడా ప్రధానిగారికి దయరాలేదని అమె వ్రాసినారు. ఈ విధంగా అనేక అన్యాయాలు జరుగుచున్నవి. ఇటువంటి అన్యాయాలకు గురించి స్థానిక నాయకులు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియజేసినప్పుడు, వారికి ఇంకను సంతోషము ఉన్నట్లే మంత్రిగారి స్వయంకృత అయినా తాలూకాలలో పర్యటించే పరిస్థితులను తెలుసుకొని ప్రజల కష్టాలను తొలగించిన నాడే ప్రజలు ఆ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని అనుకుంటారు. అంతే కాని ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగుల రిపార్టులే వేదాత్త రాలుగా భావించినట్లే ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని ప్రజలు నమ్ములేదు. అటువంటి విధానము, బ్రిటిష్ వారి పరిపాలనా కాలములో ఆచరణీయము అయితే అవ వచ్చును కాని, ఇప్పుడు మన పరిపాలనా కాలములో దానికి తావుండకూడదు. ఒక వేళ ప్రజానాయకుల యొక్క ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులైనటువంటి శాసన సభ సభ్యుల యొక్క సిఫారసుల పట్ల మంత్రులకు సందేహంగానీ, సంతోషముగానీ ఉన్నట్లే వారి స్వయంగా ఆ ప్రదేశాలకు వెళ్లి పరిస్థితులను తెలుసుకొని న్యాయము కలుగజేస్తే బాగుంటుంది. అంతే కాని ఉద్యోగుల రిపార్టులను ఆధారంచేసుకొని కొందరిని కమ్యూనిస్టులని చెప్పి ఆరెస్టు చేసినంత మాత్రంచేక ప్రజల వాధలుగాని, ప్రజలకు కమ్యూనిస్టులవల్ల కలుగుతున్న

[21st March 1949] [Srimathi V. Seetha Mahalakshammamma]

వాధగాని తగ్గదు. కమ్యూనిస్టులను అణచడానికి ప్రయత్నించేముందు ఏమి కారణాలచేత ప్రజలు కమ్యూనిస్టుల మాట నమ్మవలసివస్తోందో, ప్రజలు ఈనాడు పడుచున్న వాధలేమా గమనించి వాటిని తీర్చటానికి ప్రయత్నించాలి. ఆ విధంగా కాకుండా ప్రజలను ఇడించ ప్రయత్నించినట్లే కమ్యూనిస్టులకే ఎక్కువ ప్రాధ్యేయము తొలగించిన వారము అవుతామని వారిని అణచలేము. ఈనాడు ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి ఉద్యోగ సులభత ఇతరులవల్ల జరుగుతున్న అక్రమాలను ఆధారంచేసుకొనే కమ్యూనిస్టులు ప్రజలను ఉద్దేశపరుస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ అక్రమాలు జరుగకుండా చూడవలసినాని, కేవలం పోలీసు, ఇంకో ప్రజలను పరిపాలించే విధముగా తలచి తప్పు. ఆ విధంగా ఎవరైనా ఎక్కువ కాలం పాలించలేదు. ఇటువంటి కారణాలచేత ప్రజా సామాన్య కమ్యూనిస్టులు విస్మయిస్తున్నారు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులే మన దేశములో కూడా ఏర్పడకుండా చూడవలసిన భాధ్యత గౌ. మంత్రిగారు మీద పున్నదని తెలియజేయుచున్నాను.”

M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, as observed by my predecessor the police force is there to maintain law and order in the country, and not to terrorise people and by using its brutal force ruin them. Its duty is to detect and prevent crime, and no doubt it is doing its duty to the best of its ability and capacity. After we have got independence we expected the police force to change its mentality; we expected it to serve the people and not terrorise them. But the same old thing is continuing to-day, as you and I see. There is no change in their outlook; there is no radical change in their behaviour and in their activities. Government, living as it does in blissful ignorance, thinks that it is alright. It is expanding the department; not the ordinary police force, but the corruption department and C.I.D. 1 p.m. department. What I would impress upon the Government is that it is the duty of the ordinary police to maintain law and order and prevent crime of every kind. If the ordinary police detect corruption, blackmarketing and similar offences, there is no need for increasing the strength of the police department. As has been rightly observed, the police force must maintain law and order by the power that it wields and not by the actual use of the brutal force at its command. If the Government find out the right persons in the department, recognize their merit and do justice to them, I am sure this department will come up to our expectations.

“Though this is the most important department in that it has to maintain law and order in society, the Government have not thought of housing the members of this department. They have been without shelter all these ages; they have got to look after their own shelter, be they constables or higher officers. The earlier the Government think of housing the police force, the better it is for them.

“In reply to a question this morning, the Hon. Leader of the House said that the proportion of Muslims in the police department was high. I would like to say that the Muslims have been there all this time as constables or head constables simply because they were found more suitable for these posts and not because of any favour shown to them. After the country attained independence, the Government are treating the Muslims as a different

[M. S. Ataullah Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

entity altogether. Because the proportion of Muslims in the police department is high, they say that they are not going to recruit any more Muslims. Most of the Muslims are acting only as constables and not as officers. Have the Government looked into the representation of Muslims in the other departments and done justice to them? There are the Harijans, Backward Communities, Brahmmins and Non-Brahmins. Because they are in the Congress, I suppose they have got the right to ask for their due representation, but not the Muslims be they Congressmen or Non-Congressmen. Is this not a great injustice to the Muslims? Why should the Government treat the Muslims as a non-entity and as having nothing to do with the Government? The Government are saying that the Muslim League has brought much trouble to the country. Most of the members of the Muslim League have given up their old political ideologies. Even after the Government themselves have seen a change of heart on the part of the Muslim Leaguers, is it right for the Government to treat the Muslims in this manner? It is high time that the Government change their present attitude towards the Muslims.

"During the Hyderabad police action last year, the Government cancelled all the licences for possession of arms held by the Muslims. We did not raise any objection to this. Several months after conditions came to normal and law and order were restored even in Hyderabad, some of us waited in deputation on the Hon. Premier and urged the restoration of licences. I was also one of those who waited in deputation. The Hon. Premier promised to look into the matter and said that he would certainly issue orders for the restoration of licences to the deserving people. Even in respect of the most innocent people most harmless people and the most deserving people, the Hon. Premier has not cared to revise the cancellation orders. Alas! to my great surprise and regret, I see that not one single licence has been restored. Even when the people themselves applied, licences were not granted. I request the Hon. Premier to issue instructions to the authorities concerned to use their discretion and restore the licences that were cancelled indiscriminately.

"As has been pointed out by my floor leader, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, the Malabar Special Police Force sent to the Laccadive Islands must have been placed under the control of a civil officer."

"With these words, I resume my seat."

* SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, this Demand of Rs. 6 crores and odd is the second largest after Education in our Province. Education is a nation-building activity and the police serves the purpose of security. The mentality and the methods of the Police to-day are the same as they were during the British Imperialist rule before the Congress took up office. There is some change but it is not very perceptible. This is not what was visualized and explained by Mahatma Gandhi. The Congress Government cannot excuse themselves by saying that

21st March 1949] [Sri M. S. Pattabiramiah]

they are in a transition period, that they are practical men and not idealists, and that only the discontented and disgruntled persons can find facts for criticism. It is the responsibility of the Government to change the purpose and the pattern of the police force. Every civilized Government should have a police force for internal security; it is foolish to think of a Government without a police force. Fortunately this Province need not have any anxiety about external aggression. But for maintaining internal security, is the maintenance of a very large force and spending a large amount of our revenue on it the only method? Is it not the duty of the Government to reduce the strength of the force and utilize a part at least of the savings on the prevention and suppression of crime, protecting the people and raising their standard of living and inculcating moral values in the police force, which it now lacks, and in the staff of all other departments. It is well known that there is much corruption in the police force. I am not accusing anybody and I am not criticizing simply for criticism's sake. The Government are bound to defend the force and say that there is no corruption. But there is corruption. This state of things is a legacy of the past British Imperialist Government. The British people, during the last days of their rule, used the police only for suppressing nationalistic activities. They did not care very much for the welfare of the people and the suppression and prevention of crime. They were interested in carrying on the war. There were many temptations for the police. The police used to get money from poor villagers by force for War Fund. They had full liberty to do as they liked.

"But now we are recruiting police to the same structure. Just 1-15 p.m. as any liquid in a vessel takes the form of the vessel, so also whatever may be the standard of your recruitment to the police force, and however high their qualities may be, yet in course of time when the new recruits mix and mingle with the old structure of the police force, they will also get into the same rut and acquire the same qualities. It is, therefore very necessary that we should change the whole structure of the police force and I suggest that recruitment to the police especially to the rank and file should be made from the lowest class, namely, the Harijans. Madam, to a question raised by me this morning in this House on this very subject, the Hon. Leader of the House said in reply that suitable Harijan candidates were not forthcoming. I believe that it is a lame excuse, Madam. If suitable candidates are not forthcoming, is it not the duty of the Government to select candidates from the Harijan community and train them to take up positions in the police force? I tell you, Madam, that in this Province, there are certain laws which we have enacted, which have simply become dead-letters. Enactments like the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals, the Public Health Act and the like have almost become dead-letters. The law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals never protects animals or prevents them from being tortured. Similarly the Public Health Act is intended to keep our towns and villages

[Sri M. S. Pattabiraman] [21st March 1949]

clean and in a very high sanitary condition, but what do we see in most of the municipal towns and villages to-day? That Act is not practically put into operation. It has also almost become a dead-letter. It was passed by the previous Congress Ministry and all sorts of promises were extended when that Act was enacted. Similarly also, when the Civil Disabilities Act was passed, we thought that it would be effectively enforced, but now everybody knows, it is more observed in its breach than in its observance. If Harijans are recruited in large numbers to the police force, they will be able to give effect to this enactment, in an indirect way, because there are only very few Harijans in the police service as Sub-Inspectors and constables. I think there may not be more than a 100 Harijan constables in the total strength of the police force of 30,000. Can the Government deny the fact that when criminal complaints or cases of assault are brought to the notice of the police by the Harijans in the mufassal and in the villages, they are not at all heeded to nor any action taken by the police on such complaints? It is because these Harijans are very poor people and they cannot command any influence with the police. Their petitions are simply ignored. My hon. Friend Mr. Periaswami from the Salem district has got two letters in his pocket, one stating that a Harijan teacher was assaulted by the people, because he took water from a village well belonging to the caste Hindus and the police did not take any action on his complaint. In another place, when a Harijan marriage procession was passing through a street where caste Hindus were living, the father and the son of the family who were conducted in the procession were assaulted and when a complaint was made to the police, the police did not care to take any action, because the caste Hindus in that village were very influential with the police. Sir, why is it that all these things are happening? It is because there are not many Harijans in the police rank and file. This is a key-service and this is the only department where people can come into contact with the common people. Especially the uneducated and the illiterate in the districts and villages think that the Government means only the police and that the police is the Government. It is very easy for the caste Hindus to influence the police and ask them to ignore all these complaints from the Harijans.

Again, Madam, the disparity between the highest and the lowest ranks in the police force is the main cause of so much discontent among the police force. I know that insidious propaganda is being carried on among the police force by interested parties in this Presidency and I fear that a time may come when the police force, and especially the lower ranks, might refuse to carry out the orders of the Government openly. Even now many of the police constables do not care for the orders of their superior officers, simply because the police constables are paid only Rs. 30, while the Inspector-General of Police is paid Rs. 3,750, i.e., 120 times the salary of a police constable. By continuing this disparity in the police rank and file, you are preparing a fertile field for the spread of communism. The Sub-Inspectors of Police are paid very

[21st March 1949] [Sri M. S. Pattabiraman]

low when compared to the responsibilities they are asked to shoulder and the work they are asked to perform. Their scale of pay is Rs. 80 to 150 or so, which is very low for a Sub-Inspector,—but may be adequate for a legislator!

* N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, speaking in support of the cut motion, I must say that much has been said and much more will be said in honour of the police. But as I see the Report of Administration of the Department of Police for the year 1947, which is the latest that we have now on hand, it does not speak very well of the progress in statistics. Madam, I come from a district where crimes are not many. Only one out of 2,000 to 3,000 people commit a crime in that district, while in Tirunelveli for every 800 people, there seems to be one case. Unfortunately, Madam, the year under review turns out to be a peak year from every aspect of the Police department. The cases of cognizable crimes are reported to be 69,000, the largest that we find on record; the cases of crimes, of unlawful assemblies, and of rioting are 1,648, the largest on record; cases of house-breaking, 10,930, the largest on record; and cases of thefts, 32,430, the largest on record and cases of cattle thefts, of robbery and dacoity, though they seem to be very huge in number, yet show one redeeming feature—that they do not appear to be the largest in that year. But believe me, Madam, this number is not going to be the peak figure, because what with all our socialistic legislations like the Prohibition Act, the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and a host of other legislations like that, many more crimes are likely to be added to this number, and naturally this department which is entrusted with such a huge responsibility of preserving law and order, in the background of these socialistic legislations, should certainly deserve not only our admiration and approbation, but also the warm sympathy and support from every section of this House and I, therefore, join in the chorus of tributes which have already been paid to the police by the previous speakers. Much more than the police, Madam, are our tributes due to that silent, that invisible and that humble citizen of India, who is the mainstay of this department in this Province. It is because of him, and it is because of the unseen and invisible powers of fatalistic endurance which that humble and meek citizen of the country possesses, in half-starved, half-fed, half-sheltered and half-clothed condition—it is because that he has got those powers of endurance and is able to bear every brunt of the policeman's action, that there is so much peace in the country, which has made even the policeman wonder and smile. Why I say this of the police is, because, Madam, this Public Safety Act has made the police officer a veritable Frankenstein. Even to-day the police officer unfortunately enough, is not welcomed by the citizen in spite of the laborious responsibilities he has got to discharge. He is still looked upon with fear and terror by the average citizen of the country. For that very obvious reason he has been armed to the teeth. There

[N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

seems to be almost no check on his omnipotent powers. It is about this police that I must just say a word, Madam. It is better that the police understand, even as Professor Laski had rightly said, 'Revolution is the foot-note to the problem of sovereignty.' If the police are going to exercise all the powers and all the authority given to them by virtue of the ever so many Acts of legislation, sure and certain you are going to create forces of communism and forces of anarchy and forces of discontent and disruption in our country. Already we have got enough of them. Let the policeman understand the time-spirit, understand the change in the administration and try to see that he treats the citizens with courtesy. The one word as I have often said in this House, which would secure him the love, the honour and the respect to which he is due, is 'Please', and this is most conspicuous by its absence from the vocabulary of any police officer.

"Madam, one hon. Member had referred, and rightly too, that they must have character, courage and culture. I say that these are essential attributes, which must be present in every police officer, and in the recruitment to the police rank and file, the authorities must keep these things in mind. Let the policemen draw inspiration from the London Constabulary, which every visitor when he returns from England has to say about the conduct of the policemen there, with utmost admiration. The London constable is more than a friend, philosopher and guide but on the contrary what do we see here? With his red turbulent turban on his head, with in khaki uniform on and with his lathe in his hand, the police constable, as I said is a veritable phantom and his very sight is enough to strike terror into the hearts of the people. Madam, that must go. I say this, because I feel and rightly feel, that our citizens can no longer conduct themselves in the same way as their forefathers did, in calling themselves 'Your most obedient servant.' We are no more your obedient servants. We are your leaders, your rulers and your paymasters. Let the police officer understand this and understand the spirit of the times. Now, Madam, when particularly our Hon. Premier is here, I should like to say this. How sweet, how respectable and how nice is the word 'greeting' when it is used by one person addressing another instead of the word 'sir' which is the term you are greeted with by every policeman whom you meet or come across? What a metamorphosis—what a halo of transfiguration once you are greeted with courtesy. I want our police officers not only to give up all their third degree, but let them be possessed of degree and pedigree. (Laughter.)

"Now, Madam, as for the police officers who die in the course of their duties very niggardly emoluments are given to their dependents. I understand from the report that these dependents get such niggardly emoluments as Rs. 8 and even less per head by way of gratuity or pension. If you want that these police officers should render their duties and sometimes face death against

21st March 1949] [N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur]

odds, surely their dependents must come for a much better treatment, especially because their bread-winners had gone out of this world in the discharge of their duties.

"Lastly, Madam, one word about corruption and with that I shall close my speech. I do not like to carry coals to Newcastle. Hon. Members of this House know it as also the members on the Treasury Bench. It is a public secret. (Laughter.) One need not go to the market place to know about it. I know how deep-rooted is this rot among the services in general and in the police in particular. It is like a canker which is eating into the very vitals of the society. I say, in the name of humanity, in the name of integrity and in the good name of this Province and of this Government, let this corruption be wiped out, wiped out first."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The House will now rise and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, I should like to refer to one or two general matters of very great importance on principle. The first thing is about the basis and the policy underlying the security enactments. Sir, I have not been able to reconcile myself to the view that the Government, though they might be a popular Government, have the right to deprive the citizen of his liberty without giving him a chance to prove his innocence. This is an elementary and fundamental principle and it is the birth-right of a person to be declared by a competent authority to be an innocent person. The Government may succeed in proving that he is not but the citizen must have the right to prove and he must be given a chance to prove that he is innocent. Can any Government, however authoritative, having on its back the populace, deprive one of the members of the population who supported the Government saying: 'Well, we in our wisdom and according to the information furnished to us by our departments, especially the Police, declare you dangerous to the State; therefore, you shall be detained in prison and you will be deprived of your liberty and we won't give you a chance to prove that you are innocent.' This is to me a very obnoxious and uncivilized thing, a thing which no person with any sense of freedom in him or humanity in him could approve of. There are two answers for that, Sir, I know. They will say: 'We are a popular Government as we have been elected by you, therefore trust in us.' That is one argument. The second is: 'Well, we know from our information and we decide whether you are innocent or not.' I submit through you, Sir, to the Government with all the humility and with all the emphasis at my command that these two arguments do not hold water at all. No doubt we elected you to power. But when you are in power your obsession always is that you must be in power and in your self-interest you might try

[Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

to detain people who, you think are dangerous to you. The second thing is that they have got information. If they have got information, let it be tested as between you and the citizen against whom you are taking action. You are a party to the action against the citizen. So let there be a judge and let him judge whether your action is correct or not, or whether your information is correct or not. If you think that all that you have done against that person is quite correct, why then do you feel shy to go to a court and get a decision in your favour and the applause of the people: 'Here is the Government who on correct information detained a man depriving him of his liberty and here is the court which declares that the Government is right.' You will have the approbation of the people. And that is consistent with the principle of personal liberty of a citizen. When a similar question was raised in the Parliament in England, what did Mr. Attlee say by way of answer? When one of the members asked him: 'Why don't you take steps against the Communists as the Provincial Governments of India are doing,' his answer was—and he said this with derision—'No, no, we are not going to resort to such methods as the depriving of the liberty of a person as the Provincial Governments in India have done.' That is to our shame. I would not have minded, Sir, if he had said anything else, because I am no respecter of persons, but when that person has laid down a true principle, and when we are going against such a principle, I am inclined to express, Sir, that he is right and we are wrong. That is the first point I would like to mention.

"In the morning the Leader of the House said, Sir, in reply to a question as to why the recruitment of Muslims to the Police department was stopped, that there were two factors. If he had confined himself to one nothing would have happened. First he said that on account of the political activities of the community they ordered that recruitment should be stopped. The second factor was that they were over-represented. When I asked again, he said that those two were complimentary. If he knew the meaning of the word 'complimentary' he would not have used it, Sir. Are these two factors complimentary? I fail to understand. Are you going to stigmatize and victimize a certain community because you feel that the community had in the past done something which according to you is not correct? I submit, Sir, whoever it may be—because he is a citizen of the country, unless you have got positive evidence that a certain person is dangerous to society and to employ him in a certain force would be dangerous, you have no right to victimize him and to tell him that he cannot be appointed because he belongs to a certain community. As one of my hon. Friends put it, you are making the Muslims conscious of their entity as a separate one which you said, according to your own principles and professions, you were out to destroy. Then, Sir, they say that the Muslims are over-represented. May I ask, Sir, one question? In departments where the Muslims are not over-represented, have you taken any steps by which they could come

21st March 1949] [Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur]

up to the level with others. If they are under-represented in some departments, are you going to give the Muslims 2 or 3 seats out of 14? If not, is there any logic in it? Is there any justice or fairness in this?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over."

SRI S. K. GOVINDARAJU NAYAGAR:—"எனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைக்கு சென்னை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் போலீஸ் மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சிலவார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். அநேகமாக போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தகுந்தார்போல் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நடந்து கொள்ளும் வகையில் சில தவறுதல்களைச் செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் வேலைசெய்யும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் மாமூலாக வாங்கும் வழக்கம் இன்னும் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நம்முடைய பொதுஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு உதாரணமாக நாம் அவர்களைப்பார்க்கிற வகையில் சென்னைப் போலீஸ் Platformங்களில் அநேகம் கடைகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு சில சமயங்களில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஹிம்ஸையைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பார்க்கும் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் இன்றைக்கு பணம் கொடுக்கவில்லை, காசு கொடுக்கவில்லை அதனால் இவ்வந்தம் அநியாயம் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். இது விஷயத்தில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் நன்கு நடந்துகொள்ளும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இதைச் செய்துவிட்டு ஏழைகளுக்கு நிற்கும் துன்பங்களை நீக்கிவிடால் நன்மையாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன்."

"அது மாத்திரமல்ல. இப்பொழுது இரயில்வே line நடைபாதையில் போகிற ஜனங்களை முன் எச்சரிக்கை செய்யாமல் அவர்களுடைய மனம் போகிற போக்கில் ஏழைகளுக்கு துன்பங்களை கொடுக்கிறார்கள். முன் எச்சரிக்கையுடன் அந்த இடத்தில் போகக்கூடாது, அப்படி நடக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாமல் ஏதாவது ஒரு நாளைக்கு அவர்கள் நினைத்துக் கொண்டு ஏழைகளுக்கு தீங்கு செய்வதை பார்க்கும்பொழுது நமக்குக்கூட ரொம்பவும் வருத்தமாகவும், கஷ்டமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரி விஷயங்களை அவர்கள் செய்வதற்குமுன் மாமூலாகப் போகும் ஜனங்களின் பழக்க வழக்கங்களை முன் எச்சரிக்கையுடன் தடுப்பதுதான் நன்மையே தவிர திடீர் என்று அவர்களுக்கு வருகிற கோபத்தை ஏழை மக்கள்மீது காட்டிக் கொள்ளாமல் இருக்கும்படி இப்பொழுது நடத்தும் பொதுஜன அரசாங்கம் தாங்கள் செய்கிற சேவையை உயர்த்த முறையில் செய்தால் அது உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்."

"அதோடு கூட அவர்கள் training ஆகும்போது போலீஸ்காரர்கள் முன் பிருந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் சத்யம் என்ற வார்த்தையைச் சொல்லிவிட்டு அதற்குமாறாக நடந்துகொள்வது என்ற ஒரு திட்டம் அவர்களிடத்திலிருந்து வந்தது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நமது பிரதமர் அதிகமாக சத்யத்தை நம்பி நடக்கிறவர். அவர்கள் மூலமாக இன்றைக்கு போலீஸ் இலாகா இருக்கிறபடியால் அங்கே training ஆகிற இடத்தில்கூட அந்த சத்யம் என்ற உண்மையைக் கண்டு நடக்கும்படியாகத்தான் அவர்களுக்கு பழக்கம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று ஒரு திட்டம் போடவேண்டும். மகாத்மா காந்தி யடிகள் கூட சத்யத்தை நம்பி கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். முன்னிருந்த அரசாங்கம் சத்யம் என்ற வார்த்தையை அழித்துவிட்டு அசத்தியமான முறையில் நடக்கும்படியான ஒரு கெட்ட பழக்கம் இருந்து வந்தது. இதை எவ்வளவுசேக்கிறதில் எவ்வளவு கூடுமான வரையில் நீக்கவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவுதான் நீக்கிவிட பிரயத்தனம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு training ஆகிற இடத்தில் இதைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். பிரதமரால் நிர்வகிக்கப்படும் இந்த இலாகாவை அவர் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து இதை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர பிரயத்தனம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

[Sri S. K. Govindaraju Nayagar] [21st March 1949]

“இப்பொழுது கிராம போலீஸ் என்று ஒரு இலாகாவை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு என்ன நன்மைகளைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் என்னைப்போன்ற கிராமத்தில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். அவர்களுக்கு இங்கே ஆறு கோடி சொச்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கியிருக்கும் பணம் ஏழைகளுக்கு ஒருவித நன்மையையும் செய்வதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் அந்தப் பணம் விரஸ்தமாக செலவாகிறது என்றுதான் என்னைப்போன்றவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு இவ்வித அபிப்பிராயம் இருப்பதால் இந்த மாதிரி சிலவு செய்வதில் சீர்குந்தம் செய்யும்படி முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் ஒரு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு ஒரு அரசு கொடுக்கப்பட்டு அநேகம் கிராமங்களுக்கு அவரைத் தலைவராக செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் சம்பளம் ரொம்பவும் குறைவு. அதாவது ரூ. 80 தான் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம். இவ்வளவு குறைவான சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு பொறுப்பான உத்தியோகங்களைக் கொடுத்திருப்பதால் குற்றம் செய்கிறவர்களையும் பணக்கார குற்றவாளிகளையும் மறைத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய பொறுப்பிற்கு தக்க அளவில் சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுத்து தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்தால் அவர்கள் பணக்கார குற்றவாளிகளுடைய வலையில் சிக்காமல் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்வார்கள். கவர்ன்மென்டார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பொறுப்பு அளித்திருக்கிறார்களோ அதற்கேற்றவாறு அவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய உரிமைக்கும், கடமைக்கும் ஏற்றபடி அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்திக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

2-15 p.m. “அதோடு கூட இன்றைக்கு இந்த பிற்போக்கு சமூகங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக சலுகைகள் இல்லாமல் பல விஷயங்களில் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது நம் கனம் மந்திரி கோபால் ரெட்டியவர்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். ஒரு பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவர் 24 ஆண்டுகளாக போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராகவே இருக்கிறார். அவருக்கு இது வரையிலும் விமோசனம் கிடைக்காமல் அம்மாதிரி சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராகவே இருந்து வருகிறார். ஏனென்றால் அவரை உயற்றுவதற்கு ஏற்ற உரிமைகள் கொடுப்பதற்கு வழி இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. எவ்வளவோ விண்ணப்பம் செய்தும், ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்தும் கூட அதற்குத் தகுந்த திட்டங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு மேலே இருக்கிற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு மனது வரவில்லை. அதற்கு உதாரணங்கள் சொல்லலாம். ஒருவர் ஹோம் மெம்பராக இருந்த காலத்தில் அநேகம் விஷயங்கள் நடந்ததில் சிலதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன். Mr. உஸ்மான், ஹோம் மெம்பராக இருந்த காலத்தில் அவர் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த எவ்வளவோ பேர்களுக்கு மேல்பதவி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அந்த மாதிரி ஒவ்வொருவரும் மேல்பதவியிலிருக்கும்பொழுது அவரவர்களுடைய சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ பெரிய உத்தியோகங்களைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் மேல்பதவியில்லாமலிருந்தால் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு மேல் உத்தியோகங்கள் கிடைக்காமலும், அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வர முடியாமலும் போய்விட்டது என்ற விஷயத்தை கவனிக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the Raja of Chettinad. At the outset I would like to say that the Madras Police Force are the best in India in the matter of intellect, equipment and discharge of their duties. When I say this I am of course paying the highest tribute to the Police Force of this Province. But it must not be understood that I am not going to point out the defects of the Force as such, because I want that the Police force must be organized in such a manner that it should

[21st March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

become the best not only in this country but in the whole world. It must reach the London Constabulary ideal. I have to point out that the Police Force is understaffed. Its increase is not commensurate with the increase in population. Take the City of Madras for instance. Its population was only seven lakhs previously. To-day it is nearly fourteen lakhs. I ask, have the Government so increased the Police Force as to deal with the increased population in the City and in the mufassal. Because, work has tremendously increased, the people in the rank and file of the Force are not very much satisfied. There is a great strain upon the Constables and Sub-Inspectors, and there is discontent and disaffection in the hearts of these people. Therefore, I request the Hon. the Leader of the House to see that he increases the Police Force so that they may be in a position to cope with the increased work. If burglary or crimes increase in the City, or if the number of undetected cases increase in this Province, it is not due to inefficiency of the Police, but it is due to the insufficient staff of the Police Department. Therefore, the staff should be increased. The increase that we find is only in regard to the higher ranks of the Police service. What is the use of increasing the gazetted officers in the department? Government can have one District Superintendent of Police for three or four districts. But they should have more subordinates. We want more Constables and more Sub-Inspectors so that they can handle situations efficiently.

“Promotions are not satisfactory in the department. I would ask the Leader of the House to constitute a committee to enquire into this question and to see whether promotions have been made on the basis of the records earned by the various officers. I am only trying to show to the Leader of the House that there has been too much of political influence in this matter. I want that the Police Force must be kept away from any political influences. The Hon. the Leader of the House would say that there is the Public Service Commission. No doubt they are selecting people. But how are they selecting, I ask. They are selecting from the lists submitted to them. This practice must cease forthwith, if Government want to tone up the whole system. In this connection, I would suggest the organization of a Police Board for promotion purposes. Let officers be promoted on the strength of their records and good name they have earned in the department. Let not promotions be made according to the recommendations of influential people.

“Then there is the question of constant transfers in the Police Department. I have gone through the budget proposals. An enormous amount of money is being spent on these transfers. If only Government could save this expenditure by lessening transfers, they could save a good amount which can be used for increasing the staff. Unfortunately, constant transfers are taking place much to the detriment of the efficient work of the department. Hon. Members have pointed out that Communism is raising its head in this Province, and that it is undermining the very stability of our Province. I say the rise of Communism is due to

[M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

defective recruitment of people. I say that even in the recruitment of Constables, Communists infiltrate into your administration. If underground activities are going on in the Province, I say without fear of contradiction that it is because of the men in the very Force itself who are giving all assistance and support to the Communists operating in our Province.

"Sir, there is the question of departmental etiquette. Every officer says 'My officer—right or wrong.' This mentality must go. The same procedure must apply even to cases where the subordinate officials appeal to higher authorities. Higher officials must not be simply carried away by the remarks of their subordinate officers. They must go into details, find out what is wrong, and see that they do justice to the people involved. They always side with the people in the department rather than consider the justice of the case. Therefore this mentality must go, in order that the efficiency of our Police Force may improve.

"Reference has also been made to the corruption in the Police department. I do not want to elaborate or expatiate on this question. The Leader of the House would rise up and ask 'can you bring evidence to show that certain officers are corrupt.' I may not do so. But the fact remains that there is corruption. I want that this department particularly must be kept clean. Honest men must be put in the department. Otherwise, we may not be able to do real help to the people. I have said on many occasions that the Corruption Enquiry Committee's report is a mystery to us. We want to know what has been done. When I say that there is corruption, I do not mean to say that all the officers are corrupt. There are no doubt able, efficient and honest men. But due to several factors—the change in the very political set up of the land—things have changed. Influences are brought to bear on the department. Thus demoralization is taking place. I wish that Government come to the rescue of the department as early as possible, and see that further demoralization does not set in in the very body of this Force.

"Sir, my time is up. I do not propose to go further into the several other aspects of the department. In the end I would like to say that the security of any State must necessarily and ultimately depend on the efficiency of the Police Force—nervous system of our body politic. And that system must be kept fully toned up. There must be contentment and satisfaction. If there are dissatisfaction, discontent and disaffection in the hearts of the people, they become the real canker, that eat into the vitals of this system. If these are allowed to grow, I am afraid the whole Police set up will collapse to the detriment of the good administration of this Province. Therefore, I say that the Hon. the Leader of the House will take these points into consideration and see that he gives a better administration and the Police Force also earn a better name not only in this country but also in the whole world."

21st March 1949]

SRI M. P. PERIASWAMI :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே. இந்த 3 p போலீஸ்மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சிலவார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு மற்ற எல்லா டிபார்ட்மெண்டைக் காட்டிலும் அதிகம் முக்கியமானது. கொலைகளையும், சொள்ளைகளையும் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கும், பெரிய குண்டர்களைப்போன்ற பயங்கரமானவர்களை அடக்குவதற்கும் உலகத்தை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்துவதற்கும் நாட்டை நல்ல முறையில் அமைப்பதற்கும் போலீஸ்தான் ஒரு முக்கியமான டிபார்ட்மெண்டு. இப்பொழுது புதிது புதிதாக சட்டம் போடப்பட்டு வருவதால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான வேலைகளுக்கு நேர்ந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு அதிக வேலை இருந்துகொண்டு வந்தாலும் சில போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து வருகின்றனர். பழைய பழக்க வழக்கங்களையும் மாமூல் களில் சிலவற்றையும் ஒழித்து விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ஒன்றிரண்டு குறைகள் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் பெருவாரியான பழக்க வழக்கங்களை ஒழித்து விட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரூபாய் 27-ம். சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரூபாய் 80-மாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த சம்பளம் அவர்களுக்கு போதாது. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் அதிகம் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஆபத்தானதாங்கி குண்டர்களுக்கும் போக்கிரிகளையும் அடக்கவேண்டி இருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளம் பொதுவாக போதாது. கொள்ளைகளில் கொடூரமான இடங்களுக்கு இரவு நேரங்களில் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய உயிருக்கே ஆபத்துவரும்படியான இடங்களுக்கும் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால் அப்படி போகவேண்டியது அவர்களுடைய கடமை. அவ்விதம் போகும்பொழுது அவர்கள் ஆபத்தான உள்ள குண்டர்களால் மொலை செய்யப்படுகிறார்கள். இவைகளை எல்லாம் செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுப்பது போதாது. இப்பொழுது போலீஸ்காரர்கள் 30 வருஷம் சேவை செய்யலாம் என்றும் அதற்கு மேல் அவர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் கொடுக்கலாம் என்றும் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் போலீஸ்காரர் 30 வருஷம் சர்வீஸ் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் போலீஸ் டீட்டியில் போகும் பொழுது குண்டர்களாலும் கலகத்தாலும் சாகும் போலீஸாருக்கு பூரா சம்பளத்தையும் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். அதன் பிறகு 30 வருஷம் சமீபத்திலுள்ள அவர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் கொடுக்கலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய எண்ணம். இவ்விதம் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“அதோடு கூட இப்பொழுது Prohibition அமுலில் நடந்து வருகிறது. சேலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் இந்த மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தில் பல போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ரொம்பவும் மும்முரமாக வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். மலைபிரதேசங்களிலிருப்பவர்களில் சிலர் சில இடங்களில் திருட்டுத்தனமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள். அவர்களைப்போய் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கு மும்முரமாக வேலைசெய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் திடீரென்று information வந்துவிடுகிறது. அப்படிபோவதாக இருந்தால் ஒரு ஸ்டேஷனிலிருந்து 10, 12 மைல் தூரம் போக வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்போய் பிடிப்பதற்கு கஷ்டமாக இருப்பது என்பதனால் தனியாக ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் 10 மைல், 8 மைல் என்று போவதற்கு சாத்தியப்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் அதிகமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்களோ முக்கியமாக எந்த இடத்தில் அதிகமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்களோ அந்த இடங்களுக்கு திடீரென்று போவதற்கு போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு போலீஸ் Van இருக்கவேண்டும் அவ்விதம் இருந்தால்தான் அவர்கள் உடனே சென்று இந்த மதுவிலக்குதிட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்துவதற்கும், அவர்களை கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கும் வசதியாக இருக்கும். அதிகம் சாராயம் உண்டுபண்ணும் அந்தந்த தாலுகாவிற்கு ஒரு போலீஸ் Van கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி சேலம் Prohibition மீட்டிங்கில் நாங்களும் கலெக்டர் தலைமையில் பாஸ் செய்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகையால் திருட்டுத்தனமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு Van கொடுத்து உதவிடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் மதுவிலக்கு வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும்.

“இப்பொழுது போலீஸிலிருக்கும் ஹரிஜன உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு Promotion கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு merit இருக்கவேண்டும்.

[Sri M. P. Periaswami]

[21st March 1949]

மென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். முதலில் வெள்ளைக்கார அரசாங்கம் நடந்தபொழுது ஹரிஜனங்கள் S.S.L.C. படித்திருந்தால் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக எடுத்துக்கொள்வது என்றும் எழுதப்பட்டிருந்தது தெரிந்தால் போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டேபிளாகக் கொண்டு எடுத்துக் கொள்வது என்றும் வைத்திருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது 8-வது வகுப்புவரை படித்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் ஒரு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு S.S.L.C. போதும் என்றிருந்ததை இப்பொழுது Intermediate ஆக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று வந்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் B.A. கூட இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று வரும் போலிருக்கிறது. இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் ஒரு தமிழ் பழமொழி உண்டு 'வெண்ணை திரண்டு வரும்பொழுது சப்பி உடைந்துபோல' ஹரிஜனங்களின் கதி அந்தமாதிரி ஆகிவிட்டது. S.S.L.C. இருப்பதை Intermediate ஆக இருந்தால் வகுப்பு விநியோகம் வருவது அதிக கஷ்டம் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இண்டராகவும், B.A. ஆகவும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று செய்வதால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக வரக்கூடாது என்ற எண்ணம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இதற்குக் கண்டிப்பாக ஆட்சேபணை பண்ணியே தீரவேண்டும். அது நியாயம் இல்லை. தர்மமுமில்லை. கண்டிப்பாக S.S.L.C. படித்தால் போதும் என்றுதானிருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இப்பொழுது வைத்து விட்டு 10 வருஷங்களுக்கு பின்னால் இண்டர் B.A. வேண்டுமென்று எடுக்கலாம். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய தீண்டாமை ஒழிந்து முன்னேற்ற மடைய முடியும் என்று நான் கண்டிப்பாக நினைக்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது Civil Disabilities Act வந்திருக்கிறது. அதை போலீஸ் அமுல் நடத்துகிறார்கள். இந்த ஆக்ட் வந்ததைப்பற்றி ஜனங்கள் காங்கிரசை போற்றுகிறார்கள். இதில் போலீஸில் எல்லோரும் முடிபுடையவர்கள் வேலைசெய்கிறார்கள் என்றாலும் சிலபோலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நேர்விரோதமாக நடந்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கெடுதலை உண்டாக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் நடந்து வருகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஹோட்டலில் சாப்பிட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களைத்தான் ஹிம்ஸை செய்கிறார்கள். சில பணக்காரர்கள் இருக்கும் இடங்களில்தான் முக்கியமாக இது நடந்து வருகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி இன்றைக்குக்கூட எனக்கு நிறைய மனுக்கள் வந்திருக்கிறது. சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற சங்கம் இருக்கிறது. அதனுடைய Secretary M. முத்து என்பவர். அவர் இண்டர் படித்தவர். அவர் கல்யாணம் செய்துகொண்டு சேலம் தாலுகா பூலாவரி கிராமத்தில் குடைபிடித்தக் கொண்டு கல்யாண ஊர்வலமாக வந்தார் என்றும் அப்படி வரக்கூடாது என்று தடுத்து விட்டார்கள். இராசிபுரம் தாலுகாவில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன தமிழ் பண்டிதர் ஒருவர் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களுடைய வீட்டில் வசித்து வருகிறார் என்றும் கிணற்றில் தண்ணீர் எடுத்து வருகிறார் என்றும் அவரைப்பிடித்து அடித்து விட்டார்கள். அப்படி அடித்ததற்காக அவர் ஒரு போலீஸ் Complaint கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். செக்ரட்டரி முத்து என்பவர் குடைபிடித்துக் கொண்டு வந்ததற்கு அடித்ததற்காக கூட ஒரு Complaint Petition கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். போலீஸ் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வில்லையாம். இம்மாதிரியான அநியாயங்கள் நடந்து வருகிறது. அங்கே ஹரிஜன போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அதிகம் இருந்தால் இப்படி எல்லாம் நடக்குமா? இன்னும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு B. A. வேண்டுமென்று வைத்துவிட்டால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருக்கவே முடியாது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடையவேண்டுமென்று மகாத்மா காந்தி எவ்வளவு சொன்னாலும் அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் B. A. வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்களில் ஒருவர்கூட முன்னுக்கு ஈரமுடியாது. அந்த திட்டம் அவர்களுக்கு பாதகமாகவே இருக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதோடுகூட சில ஊர்களில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் குடித்து விட்டு ஹரிஜனங்களை அடிக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் தீங்கும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் இப்பாடி கிராமத்தில் ஒரு போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் குடித்து விட்டு தெருவில் போகும் ஹரிஜனங்களை யெல்லாம் அடித்ததாக இரண்டு மனுக்கள் எனக்கும் நமது நண்பர் பட்டாபிராமன் அவர்

21st March 1949]

[Sri M. P. Periaswami]

களுக்கும் வந்தது. இரண்டு மனுக்களையும் D. S. P. க்கு கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். இவ்வித நிலைமையில் ஹரிஜனங்களை மனிதன் என்றுகூட கருதாமல் ஒரு நாய், பன்றி, என்றுகருதுகிறார்கள் மிருகத்தையாவது அன்பாக பாவித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களை மட்டும் ஹிம்ஸை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவைகளையெல்லாம் போலீஸ் கண்டிப்பாக கவனித்து இரண்டு மூன்று ஐட்டங்களையும் மீண்டும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வசதி அளிக்குமென்பதை சொல்லிக் கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Demand. I may even compare it to the Military Budget of the Government of India because so far as the Provinces are concerned, the Police force is our only civilian army and it has to do a very big task. It has to guard the home front and when the occasion arises, it has to go into action on the home front for maintaining law and order and keeping the peace. At all times it has to detect and prevent crimes and investigate into crimes and offences. That task has to go on from day to day all over the Province.

“Sir, there is another reason why we should regard this Police force or the Demand that relates to the Police as of great importance, for—the present is a time when we see all around us trouble, trouble in Burma, Malaya and China and even inside our country. Therefore, we have to increase our Police force and strengthen it. I believe the Government know that the Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of India has clearly stated that the Provinces should increase and strengthen their Police forces so that they may not in any case of emergency call in the military to aid the civil power. Therefore, when we are passing through such critical times, we should try to see that the Police force is not only strengthened, but is also kept at a high level of efficiency. As matters stand at present, we find that the Police are now dreaded more for their excesses than for the duties that they have to perform for the protection of life and property. It may be that the Police here and there are committing excesses and that the Police officer ranks are corrupt as, of course, in all other departments. But, here there is the greatest scope for corruption because the Police have to detect crime and bring the offenders to book and no person would like to be dragged before a Criminal Court and naturally the Police will have a great controlling power over such a person. When the temptation of a bribe is offered, naturally I think it is not very strange that under such circumstances even the officer ranks in the Police should accept large bribes. This has been going on and is within the knowledge of the Government and also the public. Therefore, Sir, we must take great care to see that the officer ranks are always men of integrity. It is possible the rank and file may go astray at any moment at the slightest temptation. But if the superior officers themselves set an example, then corruption and bribery will become rampant among the rank and file of the Police. Therefore, in the matter of selection of Police officers, the Government should take very great care and see that men of integrity are placed in charge of Police forces, especially in the districts.

[H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

3-15 p.m. “Sir, while I stress the need for increasing the strength of the police force, I would like to say that more police should be stationed in rural centres, because it is in those far off areas that we have got the kisan and labour troubles, where the communists take the fullest advantage in these nooks and corners to stir up the people and foment labour troubles and indulge in all sorts of subversive activities, because that is a very fertile ground for the communists. Therefore, my submission is, that the Government would do well to increase the number of police in the rural centres. In towns and cities, perhaps these communists are our secret enemies, and if I may call them, enemy No. 1, and may not have such chances as they have in the rural areas among the agricultural population. That is another reason why I say that the police force should be strengthened.

“Then, Sir, we have to guard against certain evils among the police force also, because there is always a tendency among the police to take undue advantage of the power they possess over the people. They have been invested with large powers and with greater powers in times of emergency, and so we have to guard against the misuse of the power with which they are invested. It has been brought to the notice of the House on previous occasions that the police take undue advantage and get into the buses, occupy prominent seats and travel even without paying the fares. This sort of thing should be stopped. In spite of the instructions issued by the Government, I do not think, this practice has disappeared yet. No doubt, these are small matters, but the public feel that the Government are not controlling their own policemen in the manner in which they ought to, so that they may not prove to be a source of menace and annoyance to the public. For all these things to go, possibly, it may take some time, no doubt, but still such things the Government should take into consideration and see that whatever instructions or directions that the Government issue are carried out very scrupulously.

“Now, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Floor Leader of our Party, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, referred to the despatch of the Malabar Special Police to the Laccadive Islands. For security reasons it is not proper, nor is it advisable to go into the matter, but then, I would like to sound a note of warning to the Government. As I said, the police are well-known for their excesses and it is quite possible that this Special Force that has been despatched, if not properly checked and controlled, might misuse their powers in that small island, where especially the honour of women has to be protected, and, of course, the property of the people there should not be tampered with. But, then, what is the remedy? I would suggest that the Government should at once see that this police contingent is officered by men of integrity and character and by officers who are conscious of their duties and responsibilities to these people. That is my appeal to the Government on this occasion. If the Government do not take proper care, I am afraid, the memories that will be left behind will be unpleasant and will be

21st March 1949] [H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur]

an indelible blot on the fair name of this Government. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that proper steps are taken to control the situation there in a decent manner.”

* SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Demand made by the Hon. Finance Minister for the maintenance of the Police Force in this Province. In doing so, I think I will be failing in my duty if I do not express the gratitude of the millions of people in the Province, to the police force for their extreme loyalty and their alertness which they have exhibited during the period of crisis. To-day, if the hon. Members of this House are able to conduct their proceedings peacefully and the people are going about their avocations in safety, it is due to the meritorious work done by the police force. Now, the Communists are trying to sabotage everything in the Province. So, Sir, we have to be grateful to the Police force for having saved this Province from the crisis, or rather the catastrophe which has overtaken every part of the world. To-day, in spite of all its handicaps—it is now a depleted force, and there is not enough men in the police stations, not enough ammunition and not enough arms—with all its equipment, with all its men at their command and their influence, they have been able to preserve the peace of the Province to the fullest possible extent and the Communists have been curbed and it is the greatest tribute we can pay to the persons who have saved us from the catastrophe. To-day, have we been thankful or grateful to them, except perhaps merely expressing our thankfulness by word of mouth. The policemen are under-paid. We know he has got the same privileges as the people in the other departments. But, the policeman has not served the Province for mere money but his spirit has made him work the greatest wonders in the Province. So, I request the Hon. Finance Minister, who is also the Home Minister now, to show some sympathy not only to the policemen, but also to every one of the staff in the Police Department, including the Sub-Inspectors. Of course, they need not give much money, but they may give some concessions like money grants and also housing facilities to the men in the Police Department at least as a reward for their services rendered by them for preserving the security of the country, because, security is the essential requisite of any country.

“Sir, it is a well-known fact that to-day the police people are not armed and if Prohibition has failed, it is not due to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the police or the people of the Province, but it is due to the lack of arms and ammunition. Every one knows that even the Prohibition officers have not been provided with fire arms. It is a disgrace indeed perhaps the situation in Kashmir did not warrant the supply of fire arms to the Prohibition officers but at least if the police had been supplied with them, the problem would have been solved to the satisfaction of the country. So, I request the Government to see that the police are equipped not merely with the old types of weapons like the guns and revolvers, but with the latest modern weapons, so that the people may be saved from particular disasters which seem to threaten the entire parts of the world.

[Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman] [21st March 1949]

"Next, Sir, the Communist menace is one of the greatest menaces we are facing to-day and it is found in all the areas of the Province. We can be assured of that. I may say that the Communist menace has not completely died away and so our attention has to be focussed on the Communists and, of course, there are many difficulties in the way.

"In this connexion, I would like to deal with the communalism that is prevailing here. There are two kinds of communalism. One is to talk ill of another section of the people and the other kind of communalism is, to talk about their own community alone, its privileges and offices. That is another sort of communalism. These two aspects of communalism should be done away with in our Province. There is the Black-shirt movement and they are doing violent propaganda which is most disgraceful. They are doing propaganda at every meeting on the platform. It is these Black-shirts that are using the political platforms for abusing particular sections of the community, not in the decent languages of the country, but in the most filthy languages and in a most disrespectful manner. I am not against political philosophy. Of course, they have every right to preach their political philosophy, but they are indulging in a most wretched, rotten propaganda and barbarity and even the police have failed to stop this nonsense. I hope the Government will direct the Police department to be more watchful in seeing that such public utterances do not bring disgrace to the Province. It is the communalism of to-day which is provoking the people to all sorts of violence. It is not uncommon that we hear reports about a certain community being attacked everywhere in the Province. Of course, I am not for any particular community, that they should be protected and all that, but when communalism goes to such an extent and transcends all limits of decency, it is the duty of the police force to come to the rescue and see that no person is vilified, because every person should be given the right of existence and that his property and person must be saved. That is the duty of the police. I am sure the Government will see to it that they do their duty properly.

"Next, Sir, I am sorry that the Police Department and especially the Government have not taken any steps against the communalist papers which are trying to poison the public mind. We have here our Public Works and Propaganda Minister, the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam who was so much critical about the yellow press. There is so much of communal propaganda that is carried on in the yellow press and if only the Hon. Minister goes through the press reports and press publications of certain types of papers he will be astonished to find that such sorts of nonsense are preached in the Province. You know, Sir, our learned and respectable leader, Sirdar Patel warned the yellow press not to indulge in filthy criticism. But our Government have not taken any steps to prevent such things. Perhaps they will take their own time to trap them. I may say, Sir, even the existing Indian Penal Code is enough to prosecute these people for such indecent and provocative utterances that are made in the press. It is a disgrace and sooner it is wiped out the better for the country as a whole.

[Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman] 21st March 1949]

"Now, I come to the Hon. Minister for Education and his portfolio. It may be strange if I say that the Government have made unnecessary inroads in the sphere of art. The Hon. Education Minister who is also in charge of the enforcement of the Cinematograph Act, has come out with an utterance that he intends to restrict the footage of films. I say, there are enough things for the Government to do and there is no urgency for restricting the length of films. Sir, even perhaps without consulting the persons concerned with the cinemas, he has come out with the statement that he is going to restrict the show of films to three hours and the footage to 12,000. I do not know what made the Minister come to the conclusion that three hours show and 12,000 feet would be sufficient for the people. I am sure the Hon. Minister for Education who is in charge of the enforcement of the Cinematograph Act has not seen a number of pictures and so he is not an enthusiast of the pictures and he cannot be held responsible for what he said. He is a foolish man, Sir, who is denied the opportunity of seeing a very good film like 'Gone with the Wind' and if the Hon. Minister does not want the people to see such decent international films it is indeed a tragedy. Perhaps he wants people to be so saintly as the Education Minister and not see pictures. But, Sir, let us have our own chances in the matter of art and, in the matter of films. There has been rationing of food, there has been rationing of cloth, but let there not be rationing of the footage in respect of films, for art has to grow. So, Sir, if the Hon. Minister could take away his hand from this field of production of films, the better it is for the country. Sir, even in Hollywood and in England, the Governments concerned have not thought of controlling the length of the films. In view of the hardship that will be caused to the people in the Province, I hope he will exempt films which are more than 12,000 feet and running for 3½ or 4 hours and if at all he is interested in the development of this industry in the Province, I appeal to the Hon. Minister not to hesitate in exempting such films. Sir, let the art grow of its own accord and let the Hon. Minister not put his limitation on the art and the industry. Finally, Sir, I appeal to the Hon. Minister who is in charge of the Home Department as well to be liberal in his sympathy towards art, so that people in the lower ranks may be satisfied and show their loyalty to the service connected with this art. I am sure the people of the Province are even prepared to pay something more and they will not grudge it, for the sake of their own security. Sir, with this request I support the demand."

* SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB 3-30 p.m.
BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion I should like to say a few words. It has become a normal feature in this House to go on criticizing the Government and it has become old story. So let me not start with such criticism at least on this subject. The police force of this Province is the best one in India. It is not only in the Police department that our people show their mettle but in every department, Sir. The average man of our Province is much better than the average man of any province in India. The average Government servant here is far better than

[S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

the Government servant anywhere in India. So also our military force Madrassi troops have distinguished themselves in recent years. Hon. Members are aware that the disturbances in Delhi which arose after the partition of our country were controlled by our troops. This only goes to prove the efficiency of our military force also.

"Sir, I do not propose to go into the details of the various items contained under this Demand. But I just want to show to this House by quoting facts and figures how this Department has expanded during recent years and a huge amount spent over this Department and how there has been a general fall in the detection of cases and a general rise in crimes.

"Sir, in 1944-45 during the Advisers' Regime the amount spent under Demand 'Police' was 2.5 crores. In 1946 when the popular Ministry was functioning under the ægis of the British Government in the Province, it was 2.98 crores. In 1947 when the popular Ministry was functioning in free India it was seven crores of rupees. I think, this year it is six crores of rupees. Of course, I am not glad over this reduction as we are not doing business. Even if you could spend ten crores of rupees on this Demand, I would be glad to sanction it provided you could keep our life and property safe. After all, Government cannot expect anything by way of income from this Department as well as from the Education Department. We have to spend more on these departments without deriving any income.

"Sir, now I come to crimes. Now under your regime, after the attainment of Independence, the crimes have increased considerably. I shall give a comparative statement of various crimes committed in the years 1945, 1946 and 1947. (Advisers' regime, Congress Ministry in British India and Congress Ministry in Independent India.)

Details of crimes.			In 1945.	In 1946.	In 1947.
1 Cognizable crime	..	..	55,000	64,000	70,000
2 Murder	..	..	1,100	1,200	1,200
3 Rioting	..	..	1,301	1,300	1,700
4 Dacoity	..	..	77	100	200
5 Robbery	..	..	500	500	600
6 House breaking	..	..	7,000	9,000	11,000
7 Theft (ordinary)	..	..	26,000	30,000	33,000
8 Cattle theft	..	..	4,000	5,000	5,000

These are the facts and figures. What do they show? They only show the inefficiency of the Police department. Who is responsible for this inefficiency? The Hon. Minister Mr. Gopala Reddi who is piloting this Demand and the Hon. Minister in charge of this department are responsible for this state of affairs.

21st March 1949] [S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

The loose policy of the Government and their unnecessary interference have brought about this situation. In this connexion, I shall quote a passage from a famous poet—

جب قلم ہو ہاتھ میر مکار کے
کیوں نہ ہو منصور لائق دار کے *

"Sir, I now take up the detection of cases by the police. The following statement will show that there has been a general fall in the detection of cases:—

Details of crimes.			In 1945.	In 1946.	In 1947.
			PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1 Cognizable crime	..	..	45.2	44.8	44.0
2 Murder	..	..	54.9	52.7	45.9
3 Dacoity	..	..	34.0	36.0	22.0
4 Robbery	..	..	47.0	45.0	39.0
5 House-breaking	..	..	42.0	40.0	38.0

Sir, this is how the Police department is functioning in this Province. I do not blame policemen on this account. There are some other cause and reasons. There was a time when we were accusing policemen of corruption. Sir, now, we have to accuse everybody for corruption. Which department is free from corruption, I ask? Corruption is rampant everywhere and has become the order of the day. So I shall leave it there.

"Now, I come to the pay of a policeman and other officers. Their pay is very low but their responsibility is greater and they are the saviours of the people. Sir, these big officials and Ministers are not responsible to the people and they do not care to contact the masses when an emergency arises. When a riot occurs in a particular village, the Collector or the District Superintendent of Police or the Deputy Collector does not stir out of his place but only issues orders from their offices. These people will not go there even if a town or village is under flames. It is only the policemen, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors who go there and help the victims. They do not think about their families nor do they think about the consequence of their acts. They risk their lives though they (constables) receive a paltry sum of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 per month. Sir, apart from the legal aspect of the question, the Government have got a moral obligation to increase their salaries. Let the Government compare their salaries with those salaries paid by the Governments of Bombay and Central Provinces. Our police constable or Sub-Inspector or Inspector is only getting 60 per cent of what they get in Bombay and other Provinces of North India. After all, the responsibility of maintaining law and order rests on them but they are not paid liberally. At the same time I want that proper men should be promoted to higher ranks in the Police department. Sir, we do not know what is going to happen tomorrow. We have got enemies everywhere at our right and at

[S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

our left and on the top and below. We cannot distinguish who is our foe and who is our friend and great powers are preparing for world war No. III. It is only the policemen who can do such job quite creditably and bring peace and security to the people if there be internal major troubles. Otherwise, life and property of the people will be at stake. Therefore, I request the Government to increase their salaries.

“Sir, I now come to the attitude of the police towards the Government. They are not sincere in their attitude, as the Government did not treat them properly, even after the attainment of our Independence. The Ministers who now run this Government were vociferous have punished police officers for the so-called police excesses perpetrated in 1942. But now they are doing worse thing than the foreign Government was doing previously. To-day indiscriminate arrest of communists, firing and shooting are going on throughout the Province which was never expected in Free India. Many people have been arrested and put in jail without trial. Because to-day you are pitch-forked in the seats of authority, you cannot do such things. Who knows about tomorrow, suppose the communists come into power and what will be your position then? Will not the communist ministers take action against these Congress Ministers for their present excess from their point of view. This is a very bad and dangerous policy. I warn you, Sir, because of the consequences. They were loyal to their then masters, as the department is loyal to you now. Was it their sin then? Certainly not. Hon. Members are well aware of the developments taking place in our neighbouring countries. Czarist Russia was stronger than India and also China. Russia fell then and China is now almost fallen, Burma also is shaky. Where is Chiang-Kai-Sheik and what is his fate to-day? What about Tojo? Who knows that if there is another world war and if Russia wins President Truman and Mr. Attlee may become war criminals. Therefore, Government should exercise some restraint in all these matters. They should trust the police forgetting their past actions.

“There is another reason for the inefficiency of the department. When there was communal riot the police takes actions and makes arrests and conducts cases even by incurring the displeasure of the eminent local men. When such cases are going on all of a sudden the Ministers issue orders withdrawing all cases unconditionally without rhyme or reason. Sir, the present deterioration and maladministration of this department is due only to the said policy of the Government and nobody is responsible for this except the Ministers as said by a great Urdu poet—

اگر تعلیم دیں یہ اسے تو آخر کر سن لینا
کہ خود مکتب کے لڑکوں نے کیا برباد مکتب کو
دل کے پھولوں جل اٹھے سینے کے داغ سے
اس گھر کو آگ، لہی گئی گھر کے چراغ سے *

“With these words, Sir, I support the cut motion and resume my seat as my time is up.”

21st March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Sir, I find that a large number of Members are interested in speaking on this Demand and the usual time-limit of four hours may be exceeded . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I will call upon the Hon. Premier to speak at 5 p.m. and afterwards the Hon. Minister can reply.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“In that case, we will be exceeding the time-limit by about ninety minutes.”

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, I support the Demand but at the same time I have to offer some criticism on the policy of the Home Department with regard to certain very serious matters. I am very glad that in the Andhra districts—of which my district is the most central one—there is absolutely no communal trouble. After the successful police action, suspicions between the Hindus and the Muslims have all completely subsided and the Hindu-Muslim relations are excellent and there has been no quarrel between Brahmans and non-Brahmans and Harijans in the Andhra Province. We have been getting on in a most friendly and brotherly way, thanks to the commonsense of the people. But our greatest menace, as is well-known, is the communist menace and my district being in the centre and also being adjacent to Telengana in the Hyderabad State, is subjected to the worst communist menace. In 1943, when I was released from jail on medical grounds and when I came out, I came to know that these communists were getting very strong in Andhradesa with Vijayawada as their headquarters. They call Vijayawada their Moscow and Kattur, a few miles away from Vijayawada, as their Leningrad. Sir, I have had some personal experience of the activities of these communists. I have had the occasion to stay with them in the jail in connexion with the individual satyagraha movement. At that time I had the opportunity to study their plans and methods of organization and their future programme if and when they were released. They used to deliver lectures amongst themselves. These people are anti-God, anti-Congress and anti-Gandhi and they preach sexual anarchy. Sir, when I wrote all these things in a letter to Mahatma Gandhi after his release in 1944 which was published later, Mr. P. C. Joshi challenged me by saying that I was writing falsehood. They claimed Andhradesa as their greatest stronghold and Bengal as another stronghold. He also called me as well as Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee as slanderers and liars. But things have proved much worse than we represented. In the Joshi-Gandhi correspondence, my name and Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookherjee have loomed large, and of course I am thankful to Mr. Joshi for having kept my name in excellent company with Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee. 3-45 p.m.

“So communism has grown in Andhra. The other day the Home Minister of West Bengal told on the floor of their Assembly that there is a link between Burma and Bengal and Madras communists, and they are conspiring to overthrow the Congress Governments. Again in the Joshi-Adhikari report it has been

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao]

[21st March 1949]

rightly said that India is to make a choice between communism and Gandhism. So whatever the Madras Government have done or not done, one thing is clear; and that is, communism has not been nipped in the bud. Of course, the Premier of Madras has said that much has been done. But I say communism established itself. Otherwise how can the communists escape from the Rajahmundry Jail and how can they escape from Kaikalur Jail? Where is Sundrayya and other communist leaders? They are still in underground, and the police have not been able to catch them. It was only the other day when 25 policemen were attacked by one hundred communists when the former went to capture the latter in the Anthraf Balda district in Telangana and in the scuffle, the policemen were severely injured. So we should not think that the communists have gone or left Andhra. The other day the Premier said that he has done much to put down communist trouble. But I may tell him there are two breeding places of communism in my district. One is Munagala and the other is Chellapalli. The Premier has visited Munagala only once. I want him to visit it once every month. Telangana is full of communists. They all meet in Munagala. There are two groups among them one is called the Progressive party and communists join this party. They say they belong to the Government party and officials are afraid of them. Some of them pose as Congressmen. This group system has had a demoralizing influence on the people and on the police.

"Another thing also I want to say. communism has spread into East Krishna on account of the zamindari system. In the east, Chellapalli estate has become the breeding place of communism. The police and the zamindar have joined together for taking away lands from the people. That state of things should not continue. Srimathi Sithamahalakshamma has told the House how police are committing atrocities on ordinary ryots, in their efforts to protect their own lands. I want a deputy collector should be deputed to register the names of those who are in actual possession of all the lankas in every village. As my time is up I have to resume my seat."

* P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. I am not very much enamoured of the Police department of the Province of Madras; nor do I want to praise it. In rising to support the cut motion I just want to show to Government how things are going on, especially with regard to the district of Malabar. I feel, Sir, this Government with all the troubles of the communists on the one side and the black-shirts on the other, and with very many other problems, are simply guided by the Home Department, and especially by the police of this Province. I feel that instead of the department being controlled by the Government, it is Government that is being controlled by the department. As an instance, I can tell you, at the time of the Hyderabad trouble, indiscriminate arrests were made in Malabar rounding up very important Muslims of the district. As soon as we heard the news, I had then occasion to come to Madras and I met the Premier and the Hon. Law Minis-

21st March 1949] [P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur]

ter. Both of them assured me that these arrests were made as a precautionary measure and that they had ordered to arrest no Muslim leaders or Muslims as such, but their instructions were simply to round up black characters and rowdies. But to our consternation what really happened, was very responsible, respectable and even religious heads of Muslims in the district were rounded up and put in jail and kept there without even being tried. They were all arrested under the wonderful section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code. When the matter was brought before the courts, even the courts were feeling helpless in the matter. From this it is clear why Government are not eager to separate the Executive from the Judiciary. The courts were simply helpless, and they were awaiting instructions from Government. If that is the position of courts of law and justice in this country I really wonder whither we are going after the attainment of freedom. A programme which was proclaimed from housetops and which found a place in the election manifesto of the Congress party is merely given the go-bye. Then, Sir, these arrests, I am told, were based on list prepared by people who had to grind, and merely out of political rivalries these innocent persons were booked.

"Coming to the police I do not really find any change of outlook or any change in the mentality of the subordinate police in this Province. From the time the Congress party assumed office in this Province in 1937, important pronouncements, and I may say, even homilies were made to the police by the Governor of the Province and by the Premier, that they should change their outlook and that they should be friends of the people. But what we find is, not only that they have not improved but they are really worse. One reason for this unhappy state of things is, that many of them have been recently promoted from the lower grades. Most of them were old veterans who were notorious for their acts of omission and commission during the British regime in this country. All on a sudden when they are lifted—for almost every erstwhile sub-inspector is to-day a Deputy Superintendent of Police or Superintendent of Police—one cannot expect anything better. Government have thought it fit to promote even illiterate or unlettered police constables and head constables to the post of sub-inspectors."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Illiterate?"

* P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Yes, some of them are illiterate. I must say. And no wonder they become corrupt officers. (Interruption.) I mean what I say. It is these gentlemen that are asked to investigate corruption cases. I do not know how they will behave.

"Another matter I want to refer is the attitude of the police especially with regard to labour problems in this Province. Whenever there is a labour trouble, or some hitch between capital and labour, the police easily get into the hands of the capitalist. (Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman: 'Question'.) That is my experience, and I have to speak out my experience, and not of others. There was an instance when a labour leader of a particular taluk was conversing

[P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur] [21st March 1949]

with the labour officer of the district, so that a settlement may be made between the parties. At that time a police officer had the guts under this regime to arrest that man and put him in jail.

“There is another thing I want to refer, and that is about the unfortunate interference in the police department by persons who profess to be Congressmen. There are persons who have not even among ostensible means of livelihood.”

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—“Unfounded allegations?”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“There are so many such people who have overnight become Congressmen, and they unnecessarily interfere with the transfer of officers. To quote one instance; in my own place, Tirur, the Inspector of Police has been changed at least six times within the last year.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member has exceeded his time, and he will resume his seat.”

4 p.m. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, several Members have praised and some have criticized the police force. I am neither going to praise nor criticize. The policemen were given a particular line of training by the British Government and they are maintaining the same old standard. The Government have not taken any steps to raise the standard and morale of the police force. Everyone is very much interested in this very important Demand, because the maintenance of law and order in the Province mainly depends upon the police. Even the individual liberties of citizens have to be safeguarded only by the police.

“As the Hon. Premier is luckily present in the House, I want to say something regarding his portfolio. As a Member of this House, I do not know who is in charge of the police portfolio. I am told that the Hon. Premier is in charge.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“If the hon. Member had asked a question, we would have answered it.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“I know the way in which the Hon. Leader of the House is answering questions. I know what sort of answer he will give. That is why I did not put any question. The Hon. Leader of the House answers on behalf of the Home Minister. When some Members asked why the Hon. Premier, who is also the Home Minister, was not attending the sittings of the Assembly and granting interviews, they were told that he had to dispose of files and fulfil other engagements and that he was overworked. When he was already overworked, why should he take up the Home portfolio also when Dr. P. Subbaroyan resigned and the Revenue portfolio, which he has since transferred, when Sri Kala Venkata Rao resigned?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This Demand relates to the police and what has it to do with Revenue?”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“I am speaking about the Hon. Premier who is holding the Police portfolio.”

21st March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“This subject will be more appropriate under Demand LX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“We want that the Police portfolio should be held by a strong man. One Minister should be solely in charge of this portfolio without being saddled with any other portfolio. Then only he can devote his sole and undivided attention to the police and the proper maintenance of law and order.

“When Members give notice of questions for eliciting information regarding the action of the police in the incidents that happen in the districts, they are first sent to the Home Minister. The Home Minister sends them to the Home Department, and that department sends them to the local police officials. The local police send their report to the Home Department. That department prepares the answer and sends it to the Home Minister for approval. After approval, the answers are got typed and the Hon. Leader of the House reads them. What is this? Sometimes we see nonsensical things are written in the answer and it is read by the Leader of the House.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Is the hon. Member speaking about questions relating to the Police?”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Yes, Sir. The questions are addressed to the Home Minister and the Leader of the House answers them.

“To explain my views fully, I pleaded that I must be allowed more time.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is not possible.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“The Hon. Leader of the House in the course of an answer said that Maravars in the Tirunelveli district were indulging in crime. The other day he said that the Maravars were alleged to be collecting illegal gratification from the Harijans. Because the Home Department furnished that information on the basis of the reports of the local police, the Hon. Leader of the House read the answer. Decency and culture require that a gentleman should not hurt the feelings of a particular community. Especially a Minister who is holding an exalted position in the Government should not say anything which will wound the feelings of a particular community. My friend, Mr. T. S. Pattabhiraman may laugh. If anybody says anything against Brahmans, he will feel for it. (Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman: ‘No, no.’) My blood is boiling now. Is it right for an Hon. Minister to insult a community as a whole? To-day there may not be a person on the Treasury Bench to maintain the integrity of a particular community. A day will come when we will be able to answer these people.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am not going to allow the officers of Government who are sitting in the gallery reserved for them

[Mr. Speaker]

[21st March 1949]

to carry on conversation with the Members inside the House. I have been noticing this thing for the last two days. I warn the Government that if the officers sitting in the officers' gallery talk with the Members, I am not going to allow any officer to sit there."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is obviously the mistake of the hon. Member."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is the mistake of the officer also."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"What I and some of my friends felt, I have submitted to the Government. When a Minister insults a whole community, it is too bitter a pill to swallow."

"While introducing the Demand yesterday, the Hon. Leader of the House said that crime had increased in the Tirunelveli district and that one of the reasons for it was the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act. He did not give sufficient reasons in support of his statement. When he made the statement, he should have given figures about the number of people that were involved in the crime who came under the Criminal Tribes Act before its repeal."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பாதுகாப்பு ஆட்களாய் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் அவர்கள் நடு நிலைமையிலிருப்பதில்லை. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமாகவும் மிராசதாரர்களுக்கு சாதகமாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஏழை பிள்ளை குட்டிகளுக்கு துணையாக இல்லா ஜன வீடுகளைப் பிரிக்கவும், காங்கிரஸ் தியாகிகளுக்கு துணையாகவும் இருந்து கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் உழவு காலங்களிலும் அறுப்புக் காலங்களிலும் போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உள்பட போய் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கு ஹிம்ஸை கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சமீபத்தில் ஊமங்கலத்திலும், ஸ்ரீமுஷணத்திலும் கூட அப்படி நடந்திருக்கிறது."

"அதோடு கூட இந்த போலீஸ்காரர்கள் Blackmarket செய்கிறவர்களுக்கும் துணையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக சமீபத்தில் சிதம்பரத்தில் ஒரு லாரி நிறைய கள்ளத்தனமாக ஏற்றுமதியாகும் அரிசியை பிடித்துக் கொடுத்தார்கள். உடனே போலீசும் charge பண்ணி இருக்கிறார்கள். நேக்காட்டேர், காட்டுமன்னார்குடி முதலிய இடங்களில் மிராசதாரர்கள் அரிசி மூட்டைகளை வண்டியில் ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போனதை பிடித்து அவர்களை போலீசார் வசம் ஒப்படைத்தும் போலீஸ்காரரிடமிருந்து அவர்கள் தப்பித்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பாதுகாப்பு இல்லை. அதனால்தான் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இந்த blackmarket-க்கு துணையாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்."

"இன்னும் போலீஸில் ஜாதி வித்யாசம் ஒழியவில்லை. அது முதலில் ஒழியவேண்டும். சேலத்தில் போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் போதுமான ஹரிஜன ஸ்னீர் எடுக்கக்கூடாது என்றும் அப்படி எடுத்தால் அவர்களை கண்டித்து வருகிறார்கள். சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உத்யோகங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு போதுமான பங்கு இல்லை என்று அசெம்பளியில் 2, 3 தீர்மானங்களுக்குமுன்

[21st March 1949]

[A. S. Sahajanandam]

கேள்விகள் கேட்டதற்கு அதற்குத் தக்க யோக்கியதை உள்ளவர்கள் இல்லை என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களில் யோக்கியதை உள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா இல்லையா என்பதற்கு சாட்சி நமது சபாநாயகரும் மந்திரிகளும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களில் போதுமான யோக்கியதை உள்ளவர்கள் இல்லை என்று சொல்வது தவறு. ஹரி ஜனங்களில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கானவர்கள் graduates ஆகவும் M.A.ம் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி படித்திருந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கவில்லை. சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இரண்டு ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் அவைகளுக்கு விண்ணப்பங்கள் வரவில்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. சரியாக விளம்பரம் செய்திருந்தால் கட்டாயமாக ஹரிஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்தேதீரும். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் நிலைமையைப்பார்த்தால், ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சி ஆட்சி என்று சொல்லலாமேயொழிய காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆகையால் போலீஸ் Selection விஷயத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் அனுதாபம் காட்டவேண்டும். கனம் C.R. அவர்கள் பிரிமியராக இருந்த காலத்தில் ஏதோ ஒன்றிரண்டு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு போலீஸ் சூப்பிரண்டண்டு ஸ்தானங்களைக் கொடுத்தார். பிறகு ஒருவருக்கும் கொடுக்கவே இல்லை. அடுத்த வருஷத்தில் இவ்வளவு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சூப்பிரண்டண்டு உத்தியோகங்களைக் கொடுத்தோம், இவ்வளவு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உத்யோகங்களைக் கொடுத்தோம் என்றும் ஒரு சந்தோஷமான செய்தியைச் சொல்லுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்."

"மேலும் புலவகிரி சிங்காரவேலு சாமியார் தன்னுடைய மடத்தை விட்டு வெளியேறியபின் சில போக்கிரிகளின் முயற்சியின் தயவால் வெளியில் வந்திருக்கிறார். அவர் வெளியே வந்தவுடன் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி கைக்கிரிடமும் மனு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். உள்ளூர் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் எதிர்த்துத் துணையாக இருப்பதால் நியாயம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் நியாயமாக நடு நிலைமையில் நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்படி போலீஸ்காரர்கள் நடந்து கொள்ளும்படி சர்க்கார் திருத்தியமைப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்."

(* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so, I should thank the Police Department for having taken prompt action when there was the Razakar rowdyism on the Hyderabad borders, especially in my district. I know with what zeal and enthusiasm the police were watching the borders and how well they did when there was the economic blockade. I take this opportunity to thank them."

"No doubt the Government have accepted my resolution and amended the communal Government Order reserving two seats out of fourteen for the Harijans. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Can the Government give facts and figures regarding the Harijans recruited to the Police Department? They have always this ready-made answer: 'Candidates are not suitable; if they are educationally suitable, they are otherwise unsuitable. It is something like calling the dog mad and hanging it. I want to know what other qualifications they want besides education, stamina and physical stature."

"They say that the Madras Public Service Commission is there and that they are bound by the recommendations and decisions of the Service Commission. My hon. Friend Swami Sahajanandam has quoted many cases in which many candidates have been disqualified and eliminated, although they had the necessary qualifications, while candidates of other communities have been selected. Are we to be treated in this way? There

[Sri S. Nagappa]

[21st March 1949]

should be some limit to this kind of injustice that is being done to our community. There is no use of the Government shedding any amount of crocodile tears and saying that they have all sympathies for the Harijans and paying all lip service to our cause. That will not do. They must show by concrete action what they say and they must put their professions into actual practice. I am thankful to the Government for having passed the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, but how far has it been put into operation? Whenever a Harijan complains that he is not allowed to enter into a hotel or into a saloon, no action is taken on his complaint. You have simply passed that Act in this House and people have seen it in papers. But it has not been communicated to the authorities who should work it. Why is it that we still hear of cases where Harijans are not allowed to enter the hotels and saloons? The police take no interest in working this Act properly. That is their mentality. Unless you recruit more and more constables, more and more Sub-Inspectors and Circle Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police from among the Harijans, these Acts like the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, the Temple Entry Act, etc., will not be effectively put into operation and they will only remain as dead-letters. Unless you give the more important posts in the Police department to them, all your legislative enactments, all your executive instructions and all your judicial decisions will not be of any use. Merely passing legislations without putting them into operation, merely paying lip sympathies and lip-service to our cause, will not solve this problem.

“Sir, in order to solve this problem, what I suggest is this. Besides issuing instructions to the Members of the Public Service Commission that they should show preference to the Harijan candidates, you must also see that besides these three Members of the Public Service Commission, you also put two more Members belonging to the Harijan Community. Then alone they will be in a position to know whether a certain candidate from the Harijan community is suitable or not. It is only they who will be able to understand and realize the difficulties, the hardships and the capacity of the Harijan candidates. It is only they who will properly judge them. So our representatives should also be there. Now there is no member of the Service Commission belonging to the Harijan Community and hence all these disparities and difficulties in getting Harijan candidates and it is because of this that the Hon. Minister comes and tells us in this House that suitable Harijan candidates are not forthcoming.

“Sir, I have met so many police officers and they have expressed to me how hastily the Government act in certain matters. Whenever the Government take up a decision to arrest certain persons of the Communist party; without giving time to the police officers to arrest those persons, they simply rush to the press or to the radio and announce their decisions. Before the police could arrest them, they go underground, and even if they are arrested, their friends and associates go underground and so

21st March 1949]

[Sri S. Nagappa]

all the efforts of the police to round up all communists are thereby thwarted. Therefore the Government must be clever and act discretely in such matters.

“Sir, one word about the need for women police. I suggest, Sir, that it is highly essential that we must have women police in this Province. There are many women prisoners in jails and they are put in charge of policemen who treat them very badly because they are uncultured. My own wife has suffered very much at the hands of policemen. Therefore the Government must realize this and must come forward to recruit women police which is highly essential for looking after women prisoners in jails.

“Sir, as regards the recruitment of constables, their promotion to head-constables and the promotion of head-constables to Sub-Inspectors—all these are now entirely in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, who is the district head. Surely in these things, there is a great field for showing nepotism and favouritism and you cannot expect that all the district heads would be above these things. Sir, the police form an important branch of administration and in order to see that proper men are recruited and that promotions are made without any favour or nepotism. I would suggest that a Committee may be constituted in the districts consisting of the District Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and some other district officer, who might consider the cases on their merits and make selections or promotions as the case may be. You are now having a committee for the selection of Bench Magistrates. Why not you have a similar committee for the selection and promotion of police constables and police officers? If it is not possible to entrust all the recruitment and promotions to this Committee, at least two-thirds of them might be left to the Committee and the remaining one-third might be left to the discretion and recommendation of the District Superintendent of Police. I hope that the Government will consider this suggestion and do something in that direction.

“Sir, in all these recruitments and selections to the police ranks, the Rayalaseemites do not get any place at all. Many people from the Rayalaseema and especially poor Harijans have made several complaints to me in this regard. Many deserving and qualified candidates from Rayalaseema have applied for posts of gazetted officers, but nobody got any appointment. Their applications were not cared for. But the Government and the Ministers simply express their lip-sympathies to the people of the Rayalaseema in the press and in platforms and on the floor of this House, but when it comes to a question of actual practice, they forget them altogether. Sir, this sort of thing cannot carry the day any longer.

“Now, Sir, as regards delay in the detection of crimes, let me say a few words. We know that the police takes a lot of time in detecting theft cases and if by chance they detect any cases, by the time the property is recovered and restored to the party

[Sri S. Nagappa]

[21st March 1949]

concerned, considerable time elapses and sometimes the properties stolen change shape or replaced and change hands, with the result that the party is unable to get back his properties or even if he gets them back, their value is very much less. Sometimes inferior stuff is substituted for gold and thus people are deceived. Such things are going on in this department and therefore the police officers in the higher ranks must keep their eyes wide open and see that such things are not done.

“Sir, sometimes false complaints are made against poor villagers and kisans by rich and influential men in villages and the police begin to harass them. If complaints are made against rich people, the police will not take any action. We know even in the City of Madras the poor rickshawallas have to pay four annas or so to the police constable per day; if not, the constable will put so many difficulties and obstacles in their way and charge them for even most trivial offences and book them up. But if a rich man dashes his car against a poor man and even kills him, the police will only side with the rich man and the poor man will be left to die. The same thing happens even in higher circles and even in the Ministry. That is what I am told. Sir, the more a man is rich, the more he is influential with the police, and the more the police are afraid to approach the rich man. Rich or poor, the police must be impartial. Our country is now free and we are living in an independent India. It is therefore high time that we should see that all citizens, high and low, are treated alike and that justice is rendered to all, irrespective of whether they are rich or poor.

“Now, Sir, I want to say a word with regard to the treatment given to the police constable by the Sub-Inspector and other higher officers of the Police department. I have seen many cases where the Sub-Inspectors and other higher officers treat the police constables as their personal servants simply because they happen to be their subordinates. They should realize that they belong to the same service and that they are for the service of the public. Simply because one person occupies a higher rank, he should not ill-treat his subordinates like that. But what is happening in the districts to-day? To-day the Sub-Inspector goes and dances at the doors of the Circle Inspector and the latter goes and dances attendance on the District Superintendent of Police and even so the Sub-Inspector expects his constables to dance attendance on him. Sir, this is a very bad system and must be done away with immediately. If the District Superintendent of Police camps in a town or in a village, the subordinates will have to spend about Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 for his camp expenses and for feeding him. Where are they to go for the money? Do you mean to say that it is only the rich people that are paying for these expenses? No. It is only from the poor people that subscriptions are collected, to meet the expense of the police officer. Otherwise they will be teased and tortured by the police. I once again submit, Sir, that this system also must go.

[21st March 1949]

[Sri S. Nagappa]

“Lastly, a word about communists and communism. Sir, today every man who is against the Government is dubbed as a communist and is arrested and detained in jail under the Public Safety Act. The Government do not care to inquire into the conduct of the person, whether he really belongs to the communist party or whether he has really done anything against the Government. Simply because he told the people that they must not pay the tax, he is dubbed as a communist and locked up in the jail. Sir, that is a very bad policy. You must find out who is behind this movement and who is the ring-leader behind this organization and trace and punish him.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is up and he must stop.”

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தேசத்தில் அமைதி தான் பிரதானமாக வேண்டியது. அமைதியை போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு காத்து வருகிறோம். சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த பிற்பாடு போலீசாருக்கு அதிகமான வேலைகள் வந்துகொண்டேயிருக்கின்றன. பலவிதமான புது புது பிரச்சனைகளெல்லாம் உண்டாகி இருக்கின்றன. எல்லா வற்றையும் பொதுவாக நம் போலீசார் திறமையுடன் கவனித்து நன்றாக சமாளித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் ரெயில்வே வேலை நிறுத்தம் ஒன்று ஏற்பட்ட போவதாக பயமுறுத்தப்பட்டது. இந்த விஷயத்திலும் போலீசார் வெகு நன்றாக முன்னேற்பாடு செய்திருந்தார்கள். இதற்கு நாம் எல்லோரும் அவர்களை பாராட்டுவேண்டும். போலீசிற்கு பின்னால் இருக்கக்கூடிய சர்க்காரையும் நாம் பாராட்டுவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம்.

“மிகவும் அசாதாரணமான நிலைமையில் நாம் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறோம். சுதந்திரம் பெற்று ஒன்றரை வருஷங்கள் தானாகிறது. அதிகாரம் இப்பொழுதுதான் நம்முடைய கைக்குமாறியிருக்கிறது. மக்களிடத்தில் ஒரு பக்கம் தைரியமும் நம்பிக்கையும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னொரு பக்கம் பயம் இல்லாமலே போய்விருக்கிறது. நல்ல காரியங்களுக்காக பயம் இல்லாமல் போனால் அதை யாரும் ஆட்சேபிக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் சட்டத்திற்கும் ஒழுங்கிற்கும் கட்டுப்பாடாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய தன்மை வளர்ந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் சர்க்காருடைய பொறுப்பு மிக மிக அதிகம். இந்த பொறுப்பை கூடிய வரையில் சர்க்கார் நன்றாக நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அமைதி இல்லாவிட்டால் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் நாம் செய்ய முடியாது. மக்கள் சுதந்திரத்தின் பயனை அடையவேண்டுமென்றால், பசிப்பிணி நோய் அறியாமை இல்லாமல் திருப்தியுடனும் சந்தோஷத்துடனும் வாழ வேண்டும். சுதந்திரத்திற்காகப் போராடினோம். சுதந்திரத்தைப் பெற்றோம். ஆனால் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களை நாம் சுதந்திரம் பெற்றுப் பல காரணம், பலவித பிரச்சனைகள் ஏற்பட்டு வேண்டிய அமைதி இல்லாதது தான். அமைதி முதலில் இருந்தால் தான் தேசத்திற்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே அதற்காக சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய முழு கவனத்தையும் அதில் செலுத்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அரசியல், மத, ஜாதி முதலிய எந்தக் கட்சி வித்தியாசமும் பாராட்டாமல் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து சர்க்காருக்கு புரண ஒத்துழைப்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டியதவசியம். கிடைத்த சுதந்திரத்தைப் பின்படுத்தி மக்களுடைய துன்பங்களைப் போக்கவேண்டும். நம் தேசத்தைச் சுற்றியுள்ள பல தேசங்களைப் பார்த்தால் நாம் ஜாக்கிரதையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். சைனாவிலும், பர்மாவிலும் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள நிலைமை நம்முடைய தேசத்திலும் ஏற்பட்டால் நம் தேசம் அதோ கதியாக நேரிடும். மக்கள் பல விதத்திலும் துன்பங்களுக்கு ஆளாவார்கள். அதோடு மட்டுமல்ல. உலக சமாதானத்திற்கே இது மிகவும் கெடுதியாயிருக்கும். ஆகவே நம் தேசத்தின் கேட்கப்படும் உலக சமாதானமும் நிலை நிற்கும்படி எல்லோரும் சர்க்காருக்கு புரண ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டும்.

[Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman] [21st March 1949]

4-30
p.m.

“போலீஸ் பலத்தை சிறிது காலமாக நாம் அதிகரித்து வந்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படி அதிகரித்தது மிகவும் சரி. ஆனால் இவ்விதம் நாம் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டு போனால் அது நடக்கு பெருமையிலே என்பதை நான் கட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். சென்ற வருஷம் வரைக்கும் வருஷா வருஷம் போலீஸ் செலவு அதிகமாகி வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த வருஷம் போலீஸ் செலவு கொஞ்சம் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் வருஷா வருஷம் போலீஸ் செல்வை நாம் குறைத்துக்கொண்டே வந்தால் அது நம் ஆட்சியின் மகிமை யைக் கட்டுடும். போலீஸ் பலத்தை அதிகம் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் பலவிதக் குறைகளையும் நீக்கலாம் என்று சொல்லலாம். அது சரியான அபிப்பிராயம் அல்ல. போலீஸ் பலத்தை அதிகரிப்பதால் செலவும் அளவிற் கு மேல் அதிகம் ஏற்படும். அதற்கு மக்களிடமிருந்து வரி அதிகம் வசூல் செய்யும் படியாக விருக்கும். ஏற்கனவே மக்களுக்கு வரிப்பளு அதிகம் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்கள் மீது மேலும் வரி பளுவை சுமற்றினால் அவர்களால் தாங்கமுடியாது. அதோடு கூட போலீஸ் பலத்தை அதிகரித்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஆட்சி புரிந்து வருவது நம்முடைய நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு உய வைக்கொடுக்காது. போலீஸ் பலம் எவ்வளவு அதிகம் கிறதோ அவ் வளவுக்கு நமக்குப் பண்பு இல்லை; நாட்டில் நாகரீகமும் அதிகம் இல்லை என்று ஏற்படும். ஆகவே நாம் போலீஸ் வகையில் அதிக சிலவு ஆகாத முறையில் நாம் காரியங்களை நடத்தவேண்டும். வெறும் போலீசை மட்டும் நம்பியிருந்தால் அது ஒருக்காலும் அமைதியைக் கொடுக்காது. கொடுக்கவும் முடியவே முடியாது. அடிப்படையாக மக்களுடைய புரணை ஒத்துழைப்பு வேண்டும். தேசமக்களின் உயிரையும் பொருள்களையும் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டும். அமைதியை நிலை நாட்டவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் தேசத்தில் முன் னேற்றம் ஏற்படும். மக்கள் அனைவருக்கும் தீவிர தேச பக்தியும் தேச பாதுகாப்பு உணர்ச்சியும் உண்டாகும்படியான நிலைமையை நாம் ஏற்படுத்தி வரவேண்டும்.

“கல்வி முறையில் சில திருத்தங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதன் பயனாக நம்முடைய குழந்தைகள் நல்ல முறையில் வளருவார்கள. அதனால் அவர்கள் நல்ல தேசபக்தர்களாகவும் தலைவர்களாகவுமாவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கொடுத்து வருகிற இப்பயிற்சி அதாவது நற்குடி, சமூகப்பாடப் பொதுணைகள் லொரு கிராமங்களிலும் வாலிபர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். போலீஸ் காரர்கள் பலவிதமான பயிற்சியடைகிறார்கள். அவைகளில் ஆயுதப்பயிற்சி தவிர இதர பயிற்சிகளை எல்லாம் நம் கிராம இளைஞர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் நமக்கு உதவியாக இருப்பார்கள். அதனால் கிராமங்களில் நல்ல பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கும். கலகம், சச்சரவு, குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டாலும் அந்தந்த கிராம மக்களை பார்த்து பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். சர்க்காருடைய கவனம் பல விஷயங்களில் இருக்கப்படுமபோது கிராமங்களைப்பற்றிக் கவலையில்லாமல் இருக்கும்படி செய்வது மிக மிக அவசியம். கிராம பாதுகாப்பை உண்டுபண்ண ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்குப் பாதுகாப்பு படை ஒன்றை வைத்தோ அல்லது ஊர் கட்டப் படை என்று பாது காக்கும்படி ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எல்லாவற்றிற்கும்மேல் மக்களுடைய மனது மாறவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பொறுப்புள்ள அரசாட்சி நடந்து வருகிறது. வயதுவந்த மக்கள் அனைவருக்கும் வாக்குரிமை கிடைத்துப் பிரதிநிதிகளை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்ப அதிகாரம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. நாங்கள் விரும்பும் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றக்கூடியவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுக்கலாம். சட்டப் பூர்வமாக எம்மாறு தலையும்; எவ்வேலையையும் இனி செய்யலாம். ஆகையால் தங்கள் காரியங்களை செய்து கொள்வதற்கு அல்லது எண்ணத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு யாரும் சட்டத்தை மீறக்கூடாது. சட்டத்திற்கும், ஒழுங்கு முறைக்கும் உட்பட்டே ஒவ்வொருவரும் எல்லாவிதத்திலும் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்த மாதரியான தன்மையையும், மனோபாபத்தையும் உண்டாக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு செலவு செய்யலானோ அவ்வளவு செலவுகளையும் முழு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதில் சர்க்காருக்கு எல்லோரும்

[21st March 1949] [Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman]

மக்களுக்கு மேலான அதிகாரம் கிடைத்திருப்பதால் அவர்களைத் தவறான முறையில் கொண்டுபோக பல கட்சிகள் தூண்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்காமல் மக்களை நல்ல வழியில் கொண்டுபோகும்படி சர்க்கார் ஜாக்கிரதையாக பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இப்பொழுது குற்றங்கள் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. உளவைக் கண்டு பிடிப்பதும் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. நேரமில்லாததால் விவரிக்க முடிய வில்லை. மதுரை, தஞ்சாவூர், திருநெல்வேலி இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் குற்றங்கள் மிகவும் அதிகரித்திருப்பதாக போலீஸ் அறிக்கையில் காண பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை விசாரித்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, twenty months ago we heralded the dawn of freedom for our motherland. That dawn did not come to us of a sudden. We had to pass through a night of storm and bysml darkness, full of perils and full of dangers. Many a son and daughter of our land perished in the struggle for freedom, and when we emerged from the valley of death and suffering and saw the sun over the horizon our hearts were filled with great expectations and hopes. We thought that the period of suffering and disappointment and misery was over and that a period when we had begun where we would have better conditions to live under and a prosperous and contented life to lead. Those hopes and expectations were dashed to the ground for it did not take long for us to realize that the change that had come over the country was not an overall change but only a change of masters. The machinery through which the new Government should function has not changed. We have the same machinery everywhere, the same set of officers in the Police, the Revenue and all the departments. There is very little change in their attitude and in their psychology and that is the main reason, Sir, why all our hopes and expectations were dashed to the ground. After the free Government was ushered in we see that the first casualty is the liberty of the people. People continue to be terrorised and they continue to live under same old conditions of fear and suffering. When I say this, Sir, I mean that the common man has not felt the change, because that change must come only through the machinery, a mere change at the top will not do. But what have our Government done to change this machinery so that the fruits of freedom could be handed on to them. They have done precious little. I am just now going to tell you a few things that are happening in my district, things that must put any popular Government to shame. Before I do so I must say one thing. So far as the loyalty and discipline of the Police at a time of crisis is concerned they are all right. They have a full sense of discipline and they know that they must be loyal to the State. That is what they have been taught to understand, to feel and to know. The British masters under whom they served exacted implicit obedience and they are even now giving that same obedience. They behave well at a time of emergency. I should like to give all my praise for that, but there is another side of the work of the Police and that is the work involving their relationship with the public in their daily life. It is here that I find the entire Police

[Sri N. Venkatasubbayya] [21st March 1949]

rotten to the core. You take an ordinary constable or an officer above him, even the District Superintendent of Police, I ask if they have realized the tremendous change that has come over in the country. Do they really feel that their old masters have gone and that a new set of masters have come? Do they realize that their masters now are the people and therefore they must try and behave in a manner so as to ensure for the people their safety, their personal liberty, the security of their person and property, and the happiness and prosperity of the land. I do not think they realize that. I don't think they have changed their attitude or mentality.

"In my own district of Kurnool, Sir, many sorrowful and heart-rending things have happened recently, and it will take a long time, Sir, if I am to catalogue what has been happening there these two years. I will place before you, Sir, a few instances. I said at the beginning that the first casualty was civil liberty of the people. It is a very unfortunate and ironical truth, Sir, and our friends on the treasury benches do not seem to realize this. The public do not have any confidence in the police force. This was illustrated by the failure of the police to recruit the necessary number for the homeguards.

"I shall show you, Sir, how the civil liberties of the people are trampled upon and in what way responsible police officers behave. It was in September 1948 that the *Hindu* correspondent at Kurnool who was going on his round of visits to gather news was brutally assaulted by the Inspector of Police of that town. He is a very responsible citizen and he is the correspondent of a responsible daily paper of Madras. He is also a member of the Town Congress Committee. And so far as I know him, Sir, he is not given to exaggerating things. He was on his round of visits and the Inspector of Police took it into his head to assault him on the open platform because the correspondent would not oblige him to send the news that he liked and he was sending news, sometimes unpalatable to the authorities. He assaulted him and slapped him on the cheek, booted him on his back and chased him out of the railway station. The correspondent was stunned and confused. Straight he went to the Collector and even the District Superintendent of Police and narrated his tale. There was not even a trace of sympathy or fellow feeling for a man who had been assaulted by an officer who is expected to be very good to people, protect them from violence but not himself indulge in it. A complaint was lodged before the Collector but nothing came out of it. The entire town was shocked, Sir, to hear of this incident. The Town Congress Committee met and passed a resolution and communicated it to the Government. The District Journalists' Association of which he happens to be a member met and passed a resolution condemning the brutal, atrocious and dastardly behaviour of the Inspector of Police. A communication was also sent to me and I passed it on to the Hon. the Minister for Information. Subsequently they came in a deputation, nothing having happened, to the Hon. the Premier

[Sri N. Venkatasubbayya] [21st March 1949]

and I was with them. The Hon. Premier did not give any satisfactory reply. I understand an enquiry was held. As you know, Sir, what 'proper channel' means—the kind of enquiry that we hear Minister refer to-day in and day out. Some Police officer might have made some enquiries. I do not know what happened. Finally a reply came from the Home Department that the incident was grossly exaggerated and the Inspector had been suitably warned. It is a meaningless reply. It has rudely shaken the confidence of the people in the Police and the Government. . . . (When the bell rung the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

Mr. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. Kosalram will now speak."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Sir, போலீஸ் மானியத்தில் பேசும் பொழுது போலீஸ் இந்த நாட்டில் இன்று இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் செய்துள்ள சேவையை யாரும் பாராட்டாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் அவர்களுடைய பாராட்டுதல்களை தெரிவித்தார்கள். நாட்டில் அவர்களுக்கு வெறும் பாராட்டுதல்களை மட்டும் கொடுத்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இன்று சுயராஜ்யம் வந்த பிற்பாடு நாட்டில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் எல்லாவற்றிலும் சுயராஜ்யம் வந்து விட்டது என்று நினைக்க ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். ராமங்களில் கொள்ளை யடிப்பதிலும் சுயராஜ்யம் வந்துவிட்டது என்றும் கொலை செய்வதிலும் சுய ராஜ்யம் வந்துவிட்டது என்றும் விட்டது என்றும் நினைக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை பதற்கும் சுயராஜ்யம் வந்து விட்டது என்றும் நினைக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை நாட்டிலிருக்கிறது என்பதை புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதைச் சொல்லு கிறேன். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் குற்றம் அதிகம் நடக்கிறது என்று கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் சொன்னார். அந்த பிரச்சினையையும் கிளப்பப் பட்டது உண்மைதான். சில போலீஸ்காரர்களை கட்டி வைத்து அடித்து அவர் களுடைய துப்பாக்கிகளைக்கூட பரிமுதல் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஜில் லாவில் கிராமங்களில் ஒரு சிலர் கெடுதலைச் செய்துகொண்டும் ஒரு சிலர் மிருக பலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டும் கிராமங்களை அடக்கியானவேண்டு மென்று நினைத்தால் அவர்கள் செய்வதை போலீஸ்காரர்களோ, அரசாங்க மோ பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் இந்த நிலைமையில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஏதோ செய்கிறார்கள். போலீஸ்காரர்களால் குற்றங்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியவில்லை, என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சொல்லும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான சலுகையும் கிடைத்திருக் கிறதாவென்றால் அதுதான் இல்லை. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு போலீஸ் அதிகாரி ஒன்று சொன்னார். ஒரு இடத்தில் கொலை நடந்தது என்றும் அந்த இடம் தானிருந்த இடத்திற்கு 13 மைல் தூரத்திலிருந்தது என்றும் அந்த இடத்திற்குப் போவதற்கு ரோடு இல்லாமல் ஒரு நாள் முழுவதும், ஒரு வண்டியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு போய் அங்கே inquire நடத்திய பொழுது அந்த பஞ்சாயத்தார்களில் கொலை செய்தவன்கூட ஒருவனாக இருந்தான் என்றும் சொன்னார். உண்மையான பஞ்சாயத்தார்களிருந் தால் அப்படி செய்திருக்கமாட்டார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஒரு கொலை கேசை விசாரிக்க ஒரு நாள் சென்று போய் விசாரித்து அதிலும் கொலை செய் தவரோ ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்தாராக இருந்தால் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்நிலைமையில் நாம் போலீஸ் அதிகாரி களுக்கு சரியான வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்காமலிருக்கிறோம். அதற்காகத் தான் இன்று பம்பாய் மாகாணத்தில், நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தைவிட சிறிய மரகாணமாக இருந்தாலும்கூட, போலீஸ்காரக ஒன்பது கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி யிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நாம் ஆறு கோடி ரூபாய்தான் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக் கிறோம். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கு இதற்கு முன்னால் Second Class T. A. கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் எந்த இடத்திற்கும் சென்று அமைதியை நிலைநாட்டி மக்களுக்கு கிடைத்த சுயராஜ்யத்தையும் வெற்றியையும் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு போலீஸ் காரர்களுக்கு ஒரு dignity வேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி

4-45 p.m.

[Sri K. T. Kosalam] [21st March 1949]

இருக்கும்பொழுது இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு Third Class கொடுப்பது என்று ரூலை மாற்றியமைத்திருப்பதாக இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலிருந்து தெரிய வந்தது. இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய சலுகைகள் நாளுக்குநாள் குறைந்துகொண்டே வருகிறது. குற்றங்களும் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. ஆனால் குற்ற மதிகரிப்பதைப்பற்றி அவர்களைக் கேட்டால் அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்வார்கள் என்று நான் நினைப்பது என்ன வென்றால் தாங்கள் powerless என்றும், தங்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான அதிகாரமும் இல்லையென்றும், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் இப்பொழுது அதிகாரத்திலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய தலைகளை வெட்டிவிடுவார்களென்றும் ஒருவித தப்பான அபிப்பிராயம் அவர்களிடத்திலிருந்தால் அதைப் போக்கிவிடவேண்டும். போலீஸ்காரர்களைப்பற்றி சாதாரணமாக ஏதாவது ஒரு மனு எழுதிவிட்டால் உடனே அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு நேரம் கள் என்றால் இப்பொழுது நிர்வாகம் செய்கிறவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு விரோதிகளாக இருந்தோம். அவர்களை அடித்தோம், சிறையில் அடைத்தோம், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் இப்பொழுது அதிகாரத்திலிருப்பதால் அவர்கள் நம்மை ஏதாவது செய்து விடுவார்கள் என்ற ஒரு நிலைமையில் இப்பொழுது போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வித எண்ணத்தை அரசாங்கம் போக்குவது மிகமிக அவசியம்.

“ஆனால் அவர்களைப்பாராட்டும பொழுது அவர்களுடைய நிர்வாகத்திலுள்ள ஒரு குறையை சொல்லாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. இந்த அராஜகத்தை உண்டுபண்ணக்கூடிய ஒரு கூட்டமும், மக்களுக்கு துன்பத்தை விளைவிக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சில கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளையும் இந்நாட்டில் விட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு கிராமங்கள் சென்று வருவதால் கிராம வாசிகள் அங்கே பார்த்தேன் இங்கே பார்த்தேன் அங்கிருந்து விரட்டப்பட்டான் இங்கிருந்து விரட்டப்பட்டான் என்றும் மக்களால் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நான் மதுரைக்குச் சென்றபொழுது இவ்விதம் சொல்வதை அறிந்தேன். ரயில்வே வேலை நிறுத்தத்தில் முக்யமான பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு வருஷமாக தலை மறைவாக இருக்கும் முக்யமான கம்யூனிஸ்டு தலைவர்கள் கிராமங்களில் இருப்பதையும் அங்கிருந்து அவர்களை ஜனங்கள் விரட்டுவதாகவும் செல்லும்பொழுது போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு அவர்களைக் கைது செய்வதற்கு முடியவில்லை. இங்கே Trunk Call வருகிறது. மதுரையில் D.S.P. சரியாக ஒத்துழைக்கவில்லை என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது ஒரு உண்மையாக இருக்கும். அவர்களுடன் ஒத்துழைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அந்த D.S.P.யிடத்தில் இல்லை. இதைப்போலவே எவ்வளவோ அதிகாரிகள் அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துழைக்காமலிருக்கலாம். இதை வளர விடாமல் அவர்களை தாராளமாக வீட்டிற்குப்போக சொல்லலாம். ஏனென்றால் போலீஸ் நிர்வாகம்தான் முக்யமான நிர்வாகம் அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் விஸ்வாசம் இல்லாத அதிகாரிகளை வைத்திருந்தால் அராஜகத்தை இந் நாட்டில் அவர்கள் உண்டுபண்ணி விடுவார்கள் அவ்விதம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விஸ்வாசம் செலுத்தாமலிருப்பவர்களை வீட்டிற்கு அனுப்புவதில் கொஞ்சம்கூட அரசாங்கம் சலுகைகாட்டவே கூடாது.

“அது மட்டுமல்ல. நாம் தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்கும் மசோதா ஒன்றை சட்டமாக செய்திருக்கிறோம். இதை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் சர்க்காருடைய எண்ணம். ஆனால் போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்தில் இந்த ஜாதி வேற்றுமை நிலை இருப்பதால் அவர்களிடம் இந்த சட்டம் சம்பந்தமாக Charge Sheet போடுவது கிடையாது. அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களை தொடர்பாய் படுகிறார்கள். தொடர்பால் ஒட்டிக்கொள்ளும் என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற எல்லோரும் ஒரே மாதிரியாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். தான் உயர்ந்த ஜாதி என்று நினைக்கிறான். தான் ஹரிஜனத்தை தொடர்பாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறான். அப்படி தொடர்பால் தீண்டாமை அதிகரித்து விடுமோ என்று பயப்படுகிறார்கள். அப்படியப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் இப்பொழுது போலீஸில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் கடுமையாய் எச்சரிக்கை விடவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இந்த சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு பின் வாங்கினால் அதற்காக சரியான கடுமையான தண்டனை அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் என்று அரசாங்கம் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

[21st March 1949] [Sri K. T. Kosalam]

“மற்றொன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் Seniority என்பதைப்பற்றி கவனிப்பதே இல்லை. ஆனால் 1942-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு பின் எத்தனையோ பேர்களுக்கு Seniority-ஐ overlook செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி இந்த சட்டசபையில் வேண்டியபடி கேள்விகள் கேட்டாய்விட்டது. அதைப்பற்றி இனியும் சொல்வதற்கு தயாராக இல்லை. சொல்லிச் சொல்லி அலுத்துப் போய்விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த Police Department-ல் வேண்டியவர்கள் என்றும் வேண்டப்படாதவர்கள் என்றும் Seniority என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. குறிப்பாக ஒன்றை நான் சொல்வேன். என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு D.S.P. இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷமாக இருந்தார். அவர் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஜாதியினருக்கு Head Constable-ஆக இருந்தவருக்கு Sub-Inspector-ஆக உத்தியோகம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார் எவ்வளவோ பேர்களுக்கு promotion கொடுத்து செளகரியம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற பொழுது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட D.S.P. ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு மட்டும் promotion-களை கொடுப்பது என்பது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். அரசாங்கம் பாரபட்சமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஒவ்வொருவருடைய Seniority-ஐயும் overlook பண்ணி ஒருவரும் promotion கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. Promotion கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்குமானால் அவர்களுக்கு பாரபட்சமில்லாமல் செய்ய வேண்டும். லாயக்குள்ளவர்களுக்கும் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒழுங்காகவும் நியாயமாகவும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இதைத்தவிர இந்த X branch-ஐப்பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் லஞ்சத்தைக் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்காக அதிகாரிகளை போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அந்த அதிகாரிகளை போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்து மட்டும் போட்டிருப்பது கண்டிக்கத்தக்கது. ஆனால் ரிவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்தும் வந்திருப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்தும் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டிற்கு ஆட்களை தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall make an impassioned appeal to Government not with the object of taking part in the debate but with the object of inducing them to do greater justice, and be more effective on the side of Police. I have to express my sincere thanks to the ready response given by the Premier on several occasions for relief and restoration of order, in my district of Nellore. But law and order could not be restored despite the repeated efforts for the policemen has not been as helpful to the Premier as he could have wished. I will quote here a glaring case which will illustrate the ineffectiveness of the Police administration in this Province. Somehow the impression has gained ground, and we cannot gainsay it at this stage, that Congressmen can lord the Police, and utilize to the best advantage their periods of imprisonment, however small they might have been in the past. I know of a case in my district. I do not like to mention the name of the person—nor is it necessary to mention here—he is a bosom friend of my Hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“There are several friends.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“But he is an unfortunate friend of his, Sir. He has brought both the Minister and himself into trouble. (Interruptions.) This case which I am quoting now cannot be gainsaid or contradicted. He is the President of the

[Sri V. Raghavayya] [21st March 1949]

Nellore District Congress Committee. (He continues to be so even to-day.) A motor labourers' strike was organized in Nellore four months back. The President of the Congress Committee in Nellore is the President of the Motor Workers' Union also. An order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was passed declaring the strike as illegal by the Collector of Nellore. Still the President of the District Congress Committee organized *jathas* of *Sathyagrahis* in his own house, garlanded them, and sent them from his own house. As many as 133 people were arrested for defying the order under section 144, Cr.P.C., in the course of one day. The Police were perplexed. They did not know what to do, because they were fighting the Congress in Nellore. So, they phoned to the Chief Secretary and the Hon. the Premier. They were assured that law and order would be behind them, and that they need not be afraid of any man, however great he may be.

"Before the evening of that day as many as 133 people were arrested including the nephews, sons, and brothers of this District Congress Committee President. In the next morning the Police had to go and beg for terms. As a result of that, the President of the Nellore Congress condescended to give them a little rest. A meeting was held on the next evening fifty yards away from my house. This President presided over that meeting also. I had the unfortunate experience of listening to the President. I have a gist of the speeches made there. The labour leader from Madras was there. The President was saying "I can bring a lakh of people here; blood will flow in the streets of Nellore; you need not be afraid of any authority here; do not care for the Collector or the District Superintendent of Police or the Government." I sent a note of this speech to the Hon. the Premier for necessary action. I ask, is this the way in which administration should be carried on? If there is law and order, preserve it. If there is no law and order in Nellore, I ask, will Government rectify it? I am not blaming Mr. Gopala Reddi. That is not my concern. I am only complaining against the state of affairs in Nellore. Whatever the friends of Mr. Gopala Reddi may say or do, that happens to be law to-day in Nellore. That is the public feeling. Whatever the friends of Mr. Gopala Reddi may do, they will not be objected to. Mr. Gopala Reddi may protest vehemently. I do not want to go into further details. But this is a fact that no Police officer from the highest to the lowest can touch the friends of Mr. Gopala Reddi. Even the tiny tot of Mr. Gopala Reddi is beyond the reach of law. There was a case of paddy being smuggled. The man was caught. Before the arrest, he gave his address as 'c/o Mr. Gopala Reddi, Minister, Mylapore'. The case was subsequently withdrawn. As many as five cases of food adulteration offences were withdrawn. Again as many as ten cases of defalcation amounting to a lakh of rupees on the whole which have been going on for the past three years and which have not ended, have been withdrawn. They have not been proceeded with and have been suspended simply because the people in the district mention the name of Mr. Gopala Reddi. Mr. Gopala Reddi may or may not know, but they use his name.

[21st March 1949] [Sri V. Raghavayya]

People call him as the Minister for Home. So, I request the Government to think over the matter and take action to maintain law and order. There is a belief among the public that the Ministers are interfering with the usual procedure in Courts. For instance, there was a case on which the judgment was about to be pronounced. But because the accused claimed friendship with Ministers, though the judgment was ready, the case was withdrawn the next day morning."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Who is it?"

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"These things he must know better than I."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Then what is the meaning of this insinuation?"

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"This is no insinuation but a fact. The fact is that there is an impression in Nellore district that because Mr. Gopala Reddi's relations are there, Mr. Gopala Reddi is so powerful that no action can be taken against them. I am stating it because I know it, I feel it, I suffered it and I have had experience of it. I have taken the trouble of mentioning this so openly, so bluntly and so squarely because it is only on account of the Hon. the Premier that law and order was maintained even to this extent. I am very grateful to the Hon. the Premier for the help he has given on several occasions. We are now facing strange situations and experiences. Burma which is already gone and China which is already finished may warn us that unless we wake up and put our house in order, there is no chance of this country ever surviving. I am not concerned with X or Y. But I am concerned with that great body—Congress—which has made the Ministers what they are."

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House will reply to the various points which have been raised on the cut motions. I had no intention to supplement his remarks but I feel compelled to make a few observations on certain points made by the hon. Mr. Hameed Khan Sahib, though made in another connexion but still pertaining largely to the administration of the Police. Certain of his observations are likely to create such erroneous impressions that unless they are corrected in time they may well result in serious misunderstandings. Amongst other things he said that (a) I am not taking adequate interest in the proceedings of the Assembly. (b) I have employed 'Gestappo' methods or the C.I.D. to watch certain Ministers and certain officers and (c) I say things behind the back of the Ministers so as to bring them into contempt. I have attended the proceedings of the Assembly invariably whenever there is something of special importance. Normally, my Hon. Colleagues, the concerned Ministers, sit and listen to the points made by the Members and they would take action wherever necessary. My presence therefore at all times is superfluous.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar] [21st March 1949]

Nevertheless, I keep myself well posted with all that the hon. Members say by reading the proceedings of the Assembly and the reports in newspapers and action is taken wherever such action is indicated. Mr. Hameed Khan has indicated in what manner the Premier and other members of the Government should conduct themselves between one another. The relations between the Premier and his colleagues are so friendly and cordial that no effort is needed to improve upon what is already quite satisfactory. It is utterly incorrect to say that any C.I.D. men have been employed to watch any of my colleagues. A few policemen of the Special Branch have been detailed for their protection, just as is being done in my own case. This protection is given to Hon. Ministers in view of the various reports we have received urging the need to take the greatest care in protecting the persons of the Ministers. It is open to any Minister who considers them an encumbrance to get rid of them. There is no purpose or point in employing C.I.D. men otherwise and I would consider it myself most distasteful to think of using them for any such purpose.

“ Mr. Hameed Khan also observed that the Premier and the Ministers should not interfere with the day-to-day administration of officers, that C.I.D. men should not be employed to watch them, that because of it officers are demoralised. Not only is there no manner of interference with the officers but also I have time and again deprecated interference with the work of officers. We have neither the staff nor the inclination nor the need to watch officers because we trust all officers to do their work well and truly and if any officers are being watched, it may be by the X-Branch on receipt of reliable information of corruption. I would do everything in my power not only to maintain the morale of officers but also encourage them to do their work well and truly, particularly because of the troublous conditions through which we are passing and the need for all officers as well as non-officials to put forth their best so that the machinery of Government may work not only smoothly but to the maximum advantage of the people whom we are all pledged to serve to the best of our ability.

“ I would like to repeat that statements and observations of the kind made by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan are not only devoid of any substance but also can do a lot of harm which is best avoided in the interests of all concerned.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish the Hon. the Premier had found time to reply to my remarks made on a different Demand altogether? Because he has referred to all the points that I made on a separate Demand, namely, Demand in regard to salaries of Ministers and Heads of Departments. But the Hon. the Premier has thought that he should come here to-day when we have discussed the Police Demand, to make the reply he made.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ His reply is with special reference to the C.I.D. which comes under ‘ Police ’.”

21st March 1949]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ He did not refer only to that. He referred to all the points that I made regarding other matters also. So, it would have been very much better and would have been more appropriate and he would also have proved the keen interest that he is taking with regard to the activities of the Legislature, if he had come on the day on which I made those remarks and had replied to them then.”

“ MR. SPEAKER:—“ Is it a personal explanation of the hon. Member? ”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Yes, Sir. It is a personal explanation, as to the fact that the Premier has set up C.I.D. to watch his own Ministers. There are one or two cases which have come to my knowledge. I refer only to one of them. It was with regard to what was done in the case of Dr. Subbarayan when he was Minister. Can anybody deny that a C.I.D. was set up against him? It is impossible for anyone to deny that it was not a fact.”

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ It was not a fact.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The personal explanation of the hon. Member becomes a second speech. The hon. Member has taken a very long time. A personal explanation should be very short.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ What I said was based on facts. Therefore, I mean what the Hon. the Premier said might be what he wanted to say. But the fact remains. There is no denial as to what was done with regard to Dr. Subbarayan and the late Mr. Daniel Thomas.”

THE HON. SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ It is wrong, Sir, I have not ordered the C.I.D. to watch them. I deny it.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ I should like to withdraw my statement in view of the fact that the Hon. the Premier says that it was not right.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed glad at the very keen interest taken by the hon. Members with regard to the administration of the Police in our Province. There was a distinct departure from the usual hum-drum denunciation of the department. Many members came forward to pay handsome compliments to the hard work done by them and many members pleaded for the revision of scales and that the department must be strengthened in a giant manner. I have been listening to the speeches when I was not a member of the House—when I was a student—of my friends Mr. Basheer Ahmed and Mr. Hameed Khan, when Sir Muhammad Usman was the Home Member and have seen the way in which they were going at him, as it were, in an all-round denunciation of the Police Department. Comparing the tenor and tone of those speeches and the

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

[21st March 1949]

tenor and tone of the present speeches about the Police Department, there is a distinct change and I am glad that the change has come over in the minds of the politicians. It is very easy to criticize the Police, especially when they are doing very hard work in the districts and in the City. But our friends have realized that the times are not so very easy and comfortable, that there is need for greater security and that all sections of the community must be protected from the attacks of their neighbours. I am really glad that a sense of realism and responsibility is dawning upon all of us, including the Ministers, Congressmen and even the Oppositionists. There was a time when the average Congressman also was denouncing the policeman because he was an agent of the British Government and was suppressing and curbing the patriotic emotions of the people. He was used as an instrument to suppress some leaders. Naturally, the people's reactions were against the Police Department. He was not taken as a friend or as a guide but as an enemy of the people, as an enemy of Swaraj and as an agent of the British Imperialism. But things have changed now, specially with the advent of Swaraj. We are now realizing that after all we have to safeguard our own homes and hearths. Our homes must be protected and every community must feel a sense of security in the country, that they will be protected from any danger from any quarter. That indeed is a welcome change and I am sure in days to come we will understand the Police much better and try to befriend them in all manner possible. Whatever the members may say, that they are corrupt, that they are encouraging black-marketing and that they are letting off all the corrupt officers without prosecution, ultimately if there is any danger from any quarter, we will have to telephone to the Commissioner of Police. If there is any danger from any side, whether it is from the R.S.S. or the Communists or from the night burglars, or pelting of stone or any vulgar language used in any quarter, we will have to requisition the services of those unfortunate people, of that maligned department and we will have to protect ourselves from the attacks. So, we will have to see that the Police Department is not criticized in an unfriendly manner. There may be defects and it is the duty of the hon. Members to bring them to the notice of the Government and certainly the departmental heads or the Minister concerned will take prompt action in seeing that no wrong is committed by the Police and no excess is committed. Yet, in the discharge of their duties there is a complaint that they have been committing excesses. There is a complaint from another quarter that they have been weak-kneed and that they have not been dealing with the situation promptly and effectively. There are always, in any given situation, two views. One is that the police are committing excesses and the other is that they are following a weak-kneed policy without dealing with the situation effectively. So, the police will have to take their own judgment. They will have to take judgments on the spot and in the twinkling of an eye and act. When they adopt a golden mean, perhaps they antagonize both the sections and both the sections say that they have been

[21st March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

corrupted by the other section. So, it is a very difficult position for any police officer while he has to take decision on the spot, without consulting the Chief Secretary or the Home Secretary or even the Head of the Department. On the spur of the moment he has to take decisions and execute them immediately. That is the unfortunate position and it is no use our clinging to the old prejudices against the Police Department. They have been turning out good work whenever the Prime Minister of India is here, or whenever the Governor-General is here. When the Prime Minister of India was visiting Madras, we saw what grand bandobust was made by the police right from the aerodrome to the place of the meeting and from there to the place of residence. They in their turn acknowledged very handsomely the effective arrangements made by the police in the City and in the mufassal. So, Sir, it is true that our police have been marked for a high degree of efficiency. Therefore, let us not by any speech or action we may do, impair that efficiency or discourage them from doing what ought to be done by them. Sir, man is said to be a thinking animal and books on psychology say that man is a thinking animal and I may improve upon it and say that man is a complaining animal, because he has something to grouse and grumble and he is dissatisfied with what is around him. He is always looking forward to the distant goal, an idealistic goal where the country will be flowing with milk and honey. People think that after the attainment of Swaraj everything will be Rama Rajya in which there will be no taxation; civil liberties will be protected; there will be compulsory education; labour will be given all facilities and capitalists also will be given all facilities. Sir, attainment of Swaraj is not a small responsibility which we have undertaken. Mr. Nivarthi Venkata Subbayya was painting a glorious picture of what he expected to be done under Swaraj. He expected that civil liberties and every person following his avocation will be protected by the Government and man will be released from the shackles of slavery which has been imposed upon him by society, but now he is disappointed. He thinks that everywhere there are engines of oppression trying to oppress people, that people are being terrorized and that things are not taking a very happy turn. But, Sir, he has failed to recognize the most difficult times we have gone through and what happened in regard to various matters during the period. Whether it was Kashmir or Hyderabad, or whether it was the Communists, Black-shirts or the R.S.S. or the Muslim National Guards, everywhere so many patriots were trying to overthrow the Government and establish their own mob rule, as it were. People began to think that with the disappearance of the British soldier from the land, with the retirement of the European civilian and the disappearance of all Englishmen, now that we have our own people—after all our own people have taken charge—we need not obey their administration, their word is not law, they are equally our fellow nationals, why should a particular party or a group of people take charge of the administration and try to dictate terms to the people at large.

5-15
p.m.

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [21st March 1949]

That was the feeling with which people began to look upon themselves. In this newly born State it is not a desirable approach. Sir, Swaraj means our own Government and that means we have to rule through the representatives of our own people and they in turn instal a Government and that Government must be supreme as far as the administration is concerned, subject of course, to the dictates of the Legislature. Sir, everybody, especially people abroad and in the foreign countries, expected a lot of civil commotion and they thought that law and order would be a complete failure, that with the advent of Swaraj the Muslims would not accept the Hindu majority rule, the Sikhs would not accept the Hindu majority rule and that the non-Muslims in Pakistan would revolt and that both in the Indian Union and in Pakistan large sections of the people would revolt against the well-established Governments. Naturally, even the British statesmen were eagerly looking forward to anarchy so that automatically they could step in like Daniel and then say, we quitted India according to your demand and now there is anarchy and confusion, we have come back with our soldiers, we will rule and restore peace and order in the country. That was the expectation they were looking forward. But, we have administered the country in a way that the Government of India, the Provinces and the States have shown a remarkable degree of administrative efficiency and managed matters so fairly well that in spite of the troubles here and elsewhere our leadership has not failed and they have not given room for such a contingency arising, though, as I said, we have not been trained in this technique and we were not given opportunities of running the administration—after all even the Home Membership was not given to Indians till the 15th August 1947, because the Home portfolio was a reserved subject and only the chelas of the British Government were appointed Executive Councillors in the Home Department and they refused to give it in the hands of the representatives of the people. That was the suspicion with which they worked the Police Department. But, we have now acquitted ourselves and we have been given credit for our administration in all the Provinces and also in the Government of India. We have tackled all problems which have confronted us and they were mighty problems also. So, let us not say that we have been disappointed or that civil liberties have vanished everywhere in India. Because the political situation was so fluid, we were compelled to take some strong measures and some individuals also have become victims to the repressive policy of the Government. But, the repressive policy of the Government was not voluntary; they did not will it or want it, but it was forced upon them by force of circumstances and if some individuals have suffered, they have suffered for the security of the State and for the well-established Swaraj. Sir, they cannot say that a particular policeman or a police officer was against a particular individual or had any grouse or grudge against him and so he was put in detention in the Vellore jail or in such and such a jail. After all there may be some mistakes—I do not

21st March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

say there are many mistakes, but there may be a few mistakes—but when we are tackling a difficult situation, some mistakes are inevitable and so our friends need not say, we were disappointed and that the first victim of Swaraj was civil liberty and so on. Sir, civil liberties have their place in normal times, but in abnormal times, I may say, when we are passing through abnormal times we cannot be looking to civil liberty when the State itself is jeopardized by internal disturbances. Internal disturbances cannot be tolerated and when there were attempts on the part of the various sections to sabotage the new State, certainly Government had to take strong measures and bring them under check.

“As I said, Sir, man is a complaining animal. My hon. Friend Mr. Nagappa grew very eloquent about the representation of the Harijans. He said, ‘my resolution to change the communal G.O. and give greater representation to the Harijans was accepted by the Government.’ Of course, he could not attack the Government in a frontal manner, but he was complaining about the selection of Sub-Inspectors in various places. But, I may tell him that it is the Public Service Commission that recruits the Sub-Inspectors and it is based on the recommendation of the Deputy and District Superintendents of Police on the results of the competitive examination. It is not as if these selections are made on the personal dictates of anybody. Sir, in the year 1948, we have taken three Harijans as Deputy Superintendents of Police, while previously there were only two Deputy Superintendents of Police and one District Superintendent and last year the three seats reserved for direct recruitment were given to the Harijan community and yet Mr. Nagappa could not say any word about them, but he was complaining that it is the policy of the Government to give by one hand and to take it away by another hand by saying no suitable candidates from the Harijan community are forthcoming. With regard to constables, every attempt is being made to recruit as many constables as possible from this community and the District Superintendents of Police also know that they should show every sympathy to these Harijans and they are also recruiting as many Harijans as possible in the Police Department. With regard to Sub-Inspectors, why should we immediately think that all the Deputy and District Superintendents of Police are prejudiced against the Harijan community. There is no need at all to suspect them (Interruption.) Whenever a suitable candidate from the Harijan community is not available, they have naturally to go in for other communities and so, let us not say that they are all against the Harijan community and that they are not anxious to help the Harijan community. When things are like this in this department, Harijans are also occupying vantage positions in the Revenue Department. Sir, it is all a matter of time and certainly, I am sure that in course of time, they will take their due place along with the other communities. I will be happy. Sir, when the Harijans take many of the places or even all the places, so that they may render service to the community. I may not grudge giving them three places as it was done last year.

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [21st March 1949]

“ With regard to backward communities, we are also trying to help them. It may of course take some little time. To get them qualified educationally, they have been given scholarships and so, hereafter, I am sure they will take full advantage of the scholarship for which we have set apart 5 lakhs of rupees. I hope more and more young men from the community will be coming forward in future to occupy places of responsibility.

“ Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, grew rather eloquent about my answer. There was no need to insult any community, especially when I have friends like Mr. Swaminathan from the Marava community. When some hon. Member asked me which particular community was responsible for the crimes in the Ramnad district, the Government have to say, with the statistics supplied by the District Superintendent of Police, that it was the Marava community. Perhaps out of a hundred cases, sixty or seventy may be from the Marava community and the rest from the other communities. So, Sir, when a member asks us which community is responsible for the crime in the district, we have to say that it is the name of the community. There is no intention of insulting the Marava community at all. I do not know how my hon. Friend can feel oppressed. As I said, when the question has been definitely put and is passed on to the Government, the Government have no other alternative except to answer that the Marava community was responsible for the crime. (Sri R. V. Swaminathan: ‘ It is a mistake ’.) It is not our mistake, perhaps it is the hon. Member’s mistake. I do not know why that hon. Member should have asked the question as to which particular community was responsible for the crime and when it is actually put, we have to give the answer from the statistics supplied to us. So, Sir, I beseech my hon. Friend, Mr. Swaminathan, not to say anything without looking through papers. It may be at 11 o’clock that he saw the paper and the answer was given shortly after. However, it is not as if he did not look into the matter. There was nothing wrong in giving the information to the House when a particular information was asked for by an hon. Member. So, Sir, there was no intention of insulting the Marava community or even in saying the Criminal Tribes Act having been repealed was responsible for this crime. It is true. After all we have to take the general overall position, the crime position in the country and see whether the crime is on the increase. All thinking men will certainly adduce reasons why it is on the increase. We found that in the various districts where the criminal tribes were functioning, crime was going up and so we surmised and said that the repealing of the Criminal Tribes Act was also responsible for it. It does not mean that we are going to bring it back for the sake of a few men of the community. It is no use if one, two or six people of a particular community do thieving, calling the entire community as belonging to a criminal tribe and put them under a great many regulations. We feel that the Criminal Tribes Act should go but we should at the same time take measures to see that all the offending individuals are dealt with properly, to whichever community they may belong, whether they belong to the old criminal tribes or the new criminal tribes.

[21st March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

“ Sir, Mr. Raghavayya has referred to some matters in the Nellore district. After all, I am glad that he did not lay the blame on me. He said that there is a feeling in the district that because somebody is a friend or relation of Mr. Gopala Reddi, police are not able to take action against him. I want to assure him—I am sure he will tell the police and the people concerned—that there is no room for such a feeling and whichever officer is entertaining such a feeling is committing a breach of faith with the Government. Whoever he may be, whether he is the President of the Nellore District Congress Committee or any of my bosom friends or anyone else who disobey law and make inroads into the domain of law, they must be punished. I am sure that District Superintendents of Police and other officers will not be deterred from doing the right thing and acting according to law. Sir, sometimes feelings can be created and they are not always true and Government cannot make themselves responsible for such feelings entertained by certain section of the people. I give this assurance straightaway to Mr. Raghavayya that I have not interfered in the way of offenders being brought to book. 5-30 p.m.

“ Sir, I am glad that the Leader of the United Peoples Party has really given me very many constructive suggestions. He supported the Demand though he formally moved a cut motion. He could have straightaway supported the Demand made by the Government without moving a cut motion.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ But the question is whether it is proper for an Opposition member to speak on the Demand without specifically moving a cut motion. And it seems, Sir, that the Chair has given a ruling like that in the matter.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I never compelled anybody to move a cut motion.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ In that event, Sir, the Opposition member can tell the Chair that he wants to raise some points without formally moving a cut motion and the hon. Member could have done that.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Sir, I submit that we have been following a very wholesome practice and convention that are being followed in other Parliaments.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I never compelled anybody to move a cut motion. If anybody wants to move a cut motion I cannot refuse it.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ If the Chair does not want to curtail the prerogatives and privileges of members in the matter of moving cut motions, he could as well ask them to support the Demand and make whatever suggestions they like. Even in the Dominion Parliament, the practice is being followed where members of the Congress Party are not allowed to move cut

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [21st March 1949]

motions. But they previously intimate to the Chair that they wish to raise certain points so that the Hon. Minister can prepare himself on those points.

“ Sir, I am glad that the Leader of the United Peoples Party has urged that the Police force must be strengthened in order to tackle crimes in a much more vigorous manner. It has been very often my experience to see the representations made by the villagers to the Ministers for the opening of a police station or outpost in their villages. In 1937 when the first Congress Ministry took up office, I never heard such a request from the people and in that manner. But, now due to the fluid conditions obtaining in the country, they come with such a request, Sir, that is an indication of the usefulness of the department and how the police are trying to function in the interests of the people.

“ Sir, we have strengthened the department in recent years. It is not as though this department is in a static condition. We have increased the number of constables and head constables. Hon. Members may be aware that in 1937-38—during the first Congress Ministry—the expenditure on the Police was only Rs. 160 lakhs and in 1948-49 it was over Rs. 7 crores. This year, it is well over six crores of rupees. Sir, figures speak for themselves. In 1938, we had 28,013 constables and to-day the strength of constables is 45,745. That is in the course of ten years, we have increased the strength by 63 per cent. The strength of the Malabar Special Police has also gone up from 767 men in 1938 to 2,154 in 1948, representing an increase by 181 per cent. In 1938, there were 956 stations, 215 circles and 47 subdivisions. To-day there are 1,013 stations, 245 circles and 68 subdivisions. Personal Assistants have been sanctioned for District Superintendents of Police in eight districts—East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Mathurai (North), Ramnad, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Malabar—because we want the District Superintendents of Police to attend to urgent work more effectively instead of being burdened with administrative details. The Government have also sanctioned Armed Reserves and Special Armed Units like the Home Guards. In general, we have strengthened the department much beyond our capacity as it were. Sir, we have got our developmental programmes and we cannot afford to spend a huge amount year after year on the Police. Things being as they are to-day, we have to strengthen the department but not beyond our capacity.

“ Sir, many hon. Members have pleaded for revising the scales of pay of constables though they oppose my taxation measures. Sir, they are not taking a very realistic attitude. Mere sympathetic or philanthropic attitude towards the police would not help either the Government or the Police Department. It is not right on the part of hon. Members to oppose my taxation measures and in the same breath urge the revision of salaries for constables. Even the scales of pay of constables and head constables should bear some proportion to the capacity of the Government to pay. Well, we realize that they are turning out very arduous work and

[21st March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

sometimes very dangerous work also. It is not as though we have not revised their scales of pay. In recent years we have revised their scales four times so much so they have given rise to grievances in other departments. The Jail Warders also want parity with the police constables and they even refused to take their salaries. It is very difficult to settle as to whose work is more arduous—the policeman's or the jail warder's. It is said that the policeman is always on the move and he is in the jeep or lorry and he handles all sorts of rifles. But the jail warder is confined to four walls, and he has to deal with criminals who may be in jail for more than 20 or 30 years and therefore his work is more arduous than that of the policeman. Therefore, it is very difficult to settle this question. Whatever it be, we have revised the scales for the police constables in February 1946 and again in 1947. Again, when the Government of India gave something for their postal employees, the policemen also grumbled and we have to revise the orders. The Government of India do something without consulting us and the headache is on this Government. The scale of pay of a constable in 1946 was $16\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{3}-17\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{5}-19\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{7}-21\frac{1}{2}$. It was really a hard case and we have revised the scale so much so the basic salary of a constable is Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 with an annual increment of half a rupee. Previously he was getting one rupee after three years and after five years he was getting two rupees. Now it is an annual increment. So an average constable—without much merit or efficiency—gets Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 as basic pay.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ What is the increase in the cost of living index? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ It may be the cost of living is very high but the lower division clerk has not been given cent per cent increase as in the case of the constables. (Interruption.) But the members on the Opposition side oppose any taxation but plead for the revision of pay for constables. Sir, as long as they oppose the taxation measures, they have no case.

“ So also with regard to head constables. A head constable who used to get Rs. 24 or so is now getting Rs. 59. Thus we have revised the scales of pay for constables and head constables to some extent and it is not fair on the part of hon. Members to plead for more revision. Sir, I do not want the Members of this House to be responsible for fanning the flames of discontent in the Police department. In the present financial position, the Government cannot give more than the present scales of pay, in addition to which the policemen get dearness and house rent allowances and also an allowance for uniform. Therefore, I request the Leader of the United Peoples' Party, the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Hameed Khan and also members of this House not to give rise, by their speeches and acts, to a feeling that if policemen fight for a better pay, the Government are bound to give them and I do not want them to fan the flames of discontent in the Police department.”

[21st March 1949]

5-45 p.m. **RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:**—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir; it is very misleading and unfair on the part of the Leader of the House to say that we are fanning the flame of discontent when we bring to the notice of Government that the Police are not well paid. I do not think he is doing a service to the Police in not appreciating their splendid work. I think it is not graceful for him to speak in this strain, and I hope he will revise his words."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I may revise my words, Sir; but I cannot revise the salary of the police (laughter); because financially, the hon. Member knows, how hard up we are to make up the sum of twenty crores. They must reconcile themselves with the position. We have told them that for the present they must be satisfied with the scale of Rs. 30—40.

"With regard to vehicles to be placed at the disposal of the Police constables, I may say, Government have placed at the disposal of the police, lorries and jeeps, and I am sure when they requisition them, they will get it in no time, and this will enable them to be at the place of crime in one hour, if not earlier.

"Then, Sir, with regard to crime, much has been said. Sir, the people who commit crime are not ordinary people; they are very clever people; they do not commit crime in the presence of other people. Sir, crimes are generally done when others are not witnessing, they are done under cover of darkness; grave crimes except perhaps dacoity and road accidents are done under darkness, perhaps when everybody is asleep. Just imagine the difficulty of the police to detect the crime. When nobody has seen it the crime is committed and a man is murdered. The police are asked to investigate it. They do investigate, trace the culprit, bring him before the court, and in spite of the advocacy of able lawyers he is punished. It baffles my imagination how the police go about the business. Sometimes they go to the scene of action even after three hours they detect the crime; they find out who has done it, who has inspired it, who has abetted it, and ultimately they arrest even some big people and small people. It is really a wonder how they do it. I wish I could know how they get the information and book the accused.

"Then, Sir, there were complaints that the police have not changed their methods, that they are adopting the same old methods, third degree methods and so on, that the average policeman is a red rag to the people, and that they have not changed their behaviour under Swaraj. Sir, it is very easy to talk that they are still bureaucratic and they are terrorising the people, and all that. If I am not impertinent—if you, Mr. Speaker, would not call it impertinent—I would like to ask 'who has changed after the advent of Swaraj?' Has anybody changed? Neither the capitalists nor the labourers, nor the officials, nor the Ministers (laughter) nor the Muslim Leaguers have changed. While we are going on with our prejudices, why do you expect a change.

[21st March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

from the police constable. He has been trained in a particular way. He is also an individual. He is also trying to adjust himself to the time spirit. If you expect the impossible from him you will be disappointed. I say, the policeman has been trained in a particular manner. He has been loyal to the British Government. He has been a victim of circumstances. In serving the British masters he had to be severe towards Congressmen and put them in jail. But now those patriots, whom he put into jail, have become his masters. The poor constables, in imprisoning Congressmen before, were only carrying out the orders from the Secretariat or the Inspector-General of Police, who, in those days were called, engines of oppression. So it is not fair to expect from the police that which you do not expect from others, officials and non-officials. Our leader Pandit Nehru has repeatedly asked you to think differently and act differently, and yet what do you see. We have not changed. So the policemen need not be expected to change. When Government change, when the taxpayer changes, when the officials change, the policeman will not lag behind to adjust himself. He has changed to some extent now. The constable of 1936 is not the constable of to-day. (Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib: 'What about the change in the Ministry?') When he has changed five degrees, you ask him to change fifty degrees, which is impossible. The policeman have been addressed by our leaders and by the Governor that they should adjust themselves to the time spirit. We saw Sir Archibald Nye while addressing the police at the police parade, putting several questions to them and then telling them that if your answer to them is 'yes' then you deserve to be a friend of the people, their guide and philosopher. Then Dr. Subbarayan, who was then in charge of Police ordered that those questions and answers should be published in the Police Gazette and it should be translated in all languages and given to every policeman."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, I rise on a point of order. I wish to submit that a member of the Treasury Bench has absolutely no right to make a statement contrary to the well-established accepted and recognised principle that Government have changed after the British have gone from this country."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a point of order."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"My point is that no Minister has got a right to enunciate a policy on the floor of this House quite contrary to the established policy of the Government . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What is the established policy of the Government?"

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"That Government have changed after the British left India is the policy; but the Hon. Minister says Government have not changed."

[21st March 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a point of order. Let the Hon. Minister continue his speech."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, after all our general approach to the problems, the way in which we think and tackle them are all the same old method; and that is why people say there is corruption everywhere, there is blackmarketing everywhere, and without trying to bring in specific instances there is mere generalization about it. That is what I mean."

"With regard to corruption in departments, I may say, even the Police department has not been spared by the X Branch and by the tribunal of departmental inquiries. Perhaps more gazetted officers from this department have been brought to book; and the tribunal is taking very severe action. As many as nine gazetted officers from this department are involved in corruption cases."

"There was also complaint by hon. Members that blackmarketing has not been put down by the police. After all, the department is only an instrument in the hands of the people, and unless the people themselves are determined to put it down, this instrument in the hands of the people cannot be used effectively. To expect from the Government anything more than this will be too much. Investigating action alone will not go a long way to put down blackmarketing and corruption. There should be non-official co-operation in it. The average citizen is hesitant to-day to come forward and give detached evidence before the police when a crime is committed. Unless he is himself directly interested in it he does not come out; because he says 'I shall have to go to court and give evidence; why all this bother.' So unless public conscience is awakened, unless people feel a responsibility to help the police, departmental action alone will not go a long way to put down this evil in society. Officers of department enter duty with honourable intentions and to do good. People go to them to corrupt them, and ultimately they fall a prey to those temptations. So let us not indulge in denouncing police officers. Let us indulge in denouncing those people who attempt to corrupt them."

"It has been alleged that the Government have not dealt with the Black Shirts firmly. This charge is totally baseless. The Black Shirt Volunteer Organization was declared unlawful by the Government in their order, dated 2nd March 1948. The Government demanded and took a security of Rs. 2,000 from the *Viduthalai*, the organ of the Party. On July 27, 1948, the Government banned the performance of the Tamil drama entitled 'Iranyan' or 'Inaiyatra Veeran' and twelve members of the Seerthirutha Nataka Sabha, Kancheepuram, who staged the drama at Cheyyar in the North Arcot district were arrested and prosecuted by the police. They were all convicted. The speeches of the Dravida Kazhagam leaders and the articles in the *Viduthalai*

[21st March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

are being regularly scrutinized and legal opinion on them is taken whenever they appear objectionable. In several places orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, have been promulgated, prohibiting meetings and processions in order to prevent Dravida Kazhagam members from holding meetings and whenever they have tried to take out processions or address meetings in defiance of the ban, they have been dispersed by force and the important ones among them prosecuted. On 23rd August 1948, on the eve of the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Madras City, 95 important members of the Kazhagam were arrested. A large number of the volunteers of the Kazhagam have also been arrested and prosecuted under section 41 of the City Police Act in Madras in connection with the Anti-Hindi Agitation. Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, and four others were arrested in Kumbakonam under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, on 19th December 1948. The Kazhagam has not really much of following or support from the public. Its members want to court arrest and thus to gain cheap publicity. By giving too much prominence to them, we only help them to secure their objective. In most places, the public take no notice of them and often it is the sight of the police that attracts crowds. By arresting them and detaining them under the Maintenance of Public Order Act, we only lionise them and help them to secure public sympathy. The Government have no intention of giving them the importance which they do not really have."

"This, in short, is what we have done and what we propose to do hereafter also whenever we find indulgence in vulgarity in the name of political organizations. We have no quarrel with political organizations. But when they indulge in violence and vulgarity, no decent government can tolerate them. But they must come within the four corners of the law."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"What about the other communal papers like the *Swatantra*?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Not only the papers of the Dravida Kazhagam but all other papers, whether run by political parties or individuals, which indulge in vulgarity must be abhorred by the public. The Government also must take action against them if they come within the four corners of the law."

"These are the various aspects of the police administration. There remains the major question of the representation of Muslims. I wanted to deal with the retail items first and take up the major question at the end. Sir, the population of Muslims in this Province is not 9 or 10 per cent or even 20 or 22 per cent. I have greater faith in the census figures than Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan. According to the census figure, Muslims form 7.9 per cent of the population. In district after district, the representation of Muslims in the grades of constables and head constables and in the Armed Reserves ranges anything from 26 per cent to 50 per cent."

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [21st March 1949]

Post.		Total number.	Number of Muslims.	Percentage of Muslims to the total number.
Head constables ..		5,007	882	17.6
Constables		32,285	7,185	19.1
<i>Armed Reserves.</i>				
West Godavari ..		280	72	26
Krishna		457	143	31
Guntur		405	148	37
Bellary		203	86	46
Kurnool		271	129	48
Anantapur		341	172	50

In Bellary, the proportion of Muslim representation went beyond 60 per cent and we had to stop recruitment of direct recruits for some time to equalize the proportion of other communities which do not have so much representation in this security service. As hon. Members have recognized, this is a very important service in which it is not desirable to give over-weightage to any particular community. We must create the necessary confidence in the minds of the public because ultimately we have to carry conviction to them. It is not an order for all time to come. It is only for a temporary period. We thought that for a year or two or whatever that period may be, we could stop direct recruitment of Muslims so that the other under-represented communities may get their due share. In this important security service, we want a good balancing of all communities so that no particular block of people could create any difficulty for the Government or the State. We have not withheld promotions. There is a Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Mathurai, and there are District Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police who are Muslims. There was absolutely no malice against the Muslim community. The order was a political necessity or expedient. In the context of those circumstances, we could not but take that decision. Perhaps—very soon it may be—in view of the changed attitude of the Muslims and the peace conditions prevailing in the country, the Government may review the situation, revise their decision and see that the Muslims also take their due share according to the Communal Government Order in the recruitment of the Police and the Armed Reserves. It is no use of hustling the Government into a decision. After careful thought and on the basis of statistics, the Government have taken the decision. It is but right that the Muslims should wait for some little time and see that the other communities also take their chance in the service. It is not the intention of either the Premier or any other Member of the Cabinet to create disturbing conditions in the minds of Muslims. That is not at all our attitude or policy. We want the Muslims to be with us, to march with us hand in hand. But let them not

[21st March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

ask for separate electorates, over-weightage, over-representation and all that. These are all slogans of the past. Let us think and act differently; let us change with the time spirit. Let there be peace and plenty—things which we very badly need just now—in our country. I am sure that we all are agreed that the Police are doing good work of a bad job. Let us give them all the support we can. My friend Mr. Moideen Kutty, who is not here now, made a straight attack on the Police by pointing out the difficulties in the various districts. Likewise my friend Mr. R. V. Swaminathan had not a good word to say about the police. The general consensus of opinion in the House is that we should strengthen them, encourage them and get honest work from them. Let us do that in whatever we say or do. I have great pleasure in requesting the Leader of the United People's Party to kindly withdraw his cut motion and allow this Demand for Rs. 6 crores and odd to be put to vote without a cut."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"In the matter of recruiting Harijans to the posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police, we are thankful to the Government. As regards Sub-Inspectors, the educational qualification prescribed was a pass in the S.S.L.C. Examination. The Government have now changed it to a pass in the Intermediate. This is not encouraging."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The qualification prescribed for other communities is a pass in the B.A. Degree course, whereas for the Harijans it is only a pass in the Intermediate. The Harijans are also given the concession of a higher age-limit which the other communities do not enjoy. These facilities should suffice."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I couple my congratulations to the Hon. Minister with an earnest plea for recognizing the duties and responsibilities of the Police staff by increasing their salary. I should have been delighted to vote for it if the Hon. Minister had come forward with a demand for a larger sum for paying a higher salary to the Police. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion in the full hope that the Government will come forward in the very near future with a supplementary demand for giving the rank and file of the Police subordinate service a better pay."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Demand XIV—Police was put and carried, and the grant was made.

IV.—MOTION UNDER RULE 15 (3) OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I move—
'that under rule 15 (3) of the Madras Assembly Rules Demand VIII—Irrigation—be taken up after Demand I—Land Revenue.'

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [21st March 1949]

This is the wish of the Leader of the United People's Party. I have also consulted the Leader of the Opposition in the matter and he has no objection. The Government have no objection to take up the Irrigation Demand after the Land Revenue Demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that under rule 15 (3) of the Madras Assembly Rules Demand VIII—Irrigation be taken up after Demand I—Land Revenue.'"

The motion was carried.

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

21st March 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 118 asked by Sri M. Kumaran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 21st March 1949, page 21 supra.]

Statement of the results achieved in the tree-planting programme of the Government during the tree-planting week from 15th August 1948.

District.	Number of trees planted.	Quantity of seeds distributed and sown.	Number of seedlings planted.	Area of nurseries raised.
1 Ouddapah ..	39,909	..	..	..
2 Tiruchirappalli.	3,785	3,103 seeds 150 lb.	45,000	..
3 Mathurai ..	310	6,542 seeds	Number not intimated.	..
4 East Godavari.	142,804	Not intimated	Do.	..
5 Anantapur ..	..	Do.	Do.	Area not intimated.
6 South Kanara ..	Number not intimated.	Do.	Do.	..
7 Guntur ..	..	85 lb.	..	..
8 Kurnool ..	39,998	..	335	..
9 Tanjore ..	Number not intimated.	43 lb.	48,854	4.86 acres.
10 Chittoor ..	Do.	Not intimated	..	Area not intimated.
11 South Arcot ..	41,481	7 bags	..	..
12 Tirunelveli ..	26,529	..	..	..
13 Nellore ..	93,723	215 lb.	..	..
14 Malabar ..	Number not intimated.	..	..	..
15 Chingleput ..	17,086	27,531 seeds	55,109	..
16 Bellary ..	16,724	..	..	..
17 Salem ..	Number not intimated.	Not intimated	..	..
18 Visagapatam ..	285,033	522,542 seeds 2,363 lb.	102,502	5.83 acres.
19 North Arcot ..	25,195	559 lb.	10,382	..
20 Coimbatore ..	6,867	27,488 seeds (includes seedlings also).	..	..
21 The Nilgiris ..	63,000	..	..	..
22 West Godavari.	Number not intimated.	..	Number not intimated.	..

[21st March 1949]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 119 asked by Sri A. Subramaniam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 21st March 1949, page 22 supra.]

Areas affected by pest in Madras Province from July to December 1948.

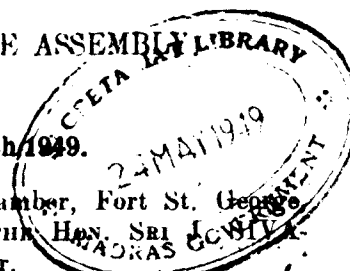
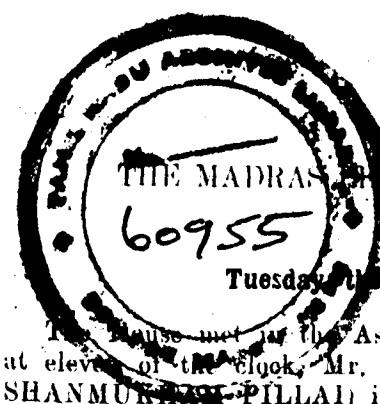
Serial number and name of the district affected by the pest.	Extent affected in acres.	Nature of the pest.	Remedial measures taken.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Bellary district (Hoaspet taluk).	50	Top borer of sugarcane.	The incidence of the disease was found to range from 7 to 15 per cent. Measures adopted included the setting of light traps during night in affected fields and hand-picking of egg masses. The Assistant Entomologist, Nellikuppam, was deputed to the area for advising control measures.
2 Chittoor ..	Figures not available.	Green jassid attack on paddy.	The Entomology Assistant from Cuddapah and a Special Plant Protection Assistant from Coimbatore were deputed to attend to the control of the pest. Large field scale pest control measures were conducted at Nagari, Desavaramudi Kothoor and Thamarai-pakkam in the presence of ryots, Grama Sevakas, etc. Hand-netting, setting of light traps and dusting with 'Gammaxane' were also demonstrated. The ryots were advised to apply a tonic dose of ammonium sulphate at the rate of 50 lb. per acre to pull up the crop. Spraying with D.D.T. was also conducted.
3 Chingleput ..	Not available. About 50 villages were reported to have had the incidence in varying degrees of severity.	Jassid attack on paddy.	The pest attack on paddy was reported from Attur and Uttiramerur villages. An Assistant in Entomology was deputed to control the pest. Capture of the insects by using hand nets was advocated since dusting with Gammaxane did not prove successful. Setting of light traps was also advocated.
			The insect pest was reported in Palayanoor village of Madurantakam taluk also. The Entomology Agricultural Demonstrator and Agricultural Demonstrator, Madurantakam, tried D.D.T. 550 wettable powder and Cruosol 550 with success. The incidence of the pest at Venaravasi village of Chingleput district was controlled by hand-netting, etc. As the crop was in flowering stage, the use of chemicals was not considered desirable.

21st March 1949]

Serial number and name of the district affected by the pest.	Extent affected in acres.	Nature of the pest.	Remedial measures taken.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4 North Arcot district.	9,577	Jassid on Paddy, Red-hairy caterpillar pest on groundnut.	The crop was not severely affected in Tiruvannamalai taluk. Control measures were, however, taken and necessary advice rendered. Wide publicity of the control measures was given by beat of tom-tom. The pest was also noticed in Cheyyar, Wandiwash, Wallajah, Gudiyar, Vellore and Arkonam taluks also. The ryots were advised to use hand-nets to catch the insects. D.D.T. 550 was sprayed with advantage. Seventy-four tons and 1,427 lb. of chemical fertilizers were distributed with a view to enable the ryots to give extra dose of manure to the affected crops. In the case of red hairy caterpillar attack the remedial measure of gathering the caterpillar and destroying it was demonstrated.
5 Salem district—		Green Jassid on paddy.	The District Agricultural Officer, Salem, conducted demonstrations of control measures. The Assistant Entomologist (Coimbatore), was also deputed to Salem to supervise the control operations. The ryots were advised to catch the insects by hand nets. About 500 nets were supplied. D.D.T. 40 per cent A-I emulsion, a proprietary product of Tomco Oil Company (Torch brand) was utilized with good effect in controlling the pest. The ryots were also supplied with requisite quantities of kerosene for setting up light traps.
Attur taluk ..	1,500		
Salem taluk ..	1,923		
Namakkal taluk ..	2,665		
Tiruchengode taluk ..	300		
Omahur taluk ..	770		
Rasipur taluk ..	680		
Harur taluk ..	529		
	8,267		
6 Anantapur ..	3,800	Grasshopper pest in Uravakonda taluk.	An Assistant in Entomology was deputed to attend control measures. Gammaxane D.O. 25 was tried, but did not prove sufficiently efficacious as the insects were found to recover soon from the toxic effects of the chemical. So, hand-netting of the insects and setting of light traps were advocated.
7 South Arcot district.	Not readily available.	(a) Jassid on paddy. (b) Red-hairy caterpillar pest.	As soon as the occurrence of the pest in South Arcot district was reported, action was taken for its effective control. The Agricultural Demonstrators were directed to organize collective action in setting up light traps and the use of hand-nets. Arrangements were also made for the supply of chemical manures for manuring affected crops. The provisions of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919 were extended to the areas. The ryots were advised to gather the caterpillars and kill them.

[21st March 1949]

Serial number and name of the district affected by the pest. (1)	Extent affected in acres. (2)	Nature of the pest. (3)	Remedial measures taken. (4)
8 Tanjore ..	700	Jassid pest on paddy.	The remedy advocated was catching of swarms of the insects by sweeping hand-nets and setting up of light traps. These had the desired effect.
9 Tiruchirappalli.	800	Jassid pest ..	The remedy advocated was to catch the swarms of the insects by sweeping hand-nets and setting up of light traps. These were tried with success. Gammexane was also tried with some effect.
10 Krishna ..	4,000	Grasshopper pest.	The pest was largely noticed in Gannavaram and Gudivada taluks and the area affected is estimated at 2,000 acres in each taluk. As soon as the pest was noticed, an Assistant Entomologist from Coimbatore was deputed. Attempts to kill the adult grasshopper by dusting with Benzene Hexa Chloride met with some success. The entire stock of Gammexane available with Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries, Madras, was sent to Gudivada and further supplies were got from Bombay in time. On the whole about 5 tons were supplied. All available hand rotary dusters and a power duster were put into operation for the dusting. About 800 acres were treated with success before the commencement of the monsoon. The operations were discontinued after the outbreak of monsoon.



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

L.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

[* 970-A Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Mr. Bhashyam is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

Proposal to tap the perennial springs of Kattangal.

SRI K. BHASHYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether in 1926, when there was acute shortage of water in the Red Hills tank, the Chief Engineer of the Government, the Sanitary Engineer and the Industrial Engineer were of opinion that the supply to the City might be augmented by tapping the perennial springs of Kattangal;

(b) whether plans were prepared to remove the accumulated silt and make the Kattangal spring water flow freely to the upper supply channel of the lake; and

(c) whether the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer inspected the locality in 1946–47 and whether they directed the putting up of two screw-gearing shutters to the scouring vents of the weir and whether the estimates had been prepared, and if so, what has become of the recommendations made?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The then Chief Engineer and the Sanitary Engineer were of opinion that the proposal to tap the perennial springs of Kattangal did not offer a good prospect of augmenting the City water-supply but that it was worth investigating only as a matter of geological and engineering interest.

“(b) No plans were prepared to remove the accumulated silt, and make the Kattangal spring water flow freely to the upper supply channel of the lake.

“(c) The provision of screw-gearing shutters to the scouring vents of Karikalavakkam tank was suggested by the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, and Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, in 1946–47, but the matter was till now under correspondence with the Collector of Chingleput, who has recently accorded his approval. Necessary detailed plans and estimates have now to be prepared.”

[22nd March 1949]

Agency records of Tanjore.

* 971 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are nearly 2,842 bundles and bound volumes containing records in Tamil, Telugu and Marathi languages (belonging to the East India Company's period and known as the Agency Records of Tanjore) are preserved in a corner of the old Palace at Tanjore under the custody of the Collector of Tanjore;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of bundles and bound volumes preserved in the abovesaid record room were attacked and damaged by white ants; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Tanjore disposed of those records by burning; if so, whether he has obtained previous permission for this action from the higher authorities?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) There is no information as to the number of bundles and bound volumes of the Agency Records, the period to which they relate, the actual contents of the records and their languages. The records are kept intact in the Agency Record Room in the Tanjore Palace building under the custody of the Collector.

“(b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know whether the Government have perused these records and whether they have got a catalogue of these records? If not, will the Government prepare a catalogue of these records in the near future?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“We are taking steps to copy some of the manuscripts and publish them also. There is a provision of one lakh of rupees in the budget and we shall see what can be done with regard to the preservation of these manuscripts.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Are the Government aware that the records relating to the lands given on charity are taken away by interested parties who are enjoying the lands and if so, will the Government take steps to prevent such action?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“We have no information with regard to the taking away of some of the manuscripts by interested parties. We shall certainly see that the records are not taken away from the record room by anybody.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“In view of the great value and importance of the records, will the Government appoint a large number of recordkeepers who are really capable people who can sort out these records and keep a proper list of them?”

[22nd March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“All possible steps will be taken to preserve these records and gradually publish them also.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Will the Government be pleased to institute an enquiry whether any of the records kept in this place have been stolen and if so who was responsible for it?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Unless it is brought to the notice of the Collector that things are being mis-managed, there is no use of instituting an enquiry into the matter.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Is it not a fact that the Collector can take action only when it is brought to his notice? Now that the question has been twice brought before the House, why not the Government be pleased to go into the matter and see whether any important records have been lost?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“We have been in contact with the Collector from time to time with regard to the preservation of the manuscripts. At no time did the Collector think that anything was being stolen. Simply because two questions have been put, we cannot institute an enquiry.”

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—“May I ask whether valuable records connected with the East India Company have been sent to Pulmaner Forest Office, whether they will not deteriorate if they are kept there and whether they will be brought back.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I have no information, Sir.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Have the Government got people who know the various languages in which the manuscripts are written and who can appreciate the importance of the documents?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“There are some people who have interested themselves in these ancient manuscripts and they are still available to us.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know the policy of the Government with regard to the historical records and the records of a routine nature?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Historical records will be published in due course.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—“Are there not many bundles of Tamil, Telugu and Marathi records in Modi script in Mathurai Collectorate also? What steps are the Government taking to preserve them? I am informed that many of them have been lost.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is a question about Mathurai.”

[22nd March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ We are aware of the existence of certain records in Mathurai also. Whatever we do for Tanjore will be done for Mathurai also.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Are not Government aware of the fact that many of the records in Tanjore and Mathurai have been taken away to foreign countries either by purchase or otherwise and what steps do the Government propose to take to recover these valuable records? ”

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

“ What my hon. Friend refers to must have been a long time back. Recently arrangements have been made to classify the records and keep them in proper order. Moneys have been allotted so that the best of them may be published. But about the old things, the Government are unable to do anything.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“ Apart from safe preservation of these records, may I suggest that the Government may take photostat copies of these because the records are old and are likely to be damaged? ”

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

“ Moneys have been allotted for their preservation. All the records are preserved and for some of the Telugu records, the Andhra University is making arrangements to copy and publish them. With regard to the Marathi records, the Hon. Mr. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, wrote to me recently that he would send two people who know Marathi to transcribe these records so that they may be transcribed and preserved. At present arrangements have been made to preserve all the records properly.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ I find the Hon. Minister for Education is anxious to answer my question which has not been answered.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ It has already been answered, Sir.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Not satisfactorily, Sir.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Is not copying by the photostat system easier and better than the manuscript transcribing system to which the Hon. Minister made reference? ”

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

“ That system has not been introduced because I think it is very costly. Transcribing is being done now.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“ Do not the Government think it feasible to divide these documents into language units and give them away to the Bombay Government, the Andhra University and the Annamalai University who will take greater care and make better use of them? ”

[22nd March 1949]

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

“ In fact, the Bombay Government made that proposal, Sir. the Hon. Mr. Kher wanted the Marathi manuscripts to be transferred to him. But it must be remembered, Sir, that these manuscripts are not Government property but trust property. The Committee in charge of the library is not willing to do so.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“ My object in putting the question about photostat copies is that if the records are transcribed, it is quite likely that in transcribing them some errors might creep in and the copies may not be true to the original.”

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

“ I think photostat system is more costly and we are unable to use it.”

Elections to local boards.

* 972 Q. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that this Government have decided to postpone the elections to the local boards in this Province till the new constitution is framed;

(b) what the instructions of the Central Government regarding the holding of elections—both for general and local boards are; and

(c) what steps the Provincial Government have taken in the direction of holding elections?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“ (a) No.

“ (b) & (c) The Constituent Assembly of India has requested this Government to take steps for the preparation of the electoral rolls on the basis of adult suffrage as envisaged in the Draft Constitution of India, in order to hold the elections for the future Provincial Legislature as early as possible, after the new Constitution comes into force. This Government have accordingly taken the necessary measures for the preparation of draft preliminary electoral rolls and the printing of these rolls is expected to be completed as early as possible. No instructions have been received from the Central Government in regard to the holding of elections under the New Constitution. Arrangements are, however, being made in this Province so as to be ready to conduct these elections at an early date.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I ask why there has been a change in the attitude of the Government towards local board elections and whether the next elections would be held under the contemplated Village Panchayat Bill.”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“ At first the Government wanted to conduct the elections after the adult

[22nd March 1949]

franchise and other things came into force, but subsequently the Government thought that since the preparation of electoral rolls may take some time longer, it was not proper to keep off the elections. That is why they have come to decision to conduct the elections to the panchayat boards and the district boards."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" May I know why the Government are anxious to conduct the elections now particularly in view of their previous pronouncement that they did not want to have elections to the local bodies in the meantime? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" As I said just now, we thought we would be able to finish the electoral rolls and other things earlier, but subsequently it was found that it would take much longer time than was contemplated. Hence we wanted to conduct the elections now."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know what is the estimated time? Will it take a much longer time if elections are postponed till the new electoral rolls are prepared? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" I cannot say definitely. I can assure the hon. Member and the House that steps will be taken to conduct the elections as early as possible."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know if the elections are going to be held according to the old Act? If so, will it not deprive most of the minority communities of adequate representation according to their population? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" Elections will be conducted according to the existing electoral rolls."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the change of view of the Government does not reflect public opinion? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" It is a matter of opinion. I do feel that it reflects it."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I know whether the district board and panchayat board elections will be held simultaneously or one after another and if so, which will precede the other? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" It all depends upon convenience. I cannot say offhand which will precede the other."

11-15 a.m. SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Hon. Minister has been telling the House that the next elections to the local boards will be held only after the Panchayat Bill has been passed into law, and if so, may I know what is the proportion of the present voters to the voters according to the new electoral rolls, which the Government are preparing on the basis of adult franchise? The other day the Hon. Leader

[22nd March 1949]

of the House said that only about 48 per cent of the adult population have been enrolled in the present list, and if so, would it be proper to hold elections under the present electoral rolls, which is only 48 per cent of the total adult population of the Province? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" Sir, unless the new electoral rolls are got ready and printed, it will not be possible to hold elections under adult franchise. As I said, Sir, they are only under preparation and are not printed, yet."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of conducting elections to the taluk boards only, instead of district boards, which are not able to function properly because of the big area they have to look after? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" That is a separate question, Sir, and it can be taken only after the Panchayat Bill is brought into force."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, especially after the 15th August 1947 when the country has attained its independence, is it not the duty of the Government to give all minorities their due share of representation according to the population basis in the coming elections? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" Even in the existing electoral arrangements, sufficient representation is given to the minority communities, Sir. But when elections under adult franchise are held in future, several things may come up and when those elections are conducted, they will have their proper representation."

SRI R. SUBBA AYYAR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government were examining the feasibility of amending the Local Boards Act with a view to enlarge the powers of the panchayats and local boards, and that is why they have been postponing these elections from time to time? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" Yes, Sir, the Government are trying to expand the powers as well as the financial position of the local bodies."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—" Do the Government realize the great injustice that will be done to the Harijans, if the elections are held now under the present electoral rolls, because they will be unable to vote for the candidates of their choice, except through the sufferance of the caste Hindu communities under the present rules? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" It is not the intention of the Government to deny any opportunity to the Harijans in this matter, Sir."

[22nd March 1949]

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I know, Sir, what are the difficulties which the Government feel in bringing forward the Panchayat Bill, which they have said is ready, and will the Government be pleased to state those difficulties before this Legislature? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" There are certain difficulties and obstructions in the matter and it will take some time, Sir, before it could be brought before this House, because it is an important Bill which requires very great scrutiny and consideration."

State-aid to saw mills in Andhradesa.

* 973 Q.—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state--

(a) the number of saw mills in Andhradesa that have applied for State-aid during the year 1948; and

(b) the number of such mills to which State-aid was given?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) None, in 1948. One applied for a loan in 1947 and the application was rejected in 1948.

" (b) None, Sir."

Travelling allowance of Ministers during July-December 1948.

* 974 Q.—SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of S. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state the amount spent towards the travelling expenses of all the Ministers during July-December 1948?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" Rs. 43,475-6-0."

State-aid to various industries under " State-Aid to Industries Act."

* 975 Q.—SHAH ALAM KHAN SAVOI SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of S. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state how much money was contributed by the Government to various industries in this Province under the State-Aid to Industries Act during 1949?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is not clear what the hon. Member means by the words ' contributed by the Government ' and whether the information required is for the year 1949 or for 1948-49. If the information required is in respect of loans sanctioned under the Act during 1949, the amount is Rs. 4,05,000. If it is for 1948-49, the amount is Rs. 46,94,000."

22nd March 1949]

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" In regard to State-aid to industries, may I know, Sir, whether such aid is given by the Government to industries, also for the purchase of machinery anew? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not follow what exactly the hon. Member means. The policy about the grant of loans under the State-aid to Industries Act has been clearly stated on the floor of the House more than once and I have nothing more to add to it, Sir."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" Are the Government satisfied as regards the working of the companies to which loans were given in 1948-49? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" As I have already said, it is only on the recommendation of the Board of Industries and the Director of Industries that the loans have been given."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether all these industries are functioning properly and are prosperous? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I think, Sir, that they must be functioning. But about their prosperity, it all depends upon their balance-sheet and as I said, under the provisions of the Act, there is a provision for a Government Director in the Directorate of the company to watch the interests of the Government, and so the Government money will be safeguarded, Sir."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—" As the money is given as a loan or an overdraft from a bank, by the Government, I hope the Government should be keeping an eye from the day-to-day working of the company. But may I know whether Hon. Minister is aware of the working of the company? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The Minister is not aware of the working of the company, Sir, and it is not part of his duty also. There is the District Industries Officer in the district and there is the Director of Industries, who are competent authorities in the matter."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" May I request a definite answer from the Government on this question, Sir? Is it a fact that money has been advanced to a Katpadi factory in which it has not yet begun to work, and for which machinery is going to be purchased with the aid given by the Government and if so, is that the policy of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not know about the details, Sir, and I do not get all these details. As I have already said, the Board of Industries and the Director of Industries examine the applications and make their recommendations regarding the grant of loans or any other form of State-aid and on their recommendations, the Government grant the loans. If the hon. Members want to know

[22nd March 1949]

whether the company has purchased machinery or any other details. I suggest that he may put down a specific question, and I shall furnish all the information necessary."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Are there any instances brought to the notice of the Minister that moneys given by the Government have not been properly utilized?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, if there is any improper utilization of the money given by the Government, of course, they have got powers to take steps for the recovery of the money that has been advanced, and as I have already said, the Government take care to see that the amounts that are given as loans or otherwise are easily recovered from the assets of the company."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"At what stage do the Government offer loan or State-aid to these various industries, whether it is in the beginning stage, or the stage of purchase of machinery or during the working of the industries?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I would draw the hon. Member's attention to the State-aid to Industries Act, Sir."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"If the Board of Industries recommend the applications, will not the Government subsequently examine the recommendations of the Board before accepting them, and will they not satisfy themselves about the particulars of the industry and its need?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said, Sir, the whole question will be examined by the Board of Industries, which consists of representatives of this House, the representatives of commerce and industries and certain technical people, and they are the competent authority to go into these details and examine the question from all points of view, and it is they who send up the loan applications for sanction. We generally take it that they will be correct in their judgment and that their recommendations are entitled to weight. But there are cases where the Government have refused to grant loans even after their recommendations, Sir."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether these loans and subsidies are granted only after the recommendation of the Board of Industries? Are there any cases where the loans and subsidies have been given directly by the Government, without the recommendations of the district committees?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no provision under the Act for the Government to give loans without the applications coming through the proper channel, Sir."

[22nd March 1949]

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know what place the cottage industries are given under the State-aid to Industries Act?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is a special provision for aiding cottage industries under that Act, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that the State-aid to Industries Act authorizes the Government to give loans and other assistance at any stage of the industries concerned, is it left to the discretion of the Government to decide the stage? Have the Government formulated any plans in this regard?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The State-aid to Industries Act has laid down elaborately the various stages at which and the various forms in which State-aid should be given to Industries. There is provision for State-aid to industries which are already in existence; there is provision for aiding industries which will come into existence shortly and there is also provision for helping nascent industries. The various forms in which the State-aid could be given are also given therein. That is why, Sir, I said that the whole matter is left entirely to that body of people who are experienced in the field and on their recommendations alone the Government can give loans. The Government *suo motu* cannot give a loan, as I have already repeatedly stated on the floor of this House, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What I want to ask is this, Sir. Whether as a result of the working of this Act, they have formulated any plans as to the stage at which the Government or the Board of Industries should give aid and the Government's idea is that they could give aid to these industries at all stages, even at the time when the floating of the industries or in the initial stages. Is this correct, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The present policy, so far as I know, Sir, seems to be that the industries that have already been in existence or those that may come into existence in the future, might be helped with State-aid. But if my hon. Friend wants the details as to the exact nature of these things, and at what stage the aid could be given, that is not available with the Government. The Government do not go into all these details. Certain powers and certain discretion vest with the Board of Directors and in the Director of Industries in the matter of dealing with these applications, and we must necessarily be guided by their judgment and their recommendations, Sir."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Have not the Government lost money in the Radio Company of Mr. A. V. Thomas and if so, may I know how the Government are going to recover that money, because it is a limited company?"

[22nd March 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not know about any company called the A. V. Thomas Radio Company. I know only about the Radios and Electricals, Limited."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister in charge of Industries is pleased to state that Rs. 4 lakhs have been given to various industries. May I know the different industries that have been given this State-aid?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If the hon. Member had been following the proceedings of this House previously, he would have seen the printed list placed on the table of the House regarding the information he now wants."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government can take shares in a company without reference to the Board of Industries?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"After the Amending Act that has been passed by this Hon. House, the Government can do so."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"May I know whether the contribution includes subsidies and loans, and if so, what is the subsidy that has been given for the industries by this Government?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That information was also printed and placed on the table of the House, Sir, recently."

Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu Committee.

11-30 a.m. * 976 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Telugu Education Facilities Committee, otherwise known as Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu Committee has finished the enquiry;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report, and if so, when;

(c) what the recommendations of the Committee are; and

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

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

"(a) Yes.

"(b) Yes on 16th September 1948.

"(c) The recommendations * of the Committee are laid on the table.

* Printed as Appendix on page 195 infra.

[22nd March 1949]

"(d) The Government have called for the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction on the various recommendations and they will consider them on receipt of the Director's reply."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"This question may be taken up to-morrow, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"I wish to make the suggestion, Sir. This being a lengthy document and as most of the Members have not gone through it, this question may please be taken up for supplementary questions to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It appears that it was placed on the table at 10-30 this morning."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"It is a very important question, Sir."

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

"I am afraid the Government will not be able to say much unless the report of the Director of Public Instruction is received. I can say that the Government will give a sympathetic consideration to the needs of all. I am not in possession of the facts, Sir, in the absence of the Director of Public Instruction's report. After the Director of Public Instruction's report is received if my hon. Friend puts a question, I shall be prepared to answer and give all further information which the hon. Member wants."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Along with the Director of Public Instruction's remarks, Sir, the Minister or the Government must be in possession of the feelings of the House. Therefore if the question is taken up to-morrow the Hon. Minister will be in a position to know how the minds of the hon. Members are working."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question will be taken up to-morrow for supplementary questions."

Appointment of the peons of Assistant Public Prosecutors.

* 977 Q.—SRI K. T. KUNHI KAMMARAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether under G.O. No. 3708, dated 25th November 1946, the Assistant Public Prosecutors are authorized to appoint their own peons; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government Order mentioned above is not being adhered to now and that the Collectors are making the appointments?

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

" (b) The Government have no reason to doubt that the orders of the Government are not being carried out."

[22nd March 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know, Sir, the number of peons that are given to the Assistant Public Prosecutors and their scale of pay? "

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

Bifurcation of certain districts.

* 978 Q.—SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to bifurcate the present Revenue districts of the Province for purposes of better administration, particularly the big districts of Vizagapatnam and Salem;

(b) if so, at what stage it is; and

(c) whether there has been a representation to bifurcate Salem district?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) No general proposal for bifurcation of Revenue districts is under consideration of the Government. A proposal to bifurcate the Vizagapatnam district into two Revenue districts is however under consideration.

" (c) No such representation has been received."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that on account of the unwieldiness of the present districts and the present location of the headquarters a portion of the district finds it very difficult and inconvenient on account of the long distance from headquarters for improvement and that it is also inconvenient from the administrative point of view."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not know about this, Sir. As I have already said, Sir, the Government are trying to make the Vizagapatnam district into two Revenue districts. No complaint has been so far received as far as the other districts are concerned."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHI:—" In the last year's budget provision was made, Sir, for the bifurcation of the district of Vizagapatnam and in this year's budget we do not find any mention of Vizagapatnam at all. This question has been pending for a very long time, Sir. May I know why this delay? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The Government are aware, Sir, of the anxiety of the hon. Members of the district to have the district bifurcated as early as possible. That is why, Sir, I have called for a conference of the legislators to meet on the 24th instant to discuss the question."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Salem district people are against the bifurcation of any of the territories in the Salem district, Sir."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The hon. Member coming from Salem seems to know that and I necessarily take the information that comes from him."

[22nd March 1949]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, Sir, may I know whether he will consider the proposal of holding the meeting of the conference after the Budget Session is over and not on the 24th? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is not a question of individual convenience, Sir. If hon. Members generally feel that it will be inconvenient for them, I have no objection."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know, what is exactly the basis on which the districts are bifurcated, Sir, is it on a Revenue basis, or area basis or population basis? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I suggest that a separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I ask the Government, Sir, to consider the point that North Salem which is more than half of the district is being represented only by two legislators, i.e., myself and Sri Natesa Chettiyar, whereas the South Salem is represented by as much as 10 legislators? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" This is a question be examined by the delimitation committee, Sir, that is to come in future. When the new constitution comes this will be based on a population basis and I am sure the delimitation committee will go into the question."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" I did not refer to individual convenience, Sir. I was asking the Hon. the Minister whether it would not be more convenient to have the discussion after the Budget Session. May I also draw the attention of the Hon. Minister that you have once said that when the Assembly is in Session the various committee meetings may not take place? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" It is not a committee meeting, Sir."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—" In the interests of administrative convenience and efficiency, is it not desirable that the proposals of bifurcating the district of Vizagapatnam should take effect even without holding a conference with the legislators of Vizagapatnam district? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I thought it would be better, Sir, to consult the hon. Members coming from that district."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether it would not be desirable to take up the bifurcation of the Salem district also as North District Board as it is subdivided as the headquarters of a district subdivision is at Hosur? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I have nothing more to add to what I have already said, Sir."

[22nd March 1949]

Taluk Headquarters hospitals in South Kanara.

* 979 Q.—H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many Taluk Headquarters hospitals there are in the district of South Kanara;

(b) how many and which of them have been provincialized, and how long ago they were provincialized;

(c) which of them have not been provincialized and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Taluk Headquarters hospital at Karkala in South Kanara has long been ill-equipped to meet the needs of the public; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to provide for the provincialization of this hospital at Karkala in the Budget?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) There are five Taluk Headquarters hospitals in South Kanara district.

“(b) Four of the Taluk Headquarters hospitals, i.e., those at Coondapoor, Udipi, Puthur and Kasaragod were provincialized with effect from 1st May 1928.

“(c) The Local Fund Hospital at Karkal is the only Taluk Headquarters institution in South Kanara district, which has not yet been provincialized. The reason for not taking it so far under Government management is one of finance. The claim of this institution for provincialization will be duly considered when its turn comes.

“(d) Taluk Headquarters medical institutions under the control of local bodies are not generally well-equipped. The condition of effecting certain immediate improvements to the Local Fund Hospital at Karkal is under consideration.

“(e) As already stated in the answer to clause (c), the question of provincializing this hospital will be considered by Government in due course.”

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“In view of the fact that four Taluk Headquarters hospitals in South Kanara were provincialized as long ago as 1928 by the British Government, will this Government take up immediately the question of provincializing the only remaining Taluk Headquarters hospital at Karkal, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I have already stated, Sir that this question would be considered in due course.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the provincialization of Taluk Headquarters hospitals depends upon the large number of patients or want of finance?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Want of finance, stands in the way of provincialization all at once.”

[22nd March 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“In view of the fact, Sir, that most of non-provincialized hospitals do not get adequate medical supplies will the Government consider the desirability of supplying medicines adequately whether they are provincialized or not?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Adequate supplies of medicines are made, Sir.”

* 980 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“Mr. Moideen Kutty is not putting the question.”

Buses running in the City.

* 981 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buses that are running in the City and their average daily income;

(b) the average daily expenditure;

(c) the number of buses run on Diesel oil;

(d) the number of buses run on petrol; and

(e) which are paying more?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) Two hundred and thirty buses on an average are running daily. The average daily receipts from those buses amount to Rs. 22,000 approximately.

“(b) The average daily expenditure is about Rs. 20,000.

“(c) Twenty-five buses are run on diesel oil.

“(d) The remaining buses in the establishment, viz., 296 are run on petrol.

“(e) Sufficient data are not yet available to come to a decision on this point.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This question has been taken up by the House a number of times.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“As the Government are unable to say which bus is profitable, whether it is the petrol bus or the diesel oil bus, may I know whether the oil that is being used is pure?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“We do not know, much about that, Sir, nor do we purify the oil here. Whatever oil is available in the market is being used and I hope it is good oil.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, the expenditure involved in the purchase of the diesel oil buses and the daily income derived out of them?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I answered sometime ago, Sir, that it costs us about Rs. 45,000 or so. We do not maintain separate accounts for the diesel oil buses and the petrol buses.”

[22nd March 1949]

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"In view of the fact that economy also must be taken care of by the Government, may I know why they are not prepared to tell us, Sir, whether the diesel oil bus or the petrol bus is less costly?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Usually, Sir, in maintenance the diesel oil bus costs less. The actual costs for the diesel oil and the petrol buses are not being maintained. On an average we can say that the maintenance cost of diesel oil bus is much less."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that almost all the diesel oil buses are out of order except one or two and that only 2 or 3 buses are now running?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no information, Sir, as to how many buses are running. Some Italian mechanics have come from Italy and they are attending to these diesel oil buses. They expect that all these buses will be all right as soon as the spare parts which have been requisitioned from Italy arrive here."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that there is very heavy load and that the present number of buses are not able to satisfy the needs of the people who wish to use the buses on the roads of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have more buses now than is required for the City, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, what is the estimated life of a petrol bus and a diesel oil bus, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The average life of a petrol bus is 5 years and that of a diesel oil bus is about 7 to 10 years."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware that there is a feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the people of the City that the working of the Government buses is not up to expectations and whether there is any wheel within wheel that tries to sabotage the nationalization of transport?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know whether there is a wheel within wheel to sabotage the nationalization scheme Sir. I do not accept the view that there is dissatisfaction with regard to the comforts given to the bus passengers. As I have repeatedly said, Sir, we have increased the seating capacity and we have taken more routes though they are not sometimes profitable. And we have given them more amenities."

[22nd March 1949]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Arising out of the answer 11.45 given by the Hon. Minister that the life of a bus is five years, a.m. may I ask, Sir, whether it refers to the engine or the body which is already decrepit and rickety, and is giving way in most cases?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Bus includes the engine and other parts. The average life of a bus is five years."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the term of contract with the Italian expert to overhaul these diesel buses in Madras, been extended up to the expected life time of these diesel buses?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is another proposal under the consideration of the Government. We want to have one of the mechanics on contract for a year, and thus get some of our mechanics trained to handle these diesel buses. The various points that are raised in the Assembly about these diesel buses are being scrutinized very carefully by the Italian Embassy at Delhi. Only three days ago a representative of the Italian Embassy at Delhi came to me and gave me the assurance that they are anxious to see that the prestige of the firm is maintained, and that they are also taking up the matter with the firm."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether Government are satisfied that the payment made for the buses was also correct, and that it was not heavy?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Having paid the amount, it was not proper for us to go into the question. Even with regard to this, we are satisfied that the amount paid was received by the firm."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether the Government are contemplating to introduce double deck buses in the City?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a very interesting idea. We will examine it."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know whether the Government are taking any steps to provide shelter (sheds) for buses which are being exposed to sun and rain, resulting in much depreciation on that account?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Lady Member evidently did not see the Bodyguards Lines now, where we have provided sheds for some of the buses. More sheds will be provided for all buses."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask why not we easily solve the problem by selling away all the diesel buses and get petrol buses rather than having these diesel buses and going through Embassies and other international channels?"

[22nd March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If the hon. Member gets me a customer who will take these buses at cost price, I have no objection to sell them."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"Arising out of the answer that payment was made to the Company in Italy, may I ask, Sir, whether it is not possible that this Company had paid any commission to some other party?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think that they paid any commission."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, taking into consideration the situation of our country, no sufficient mechanics of diesel buses and no spare parts are available, may I ask the Government why did they venture on this enterprise? Will it not be a loss?"

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"When these diesel buses are purchased may I know whether the supplier has given any guarantee that they will keep these buses in order for a certain period free of cost?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think there is any particular guarantee. Only the usual guarantee that Companies give when we purchase cars and chassis is there. Nothing more."

SRI V. RAGAVIAH:—"I learn that an enquiry was ordered to be held, with regard to the import of these buses, from 1st May. My information is that the Inspector-General of Police has suggested the prosecution of Mr. D. D. Sathe who has been responsible for the import of these buses. Is it true, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not true, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, referring to the promise of shelters (sheds) made by the Leader of the House, may I ask, whether all the shelters are for the buses or there will be sheds for bus passengers also?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have provided some shelters for bus passengers. Right in front of Fort St. George also there is a shed for passengers."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government consulted the Economic Adviser, and have taken his expert opinion with regard to the diesel buses, taking into consideration the income derived and expenditure involved?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"These small matters need not go to the Economic Adviser. Our Transport Deputy Commissioner is in a position to know the actual revenue obtained from and the expenditure incurred by, these buses."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, do the Government have any proposals for the running of trolley buses?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

[22nd March 1949]

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"As there seems to be some mis-apprehension among Members of this House regarding the bus transport, may I know whether the Hon. Minister will take all the Members of the House there so that we may have an idea of the establishment and their work at first hand?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If any hon. Members are anxious to go into the question of the nationalization of bus transport, and if they write to me in the matter, I shall give them all the facilities to understand the working of the nationalization."

Protected water-supply for Kavaripatnam.

* 982 Q.—SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for protected water-supply for Kavaripatnam, Salem district, under the Rural Water-supply Scheme;

(b) if so, at what stage it is; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to expedite the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) & (c) In September 1948, the Government sanctioned the investigation by the Sanitary Engineer of a protected water-supply scheme for the Kavaripatnam Panchayat under the ordinary scheme. The Sanitary Engineer was asked to submit a detailed report of investigation as early as possible. He has been reminded in the matter."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Electric street-lighting for the panchayat boards in Tirunelveli district.

124 Q.—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the Panchayat Boards in Tirunelveli district for which electric street-lighting has been sanctioned so far and the dates of such sanction?

A.—The names of the panchayat boards for which electric street-lighting has been sanctioned and the dates of sanction are given below:—

Name of Panchayat Board (1)	Taluk. (2)	Date of sanction. (3)
1 Tenkasi	Tenkasi	11th January 1939.
2 Courtallam	Do.	20th May 1941.
3 Melagaram	Do.	11th August 1947.
4 Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram.	11th January 1939.
5 Kallidaikurichi	Do.	Do.
6 Sbermadovi	Do.	Do.
7 Kuntyur	Do.	10th March 1947.
8 Kodarangulam	Do.	27th July 1948.

[22nd March 1949]

Name of Panchayat Board. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Date of sanction. (3)
9 Veeravanallur	Ambasamudram.	1st September 1947.
10 Vikramasingapuram	Do.	22nd September 1947.
11 Karikesavanallur and Girinal- pu-am.	Do.	27th January 1948.
12 Karaikurichi	Do.	11th January 1939.
13 Ravanasamudram	Do.	18th October 1948.
14 Pudukudi	Do.	23rd November 1948.
15 Athalanallur and Thirupudia- marudur.	Do.	11th December 1947.
16 Pattambalai	Do.	29th May 1948.
17 Kadayam	Do.	26th September 1947.
18 Koilpatti	Koilpatti..	2nd April 1947.
19 Ettayapuram	Do. ..	26th September 1948.
20 Taahanallur	Tirunelveli	24th July 1948.

Grants for the digging of wells in Kancheepuram taluk.

125 Q.—SRI A. KUPPUSWAMI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received in the Kancheepuram taluk, Chingleput district, requesting grants for the digging of wells as per the policy of the Government in this regard;

(b) how many of the applicants were actually paid the grants and how many are yet to be paid though grants have been sanctioned to them and how many were rejected;

(c) how many of the applicants who got the grants, have dug wells and what is the number of wells dug; and

(d) to what extent food production has been increased by cultivation with the help of these newly dug wells and whether the increase is satisfactory or otherwise?

A.—(a) One thousand nine hundred and seventy-five applications have been received.

(b) Grants have actually been paid to 302 persons and 183 persons have yet to be paid. The number of applications which have been rejected is 949.

(c) Two hundred and five grantees have dug wells, of which 23 wells have been completed and 182 wells are in progress.

(d) About 85 acres have been irrigated successfully with the help of the newly dug wells and the increase is considered satisfactory.

Failure of crops in the villages of the Kancheepuram taluk

126 Q.—SRI A. KUPPUSWAMI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) in how many villages of the Kancheepuram taluk, Chingleput district, crops have failed due to want of monsoon rains; and

[22nd March 1949]

(b) whether remission of land revenue will be granted to all these villages?

A.—The Government have received reports of widespread failure of crops in Chingleput and certain other districts. The collection of kist has already been postponed in the whole of the Chingleput district. The grant of remission is under the consideration of the Government.

Re-employed gazetted medical officers.

127 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of gazetted medical officers, both in the teaching and the executive lines, who retired in 1948;

(b) the number of retired officers re-employed in 1948 and their names; and

(c) the reasons for their re-employment?

A.—(a) Sixteen.

(b) Nine.

(1) Dr. J. Dhairyam.

(2) Dr. D. Narayana Rao.

(3) Mr. J. B. Chenoy.

(4) Dr. P. A. Mathew.

(5) Dr. C. Rangaswami Reddy.

(6) Dr. G. Sivaram.

(7) Dr. E. Gopalan Nair.

(8) Dr. M. K. Ramaswamy Iyer.

(9) Dr. B. Dayananda Rao.

(c) The first three officers mentioned in clause (b) were re-employed in the teaching department owing to the dearth of qualified officers to replace them. The other officers were re-employed in the general line to meet the emergency which arose on account of the deputation of medical officers for work connected with the recent Hyderabad situation.

Grades of District Educational Officers' posts.

128 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to create two grades of District Educational Officers' posts for the future; and

(b) if so, what the details of such a proposal are?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is still under consideration.

[22nd March 1949]

Development of the Ceded districts.

129 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special instructions have been issued by the Central Government to this Government to take special steps for the development of the Ceded districts economically, industrially, educationally, etc.; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to develop the Ceded districts?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government appointed a Development Commissioner in November 1947, for formulating a co-ordinated plan for the economic development of Rayalaseema. The Development Commissioner has submitted his report containing several proposals. They are under consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions are over."

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

II.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1949-50.

DEMAND VII—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 1,23,06,900 under Demand VII—Other taxes and duties.'

"Sir, though the amount appears to be big, Rs. 87.23 lakhs have to be given away to the local bodies under the agreement that was entered into with them that ninety per cent of the proceeds of the Entertainment tax will be given to municipalities and district boards from whom this tax is collected. The other item is commercial taxes. If we analyse the receipts and expenditure of this department we can see in what ratio the department is working. Year after year our receipts are going up. But the strengthening of the department has not kept pace with the increase in receipts. Of course that is not the only criterion. The number of assessments has also to be taken into consideration. We are also seeing that this department is tightened up, and necessary field staff are given so that there may not be widespread evasion of the tax. I may also say that our system of sales tax has been a sort of model for other Provinces. Only recently officers from Pakistan have come to study the working of sales tax in our Province. We have given them all facilities to study the working of the sales tax in our Province. Likewise, the Travancore Government are sending their officers. Those people have already arrived in the city or are arriving soon. The Mysore Government also have sent their officers to study the working of sales tax. We have

[22nd March 1949]

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

attained a pre-eminent position with regard to the administration of the sales tax. With the passing of new taxation proposals, the responsibility of the department will be much more. It is only right that we strengthen the department so that all taxes are collected properly without embarrassment or harassment to anybody. We are glad that the expenditure ratio is very low compared to our receipts. As I said at the conclusion of the budget discussion, for the first ten months we got about Rs. 10,27,00,000 under sales tax and well over Rs. 70 lakhs under entertainments tax. The amounts collected are also showing considerable progress from year to year and from month to month.

"Sir, I move the Demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,06,900 under Demand VII—Other Taxes and Duties.'"

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I move—

'that the sum of Rs. 1,23,06,900 under Demand VII be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"In moving my cut motion, I want to speak about the new taxation proposals, and their effect on the tax structure and economy of our Province. Before proceeding to the question, I want to show whether, in the present circumstances, the new taxation proposals are really necessary. The expenditure on post-war development schemes and grow more food campaign is Rs. 10.23 crores. Last year it was only about Rs. 6.35 crores. As regards capital expenditure outside the revenue account, the amount comes to twelve crores and thirty lakhs of rupees, whereas last year it was only ten crores and thirty-six lakhs of rupees. We are spending on capital schemes, both on revenue account and outside it, about six crores of rupees. Can we not make some economy in this direction, and utilise that money to wipe out the deficit, and avoid the new taxation proposals? This is one point.

"Coming to the proposals for taxation, I think they may be broadly classified under two heads: sales tax and tax on property and increase of betting tax and entertainments tax. I want to know whether an increase in the sales tax is a right method. If there is an increase in sales tax, it is really an indirect tax. As it is an indirect tax, there is the tendency to raise the price of the article and this would lead to inflation. On this score alone, I can say that sales tax cannot be increased. Further, from the point of view of productivity also, his tax, to a certain extent, affects production. I come to the imposition of sales tax on the first transaction of a sale. Let us see how the sales tax burden is borne out. Suppose a producer wants to sell his article; he must lower down his price and sell it. The buyer may purchase it at the lower price and offer it for sale at higher prices. In the latter case it is the buyer that bears the sales tax and, in the former case,

12 noon.

[M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1949]

it is the producer that bears it. Therefore, ultimately the consumer is affected by the sales tax. I want to point out that, as the producer who wants to sell his articles has to lower the prices, the incentive to production is taken away. Thus the productive incentive of the people is affected by the imposition of sales tax on the first transaction of sale of agricultural produce. In the same way, when we impose a tax on the imported articles, necessarily the price of the article is increased and ultimately the consumer has to give higher prices for these articles. In this way it tends to increase inflation. I can, therefore, only say that sales tax proposals are not at all healthy.

“With regard to the proposal to impose a tax on the sale of the immovable property situate in the municipality, panchayat and other areas, it is not at all a step in the right direction. Recently the Government of India abolished the capital gains tax. They imposed this tax for a specific period and after that period it expired. Now, the Provincial Government has come forward with a new kind of capital gains tax. I do not understand why they have proposed this tax. Even though it may be justified to a certain extent, I want to have some explanation as to the practicability of the proposal. The proposal is to take away 25 per cent of the increase in the value prevailing in 1938 up to the present. Are they going to tax only when the property is alienated, or gifted, or sold? I do not know which way they are going to tax. The proposal is not clear. It is time that the Finance Minister removes our doubts. After all, what is the incidence that this tax bears upon the people? Only a certain section of the people is called upon to bear this tax. Ordinarily the budget proposals should be such as to call upon all the people to pay the taxes according to their own capacity. But I find here that only the poorer section of the people is called upon to pay a higher tax by way of sales tax.

“Secondly, Sir, I want to stress upon the Government the need to abolish the Revenue Board. This question is not directly concerned with this demand. But one-fifth of the amount under this demand which is to be discussed, is allotted to the Revenue Board. Therefore, I am right in speaking about the abolition of the Revenue Board. There was a time when the Revenue Board was considered the final authority in regard to land settlement and other cognate problems. But now we have attained independence and every subject is being dealt with independently by a Minister who is the final authority. Therefore, the Revenue Board now assumes only a liaison position, that is to say, it has been reduced to a lower position than before. When we take the Education Department, Agricultural Department or any other Department, there is a Director of Agriculture, Director of Public Instruction, Director of Public Health, Inspector-General of Police or Inspector-General of Prisons. All these officers are departmental heads and all the matters have to be sent to the Government who are the final authority through these officers. Similarly, a Financial Commissioner may be appointed as the executive head for collecting commercial tax, land revenue or any other tax. He may

22nd March 1949] [M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

be the chief Executive Head for the purpose and he may be responsible to the Revenue Minister who will be assisted by the Revenue Secretary. It is an anachronism that the Revenue Board is still allowed to continue. Of course, the economy that may be effected by the abolition of the Revenue Board may not be great. But it is no reason why it should be retained. An argument is advanced that three experienced administrators man the Board and that we will have to lose their services. I do not want to abolish the experience of those experienced administrators. It may be there. But all of them may not be centred at one place. There may be one Revenue Commissioner. There is no necessity for a Commissioner of Textiles or a Food Commissioner. There may be one Commissioner to look after all the work. In this way certain things can be distributed and the Board as such may be abolished. Apart from all these, what is the Board really intended for? Now the Board is doing things only as a co-ordinating link. More or less is a sort of red-tapism. On account of this, we are not able to get a certain thing done within a specific time. If it goes to the Revenue Board, they take their own time and come to certain decision which is communicated to the Minister concerned. Afterwards the Minister also takes some time over the matter. Therefore the existence of the Revenue Board only tends to delay matters. For efficient administration and proper or direct check by the Ministers over the work of their departments, the Revenue Board is not at all necessary under the present set-up.”

“Sir, one other small matter. The Revenue Board is entrusted with the work of periodical compilation of District Gazettes. This is advanced as one of the reasons why it has been retained. This argument lacks substance. The work can be done by any other departmental head; or a special staff may be engaged; or even a special officer for two or three districts can compile the District Gazettes. So, for this reason alone, the retention of the Revenue Board is not at all necessary. For these reasons, Sir, I move the cut motion standing in my name.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I rise to second this motion, it is with a set purpose, to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that it is time that the Government gave up the collection of entertainment tax and allowed the local bodies to do so. So far as the Madras Corporation is concerned, they have enough and very able staff which can collect these entertainments taxes themselves at a much lesser cost than at present. They have staff and we need not add to the staff in the Corporation of Madras. The collection can be made by them without much expenditure. The Government is taking away 10 per cent and thereby the Corporation is incurring some loss which can very well be avoided. Besides, I think it is very much better that the Corporation which is an autonomous body to a large extent should be given the right of collection of its own taxes instead of the Government undertaking in a better familiar attitude to collect the taxes for the Corporation.

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1949]

“ With regard to the tobacco tax, I am glad that the Government have taken up the question with the Government of India. The amount that we are receiving from the Government of India is not adequate. The Madras Government should be in a position to levy the tobacco tax on sales. If we undertake the collection, we will be in a better position to increase the tax if we consider it necessary or lower it if it is a burden on the people. The right of varying taxation and collecting it in the manner that will be suitable to our conditions should vest with the Provincial Government. Tobacco tax is essentially a Provincial tax. I like that some kind of autonomy should be given to the bodies which have a legitimate right to collect this tax, as I have mentioned in the case of the Corporation for the collection of the entertainment tax. I believe that even this should be pressed and I trust that the Government of India will concede the right that is due to the Government of Madras, so far as the collection of this tax is concerned.

“ Then, Sir, with regard to the various difficulties that the assesseees are put to in the collection of the sales tax. Of course, the number of difficulties have, as time went on, minimized. I am not saying that they have increased, but they have minimized. Still even as it is, they are numerous. It would be very much better if the Hon. Minister for Finance takes up this matter with the Member in charge of sales tax in the Board of Revenue and draws his attention to the various difficulties that are experienced by the assesseees from the top to the bottom. The difficulties are more in the case of those assesseees who are at the bottom than those assesseees who are at the top. The bigger people can afford to employ a large staff. The knowledge that is necessary of the rules that govern the collection of these taxes is, of course, familiar to the people who can find ways and means of getting that knowledge. But in the collection of taxes from the poor class of assesseees, i.e., the shop-keepers, they are actually experiencing great hardship. If the attitude of the tax collector is that of a tax-gatherer or Shylock or somebody who assumes authority and an attitude of giving trouble to the people, there the difficulty arises. The attitude of the tax collectors and commercial tax officers with their assistants has to undergo a change. They should see that they do not harass the assesseees. On the other hand, they should accommodate them and the Government should see that the poor and small assesseees are not put to unnecessary trouble and harassment.

“ So far as the Motor Spirit Taxation Act is concerned, I should like to submit that the Government might examine the question whether the supply of petrol cannot now be decontrolled.

“ Sir, this betting tax is certainly a thing which needs much attention. Of course, I am not now in a position to say that this betting tax should go altogether now, when it should go, or how it should go. This is a question which has been agitating the minds of the people at large and also the administrators, but at the same time it is not possible for us to come to any definite decision as to whether the time has come so that these totalizators, book-makers

22nd March 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

and all those people should cease to exist, or whether the Government can afford to go without the revenue that will accrue to them from this source. This is also a matter for the Government to go carefully into. With these few remarks, I support the cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Motion moved—

‘ that the sum of Rs. 1,23,06,900 under Demand VII be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. At the outset, I have to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for keeping the expenses of the department very low and I am also glad to hear that this department has been placed on a permanent basis. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister that in other countries where this tax has been resorted to, they have adopted it only as an emergency measure to meet certain extraordinary expenditure of the State. But, unfortunately, here particularly in our province, it has settled down as a permanent taxation measure and we are becoming a model unto others, and the other provinces and the States are coming to us to copy our methods of taxation. Therefore, Sir, as this sales tax is an indirect tax and as has already been pointed out by the hon. Mover of the cut motion that in direct taxation always assist inflation, this taxation must be given up as early as possible. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ With regard to the department itself, Madam, representations have been made to me that the tax payers who are often called before the officers for the submission of returns or for giving evidence, are put to considerable hardship. The tax officer simply asks the tax-payers to come to office at 11 o'clock to give evidence. Several of them gather there but the officers do not come in time and as a result, these people have got to wait for hours on end. Therefore, Sir, whenever these people are called to give evidence, I wish that some definite time is given to them so that the inconvenience caused may be eliminated.

“ Now, with regard to the taxes themselves, I should say that the present taxation limit should be raised. To-day it is Rs. 10,000. The Hon. Minister is aware how the prices of commodities have gone up in recent years and the small traders are almost struggling for their very existence. Therefore, I wish the taxation limit is raised, so that the people who are at the margin level are not put to very great hardship and loss also in their trade.

“ With these few remarks on the existing system I now come to the new taxation proposals. The Hon. Finance Minister, while replying to the general debate on the budget, seems to have referred to several of the speeches made by members on this side of the House. Last year, we said, why raid on the Revenue Reserve and this year we say, why have you not raided on the Revenue Reserve and so the Hon. Minister was trying to point out how inconsistent

[M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1949]

we were. Consistency is the virtue of a donkey. Sir, we are not here trying to be consistent. At the same time, I wish to point out to the Hon. Minister, we were not inconsistent. In fact, the Hon. Finance Minister, times without number, announced on the floor of this House that this Revenue Reserve Fund was created to be spent for post-war reconstruction work. If only we could go through the several post-war reconstruction schemes and, it is only but legitimate if the Government draw from this Revenue Reserve. We have seen the budget of last year, where the Hon. Finance Minister has taken five crores and 65 lakhs or so last year. But, has he actually spent it? He has spent only about 3 crores and odd. Therefore, there is no harm in taking recourse to the Revenue Reserve Fund and he need not have gone to tax the people who are already over-burdened. What we actually want to see is that the poor people do not suffer very much and as far as possible we lessen the burden of taxation on them.

"As regards the capital gains tax, I need not expatiate Madam Deputy Speaker. This is a tax which the Government of India has already given up. I wonder whether we are really going to realize anything out of this taxation. Nobody is going to pay the tax; people will try to under-value property and the Government are going to lose by way of stamp duty. The way in which the Government are going, they will not be able to realize any tax through this new proposal.

"Coming to entertainments tax, there also I object. This is a tax on the cinemas and the poor people going to the cinemas. Therefore, it is no use once again going to the same source of taxation. On the other hand, if the Hon. Finance Minister comes to me, I will show him several means of direct taxation, and particularly with reference to the cinema industry from which he could easily realize money without taxation becoming a burden on the poor people. But, unfortunately, our Hon. Finance Minister seems to adopt a line of least resistance.

"The Hon. Minister says that Mr. Majid was the first to talk about the advertisement tax. Yes, I was the man who said about it. But, I never said that there should be double taxation. On the press you are collecting the sales tax. If you add advertisement tax to it, it becomes double taxation. Therefore, I say, have only one taxation, either the advertisement tax or the sales tax, and it is no use subjecting them to both the taxes. If you tax them twice, what will happen is, they will naturally raise the price of their paper, because they have got a very strong argument for doing so and pass this tax on to the consumer or the readers of the paper. Therefore, I would suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister, let him take both taxation proposals, work out the figures and find out as to whether he is going to get more by way of sales tax or by way of the advertisement tax and if one of these taxes yields more, let him take that tax. Let him not put double taxation on the press. (Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib: 'Poor presses.') I say this tax is a tax on learning and knowledge and it must be avoided as far as possible.

22nd March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

"I wish to refer to the tax on butchers. Madam Deputy Speaker, it is a question in which our Speaker also is very much interested because he happened to be the President of the Butchers' Association some time back. These are poor people; they do not know anything about accounting and what is the use of taxing these people? You are including several commodities now for taxation and you are bringing in new commodities under the operation of these taxation proposals. Even tea, you are going to tax. Tea, as I pointed out, is an important major industry of the country. Several years ago it never existed in the country. It has come from China to India. Suppose you tax tea, ultimately it will raise the price of tea and we will not be able to export it in large quantities as we are doing to-day. Now countries like Java and South Africa are developing the industry and if you put a tax on tea, we would lose the export market and this industry will shift its centre of gravity from India to South Africa, Indonesia or Java. With regard to plantains I was informed by another Colleague of mine that when he asked the Minister why tax plantains when oranges are not taxed, the Hon. Finance Minister said, I am also going to tax oranges. Sir, these commodities are essential commodities. Especially when you are not giving us food to eat, why tax also plantains which are almost food for the poor people!

"Sir, these are some of the remarks I wished to make on the new proposals which the Hon. Finance Minister announced."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, I consider this Demand fairly important because the future of the Province depends on the administration of these other taxes. While I agree that Madras has given a lead to other provinces in the matter of the formulation and administration of the Sales Tax, there is still a lot of work to be done in the direction of improving the administration. I would like the Hon. Finance Minister just to go over these figures which I give him off-hand. In 1938 when the tax was first introduced, it was one pie per rupee and the revenue was $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. In 1949 we are taxing at the rate of three pies on the rupee at each stage, which when calculated at logarithmal arithmetic, will perhaps come to a little more than that, on the basis that if an article can be taken to have gone three times in its turn over and the rise in price has been something like 350 points above the pre-war level, that is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times and if we have increased the internal volume of trade in the country, I think we ought to get much more than 13 crores promised to us this year. So, I would like the department to investigate the matter in greater detail. Now, the tax is extended to other goods as well. We have also increased the tax on certain luxury articles and if all these can be taken in one view, it must be seen that the revenue could considerably be expanded over the present level. Therefore, it is very important to have statistical section. I do not mind if you have to incur expenditure on this department, as it will be useful expenditure, since this will be one of the most important departments of Government. We should know exactly how much is the wholesale

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [22nd March 1949]

and how much is the retail trade, if nothing else is possible how much is done through commission agents, how much, for instance, in respect of particular commodities which are sold entirely under one control, for instance, hides and skins, cotton, jute, etc. I can give hundreds of other articles like oil, oil cakes, etc., and as these merchants do not deal in large quantities it is almost important to find out how much is their turnover.

12-30
p.m.

“ And it is very easy to follow it up and find out how much the turnover is in respect of any one of these items. Of course, it is very difficult to find out in an oilman's store where all sorts of articles are stored up. These are the few suggestions which I wished to make in order that the department might pursue them.

“ Now, it is an accepted principle that an article which does not go directly into consumption but has to be processed—for instance, cotton into yarn and then into cloth—and the tax should preferably be levied on the last stage when it is processed and consumed.

“ Similarly, I must ask the Hon. Minister to examine the case of jute which is on an increased cultivation to-day in the Madras Presidency. Thanks to the division of India into two, we are forced to rely on our own resources in respect of jute cultivation. I may inform the Hon. Minister that the cultivation of jute in our Province has increased by 12 times in the course of the last two years and this requires very close investigation. To-day most of the people who produce jute are selling it under various names so that they may escape from taxation because the total turnover must not exceed Rs. 10,000. Therefore, is it not wise for the Government to examine this case? Why do you treat it differently from cotton? If cotton cultivation is essential to produce cloth for the common people, jute is also important to produce food-containers. So I want the Hon. Minister to examine this question and not come to a decision straightway but only after very careful and thorough investigation of the whole problem. I think that jute is not giving an increased sales tax return in spite of the fact that the crop has been tremendously on the increase and is fetching fairly good price in the Calcutta market. The ban on the export of jute from Vizagapatnam to Calcutta has recently been removed and in the next year, I hope there will be an increased cultivation of jute and if we levy taxation only on jute goods, it would bring in an increased return to the Government.

“ Sir, I want to make another suggestion. There must be a lot of propaganda done in regard to sales tax. For instance, you can do it in this way. ‘ Do not sell without giving bills, do not buy without asking for bills ’. This must be the cry everywhere. If I go to a firewood shop and demand a bill, for the time being he gives me a bill. But I see hundreds of customers going away without the bill. I am not referring to any particular trade. This kind of propaganda is all the more important and in the long run the administration of income-tax and sales tax must be an integrated administration and if that is to be done.

22nd March 1949] [Sri N. S. Varadachari]

we should have a general Trade Registration Law for the whole of India. I wish the Madras Government should move in the matter for, it would solve to some extent the problem of hoarded money. It must be made a rule in the country that all sales even if second-hand must be done through a registered trader. It should not be done without a bill as was done by one of my hon. Friends when he disposed of his car for Rs. 10,000 without a bill. If that is done, this tax would function very usefully. Then there would be regularized habit of purchase and sale of goods, and there would be less evasion of taxes.

“ Now, I have one word to say regarding the new taxes proposed to be levied in this Province. Sir, I am not one of those people who believe that the Provincial Government of Madras can be run on a budget of forty-five or fifty crores of rupees. Some of the friends on the opposite side said, ‘ Why do you spend so much money? ’ Their complaint was that we need not move forward. My plea is that we should not be a lame horse but we must get along the track as quickly as possible. I say, the best thing would be to look up to an ultimate revenue of about sixty to seventy crores of rupees in the next five years. (Interruption.) I can tell Mr. Bhashyam straightaway that this Province can raise a revenue of even hundred crores of rupees not by force or fraud but by the development of our own resources. We must ask for new taxation when we have improved our spending capacity. When we do not spend the amount allotted for a particular scheme in a particular year, we have no right to go before the people and ask for fresh taxes. Sir, I am looking forward to the day when the sales tax will be the only tax of the people, the land tax being abolished completely except irrigation charges. When this sales tax is extended to all commodities even on the first sale, the administration would be easy and we would know where we are in respect of each commodity and the Province would be for more happy than it is to-day. So, before we raise fresh taxation, we must see that our spending capacity is definitely improved and when once that is done there need be no hesitation in choosing the modes of taxation. There must be as few taxes as possible. Sir, we are already a full-fledged autonomous Provincial State. We must not think in terms of lakhs of rupees but must think in terms of bigger figures. Our schemes must be large and must be well-planned.

“ Madam, there is one other matter. You must develop earning schemes which you have already undertaken. You have undertaken the nationalization of motor transport in the City. Why do you stop at it? Why can't you extend it to other parts of the Province? As it is, you get some revenue out of it and if you extend it, it will yield a large revenue. Why are you afraid of this or that group of people? While you can suppress the forces of disorder, can you not tolerate a little mild protest or a mild breeze occasioned by a few rumbling drivers and conductors. That is a bad policy. I would ask you to go ahead completely with the

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [22nd March 1949]

policy of nationalization of motor transport throughout the Province. I say, it would add crores of rupees to your revenue in the next five years. This is all what I have got to say on this Demand."

* **MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ**:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, my object in speaking on this Demand is two-fold, firstly to touch on the proposal to tax in the first instance, the items referred to at the end of the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister and secondly to urge the necessity for exemption in certain cases from the levy of the entertainments tax. My main object is to drive home to the Hon. Finance Minister—though I know I will not succeed—that his proposal to levy sales tax on the new items referred to in his budget speech is both unnecessary and unjustifiable. The reason for the proposed new taxes is that there is a deficit in the budget. Well, to be frank there is no real deficit in the budget. That deficit is unreal. In almost every department there is an increase of allotment and in that way the expenditure on paper is shown to be in excess of the revenues. The expenditure shown in the budget is not likely to be incurred in full. So, I say that the deficit is not real. It is expected that if the proposed items of expenditure are incurred, then on the basis of the present revenue, there will be a deficit of four crores of rupees. The Hon. Finance Minister told us that for the ten months ending January 1949, the receipts under the sales tax amounted to about 12 crores. I speak subject to correction."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is 10.26 crores."

* **MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ**:—"The Hon. Minister says, it is 10.26 crores for ten months. Still there are two months to go and Government will get one-fifth of this amount on this average. In any case, February has passed and he must be knowing now what further amount has come in under the heading 'sales tax' and in like manner under other taxes. More funds will come in by the time we reach the 31st March and in addition to further collections made during the two months there will be some lapse of funds provided for expenditure and not spent within the financial year. I am sure that the deficit will be practically wiped out by these amounts. So I appeal to the Hon. Minister not to be so stubborn in his idea to levy new taxes. Sir, I noticed when some Members spoke against his taxation proposals, he was nodding his head in dissent. After all, several appeals might have the desired effect. He must remember that these taxes are going to hit not the rich people but the poor people. I do not mind if he taxes 50 or 75 per cent on capital gains and property sale which will affect only the rich people. Therefore, I say, have mercy on the poor man in the street as these taxes are going to make his life more difficult to live, and I hope the Hon. Minister will drop this idea of levying new taxes."

"Sir, I now come to the entertainments tax. I am aware of the fact that under section 8 of the Act there is a provision for obtaining exemption in certain cases. But one case has been

[22nd March 1949] [Mr. W. J. Fernandez]

brought to my notice where exemption from this tax is not given. Boarding schools arrange cinema shows for their pupils and charge them a small fee. This fee is collected in order to help the management to procure further films. They feel that they should not be called upon to pay these taxes out of this amount."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Do they admit outsiders?"

* **MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ**:—"They admit only their own pupils. They charge an admission fee of eight or twelve annas so as to help the school to procure further films. Therefore, I request the Government to exempt such cases from the operation of this Act."

"There is another peculiar case. As Secretary of an Old Boys' Association I arranged a social function to get funds for the purpose of awarding scholarships to poor and deserving students. Before the dance was staged, I wrote to the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer to exempt it from payment of this tax. The Deputy Commercial Tax Officer refused to exempt it on the ground that the rules require that the organizer must be different from the person who receives the proceeds and therefore in this case the exemption was not given because I had happened to be the organizer as well as the receiver. I explained that the amount collected is capitalized and scholarships are granted from the interest; the official was of the opinion that the entire collections should be disbursed as scholarships and not capitalized. Sir, in that case it would be very difficult to build up the fund as a permanent measure of relief to the poor and deserving students. Only if we spend the amount that we get by way of interest, will it benefit them in the long run. Madam, this is no good. I am sure the Hon. Finance Minister will look into this and do the needful. With these remarks, I support the motion."

* **SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR**:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Demand, and while doing so, I want to make certain observations. This is a very important demand, because it is through this demand the Hon. Minister for Finance seeks to collect about four crores of rupees by way of new taxation. It is on the floor of this House that almost all the Members of this House, instead of supporting the Hon. Finance Minister with respect to his new taxes, opposed him. To a question put by some one, the Minister seems to have answered that 'if eighty people that were present have opposed me, why not I take it, the other 130 people or so are in support of me.' Is it fair, Madam, is it how the Hon. Minister for Finance should think? Does it mean that those who came here and spoke on the subject were determined to oppose him, and those who kept out purposely of the debate and who were sleeping in their houses were inclined to support him? Madam, it is the decided opinion of the people that the proposed taxes, especially on chillies, turmeric and plantains must be dropped out. It may be argued, even as the Minister did the other day, that it is not a new tax, but it is only the

[Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar] [22nd March 1949]

cancellation of an exemption that was already there. I ask my friend to speak fairly. Is it not a tax still? Will it not fetch a little more than what is already being received? If till now he has been levying 75 per cent as tax or 99 per cent as tax, to-day he is going to tax cent per cent. Madam, I am not here to oppose any new tax. I will gladly welcome any tax, because without taxes no Government can go on. Even yesterday, the Hon. Finance Minister said, 'pay me more tax, I shall pay the sub-inspectors, head constables and constables more pay.' Yes, we shall pay. But don't tax all those essential commodities on which the poor people have to live. You have got many other things to be taxed. If you only consider about them you will know them. I may say there is the entertainments tax, as also the general sales tax. They will enrich the treasuries of our Government over and above their requirements. I agree with hon. Mr. Varadachari when he said that if this general sales tax department is properly worked we can never think of being short of funds. Considering the present political atmosphere in the Province, I request the Hon. Finance Minister to drop his proposal of new taxation. If need be, he may take it up some time afterwards. At present it will be used for mischievous propaganda. I hope my suggestion will be listened to.

"Then, Sir, when Government collect by way of entertainments tax roughly about one crore of rupees, why should they pay 90 per cent of it to the local bodies and retain only the balance of 10 per cent with themselves. Why not they pay local bodies fifty per cent only and retain the remaining fifty per cent with them? I am a member of a major panchayat. Nowadays panchayats are getting revenue in thousands of rupees. Panchayat boards which were getting eight thousand rupees some three years before, get seventeen thousand rupees and nineteen thousand rupees now, and the Krishnagiri Panchayat Board gets an annual revenue of nearly thirty thousand rupees. They cannot spend the entire sum. It is superfluous. Government can take some money for themselves and pay less to local bodies. So if my suggestion is accepted, local bodies will not suffer. Then there is the petrol tax. Now you are levying four annas per gallon in the Province. Increase it by two annas more. (Muslim voices: 'Wonderful suggestion.') Then you can tax also toilette articles, if necessary. You have got fleet owners of buses, whom Government have allowed to run buses by restricting issue of new permits for a year or more. They are earning two thousand and three thousand rupees a day as net profit. Then Government can tax residential and boarding hotels and coffee houses. Perhaps they may be aware of the fact that the Mysore Government have got a proposal to run coffee houses. Here also the same may be tried. Then, why can't Government nationalize mufassal buses also?

"You have started nationalizing bus transport in the City where the labourers know much of politics. You ought to have

[22nd March 1949] [Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar]

started from the mufassal. Even now you can start in some place in the mufassal and try which is better. You can try all these, Sir. As my time is over, I resume my seat."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel, after the various proposals of my Friend, Mr. Manigar, there seems nothing left to be taxed except Members of the Assembly. (Laughter.) Rather I thought he would tell the Hon. Finance Minister that he should not put into effect his taxation proposals, which I may say, are very very wonderful. Before coming to the subject proper, I have to say really the sales tax department is worked very well, and that too with a small expenditure, as pointed out by the Hon. Finance Minister. Out of an income of one crore and twenty lakhs for Entertainments Tax, Government pay local bodies 85 lakhs. I am sure many Members will not agree with Mr. Manigar that fifty per cent of the proceeds alone may be paid to local bodies. Already their financial position is bad and their sources of revenue are very slender; and many of them are superseded.

"With regard to the working of the sales tax department, I think good suggestions have been made. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will give them a fair trial. From the budget speech, it is seen that Government expect to get something more under sales tax than what they are getting at present. At present they are getting twelve crores and forty-eight lakhs, as per Government figures. If the rules are tightened up and if there is no loophole in the rules, I am sure, Government will get a few more lakhs, if not more. In the course of discussion regarding sales tax, Member after Member put forward a proposal for the formation of a provincial sales tax committee. The Hon. Finance Minister did well in agreeing to have such a committee composed of representatives of trade interests. We want to know whether it is functioning; if so, what are its functions, whether any matter was placed before it, what suggestions did it give and what conclusions were arrived at, and how far those conclusions were carried out? We, Members of this House, have a right to know, how far that committee was helpful in placing the difficulties of trade interests.

"Then, Sir, if I remember right, the Hon. Finance Minister gave an assurance that they would be forming a sales-tax tribunal, because whenever there was a dispute the sales-tax officer had to be the prosecutor as well as the judge; that Government would have no right to interfere in the matter, and so on the analogy of the income-tax tribunal, a sales-tax tribunal was proposed to be constituted. I hope he will enlighten the House, whether the tribunal is formed, and if not formed, when he expects it to be formed. For he gave a definite statement in the House to that effect. If he is not going to carry out what he said, people will say, 'here is a Minister who promises to do so many things, but actually does nothing.'

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [22nd March 1949]

"Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister assumes he is going to get four crores. My contention is, it is not right to assume so. For his budget proposals have created a furor in the province. People are saying, 'our taxation capacity has reached the maximum.' Sir, I went through his replies in the budget discussion in both Houses very carefully. In fact I went to the Council purposely to see whether he made out a convincing case as far as the taxation proposals are concerned. To me it looked as though, when he spoke, he was himself diffident about them. He went on shifting his argument; sometimes he referred to the direction from the Government of India for support, and sometimes he said, 'last year, you objected to my drawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund'. I simply tell him now, whatever he has said and he may say hereafter, he is being watched carefully by the public. So he should be careful in all his utterances. People have not been convinced that what he does is just, fair and right. Of course, we will have an opportunity to speak on the taxation proposals when the bill is brought forward. But we feel that we should tell him even from now our point of view so that he may change his intention in between.

"The other day, on some interpellation, the question was put to the Hon. Finance Minister, 'have you consulted your Economic Adviser regarding these taxation proposals? Can you say definitely and categorically that these financial proposals will add to inflation or deflation?' The Hon. Finance Minister replied—and I do not know whether he was serious in what he said—'there is no necessity to consult the Economic Adviser to Government. Then where is the necessity to appoint an Adviser on such a huge salary. After all the Ministers are laymen, and so it is logical and reasonable that they should consult the Economic Adviser, whether these taxation proposals will add to inflation or deflation.

1 p.m. "Madam, Deputy Speaker, I refer to one other matter and I want the Hon. Finance Minister to take it seriously. What is this Assembly for? It is not for the pleasure of a few Members on this or that side of the House speaking. It is to give an opportunity to the Hon. Finance Minister or the Hon. Premier to understand the views of the Members. Almost all the sixty Members who spoke on this budget, barring one hon. Member and that is the Finance Minister himself, opposed the taxation proposals. I asked the Finance Minister whether he persisted in his taxation proposals even after opposition from the sixty Members, a large number of whom belonged to his own party. I do not know wherefrom he draws inspiration. He took shelter under the plea that out of 212 Members, only 60 had opposed and that he had support of the remaining 152 Members. If these 152 Members also are given a chance to speak surely every one of them will oppose the taxation proposals.

"The Hon. Finance Minister may turn round and ask, 'I have got to balance the budget. Wherefrom am I to get the necessary funds?' We know the difficulty. That is why we suggested that under the existing circumstances, the Minister could draw the

22nd March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

deficit amount of Rs. 400 lakhs from the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 33 crores. I maintain that the actual deficit may not be Rs. 400 lakhs and that it may not be necessary to draw that much from the Revenue Reserve Fund. It is quite likely that the figure may be somewhere between Rs. 200 and 250 lakhs. As was pointed out by Mr. Abdul Majid, according to the budget estimate for 1948-49, the Government expected to withdraw Rs. 562 lakhs. But in actual working, it was found that a withdrawal of Rs. 366 lakhs was sufficient. The Finance Minister may say, 'Messrs. Kothari and Majid and several other Members took me to task when I wanted to draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund last year. This year, when I don't want to draw from that fund, they compel me to draw. Where is consistency in them?' There is no inconsistency on our part. Circumstances last year were such that we thought that a withdrawal from the Reserve Fund was unwarranted. Now when we find that the circumstances have changed, and that the people are not in a position to bear any more taxation, we think it advisable to draw from the Reserve Fund. Especially when the Government are going to spend Rs. 12 crores, according to the budget estimate, on capital expenditure and Grow More Food Campaign, there is nothing wrong in withdrawing from the Reserve Fund. It is not fair for the Finance Minister to say, 'The price of produce is very high just now. If I am not going to tax at this opportune moment, when else am I to tax?' It looks as if he is determined to tax, whether it is right or wrong, and no amount of argument would convince him.

"In conclusion I say that the Finance Minister should take up this matter more seriously. I am sure that one day or other, either in the course of this session or after, he would come out with a pronouncement that the Government of Madras had after all found that the proposed taxes were not at all necessary and that they had given up the idea of levying them."

"SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—“ உப தலைவி அவர்களே, இந்த ஏழாவது மான்யமாகிய வரி விதிப்பு மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக இந்தத் தடவை பட்ஜெட்டின் general discussion-ல் புது வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பற்றிய பெரிய ஆட்சேபத்தை எல்லோரும் தெரிவித்தார்கள். வெளியிலும் அதே விதமான ஆക്ഷேபம் இருந்துகொண்டே இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக நமது நிதி மந்திரியவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் மிளகாய், மிளகு, மஞ்சள், காப்பிக்கொட்டை இவைகளுக்கு வரி போடப்போகிறேன் என்பதாகச் சொல்லி இருப்பதால் இந்த வார்த்தைகளை மட்டும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லோரும் இதை ஆட்சேபகரமாகவே சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நான் இது ஆட்சேபகரம் இல்லை என்பதைச் சொல்வதற்காகவேதான் இன்று பேச முன் வந்தேன். இந்த சாமான்களுக்கு எல்லாம் ஏற்கனவே, விற்பனை வரி இருக்கத்தான் செய்கிறது. அவர் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது முதல் point-ல் விலக்கு செய்திருப்பதைத்தான் எடுக்கப்போகிறேன் என்பதாக சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். ஆகவே இதற்காக இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு வெளியிலும் நம் மெம்பர்களிடத்திலும் இருக்கவேண்டியதில்லை என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். எந்த ஒரு கவரன்மெண்டை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றாலும் பணம் இருந்தால்தான் அந்த கவரன்மெண்டு நடக்கும். பணம் இருந்தால்தான் எந்த கவரன்மெண்டிற்கும் கௌரவம் உண்டு. பணம் இருந்தால்தான் எந்த கவரன்மெண்டையும் நடத்துகிறவர்களுக்கு கௌரவம் உண்டு. பணம் எப்படி கவரன்மெண்டிற்கு வருமென்றால் ஜனங்கள்

[Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal] [22nd March 1949]

வரியாகக் கொடுத்துதான் பணம் வரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நாம் நேர்முகமாகக் கொடுக்கும் வரி **sales tax** தான். நேர் முகமான வரி இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று சிலர் எண்ணுகிறார்கள். இந்த வரி நேர் முகமாக இருப்பதினால்தான் அதைத் தெரிந்து நாம் கொடுக்கிறோம். சாமான்களை வாங்குகிறவர்கள் நிச்சயமாக கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று தெரி கிறது. ஆனால் நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் முன் காலத்திலிருந்து வரிகளை ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரியாமலேயே வாங்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. அவ்விதம்தான் ஆறில் ஒரு பங்காக வரி வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று மனு சாஸ்திரம் சொல்லுகிறது. அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட **tax** எது இருந்தது என்றால் உப்பு வரி. இது மத்ய கவர்ன்மெண்டைச் சேர்ந்தது. உப்புக்கு வரி விதித்து அதைக் கொடுத்துவரும் சாதாரண ஜனங்கள் தாங்கள் ஒரு வரி கொடுப்பதாகவே தெரியாது. அந்த வித வரமானம் எழு கோடி ரூபாய் கவர்ன்மெண்டிற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த வரியை எடுத்துவிட்டதால் அந்த கவர்ன் மெண்டிற்கு இப்பொழுது 7 கோடி ரூபாய் போய்விட்டது. அந்த வித மாகத்தான் தெரியாமலேயே வரிகளைப் போடவேண்டும். நம்முடைய கவர்ன்மெண்டு எல்லோரும் தெரிந்துகொள்ளும் முறையில் இப் பொழுது வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நாம் 16 கோடி ரூபாயை இழந்திருக்கிறோம். குடிப் பழக்கத்தை நிறுத்திவிட்ட தால் அதன் மூலமாக வந்த வரியை இழந்ததற்காகத்தான் இப்பொழுது **sales tax** அதாவது விற்பனை வரி என்பதைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதை ஆரம்பத்திலேயே நான்கு ஜில்லாக்களில் குடியை எடுத்து விட்டதால் அப்பொழுது ஸ்ரீ சி. இராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் இருந்த காலத் தில் இந்த **sales tax**-ஐ இரண்டு பைசாவாக போட்டார்கள். அதற்கு பத்து வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு இப்பொழுது சுதந்திரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறோம். இப்பொழுது பூராவும் குடியை எடுத்துவிட்டதால் 16 கோடியை பலர்பால் இழந்த பணத்தை சரிக்கடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. குறைந்த பணத்தை பெறுக்கவேண்டி புதிது புதிதாக வரி போடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக பணம் வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதமாக வரி போடாவிட்டால் அவர்கள் கவர்ன்மெண்டை எப்படி நடத்த முடியும்? வரி இல்லாமல் கவர்ன்மெண்டை நடத்த முடியாது. இன்னும் சில வரிகளை விதித்து வருகிறார்கள். அதாவது **income-tax** (வரிமான வரி) அவைகள் **Central Government**-க்கு போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகையால் மாகாண கவர்ன்மெண்டிற்கு எந்த விதத் தில் வரி போடலாம் என்பதை நன்றாக தீர்க்கமாக ஆலோசனை பண்ணித் தான் ஸ்ரீ சி. இராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் இந்த விற்பனை வரியைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார். இந்த வரியை எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமென்றாலும் நாம் அதிகப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் நான் ஒன்று யாத்நிரம் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த முதல் **point**-ல் விலக்கு செய்து இருப்பதை எடுப்பதை விட்டு ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு மூன்று பைசாக்களாக இருப்பதை ஆறு பைசாக்களாக்கி விட்டால் வேலை செய்கிற அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் சலபம். அதோடு கூட இரண்டு பங்கு வருமானம் அதிகமாகும். ஒரு நல்ல டாக்டரானவர், ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு ஒரு **carbuncle** லோ அல்லது புளவையோ இருந்தால் அந்த மனிதனுக்கு சிறுக்கசிறுக ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக அதைக் கீரிவிட்டுக்கொண்டு வந்தால் அவனை சித்ரவதை பண்ணுவதைப்போலாகும். அதற்கு பதிலாக ஒரே நாளில் **Chloroform** கொடுத்து அதை ஒரே தடவையில் கீரி ஆற்றிவிட்டால் அந்த மனிதனுக்கும் சீக்கிரத்தில் சௌ கரியமுமாகும். அந்த டாக்டருக்கும் நல்ல பெயர் இருக்கும். அதே மாதிரி இந்த விற்பனை வரியை இரண்டு பைசாவிலிருந்து போனை வருஷம் மூன்று பைசாவிற்கும் பிறகு **exemption** செய்திருப்பதை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றும், பிறகு நான்கு பைசாக்களாக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் இப் படியெல்லாம் வருஷம் தோறும் செய்து வந்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு வருஷத்திலும் வரி வரப்போகிறது என்ற பீதியை உண்டு பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருப்பது நல்ல முறையல்ல. ஒரே அடியில் ஆறு பைசாக் களாக இந்த வரியை உயர்த்திவிட்டால் இரண்டு பங்கு வரும்படி அதாவது 22 கோடி ரூபாய் இந்த வரி மூலமாக நம்முடைய கவர்ன்மெண்டிற்கு வரும். அதற்கு ஒரு ஆட்சேபனையும் பண்ணமுடியாது என்பதை

[22nd March 1949] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பம்பாய் மாகாணத்திலும் மற்ற மாகாணங்களிலும் ஏற்கனவே ஆறு பைசாக்களாக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் விலக்குகளை எடுக்கிறோம் என்பதை விட்டுவிட்டு 3 பைசாவை இரண்டு பங்காக்கிவிட்டால் என்பது என்னுடைய உபிப்பிராயம்.

“நிளவரி போடவேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நிலத்திலிருந்து வரும் வரி வசூல் ரொம்பவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் நாளுக்கு நாள் அவைகளை குறைக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஜமீந்தார் வரியை குறைத்துவிட்டோம். இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் ரயத்துவாரி வரி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் நிலவரி எக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 22 ஆக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவைகளை குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லுகிறோம். ரயத்துவாரிகளை நாம் சீர்திருத்தப் போகிறோம். அதற்காக ஒரு ‘பில்’ கொண்டுவரப்போகிறோம் என்று ரெவினியூ மந்திரி சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்கு முன் பேசிய ஸ்ரீமான் என். எஸ். வரதாச்சாரியார் நில வரியை அடியோடு எடுத்து விட்டு நில வருவாய்க்கு **Income-tax** போடவேண்டியது முக்யம் என்று சொன்னார். அப்படிச் செய்தால் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய்தான் வரும் என்று கணக்கு இருக்கிறது. நிலத்திலிருந்து அதிகமான வரியை எதிர்பார்ப்பது என்பது முடியாது. நில வரி வசூல் செய்வதற்கு மழை பெய்தால் உண்டு. மழை நின்றுவிட்டால் அல்லது மழை இல்லாவிட்டால் நில வரியை வஜா செய்யவேண்டியதாகத்தானிருக்கும். நிலத்தை நம்பி நாம் வரி போடுவது என்றால் ஒரு வருஷம் கிடைக்கும், ஒரு வருஷம் கிடைக்காது. அந்த மாதிரியில்லாமல் விற்பனை வரி என்பது நிரந்தரமாக வரக்கூடிய வரி. ஒருவர் கொடுக்காமலிருப்பதற்க்கிலை. விற்பனை வரியை ரொம்ப எழமையாக இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் குறைவாகவும் சுலபமாகக் கொடுக்கலாம். மத்ய தரப்பட்டவர்களாக இருந்தால் 10 ரூபாய்க்கு சாமான்கள் வாங்கினால் அதற்கு தகுந்தாற்போல் கொடுக்கலாம். பணக்காரர்கள் ரூ. 100-க்கு சாமான்கள் வாங்கலாம். அதிகம் சாமான்களை வாங்குகிறவர்கள் அதிகம் கொடுக்கலாம். இதுதான் சரியான வரி. இவைகளை யெல்லாம் தீர்க்கமாக ஆலோசனை செய்துதான் ஸ்ரீ சி. இராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் இந்த மாகாண கவர்ன்மெண்டிற்கும் நமக்கும் ஒரு பெரிய நிதியாக இதை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்துவிட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார். ஆகையால் இந்த விலக்குகளையெல்லாம் அப்படியே விட்டுவிட்டு 3 பைசாவை இரண்டு பங்காக மாற்றவேண்டும் என்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக 1938-ம் வருஷத்திற்குப் பிறகு இன்றைய தேதிக்கு ஒருவர் வீட்டை விற்பதில் அந்த வீட்டின் விலை 1938-ம் வருஷத்தில் இருந்ததைவிட எவ்வளவு ஜாஸ்தியாக பிற்பட்டு விற்ப்பிருக்கிறார்களோ அதற்கு 25% வரி போடப்படும் என்பதாக குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது அதை ஒரு **unearned income** என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிட்டு உழைக்காது சம்பாதித்த வருமானம் என்று கருதி அப்படிச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது எல்லா சாமான்களின் விலை 5 மடங்கு, 6 மடங்கு, பத்து மடங்கு ஆகியிருக்கிறது. இது சம்பாதித்து வரவில்லை. வீட்டின் விலை இன்று கூடி இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் கவர்ன்மெண்டால் ஏதாவது ஒரு நன்மையைச் செய்து அதன் மூலம் அந்த வீட்டின் விலை கூடி இருக்கிறதா இருந்தால் அதன்மேல் வரி போட அவர்கள் யோசிக்கலாம். நாளுக்கு நாள் மற்ற சாமான்கள் மாதிரி வீட்டு விலையும் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. எத்தனையோ சாமான்களின் விலை அதிகமாகி இருப்பதால் நான் பல வீடுகளின் விலை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. வீட்டின் விலை யில் அதிகமான பணம் வருகிறது என்பதற்காக 25% வரி போடுவது என்பது கூடாது. இதை ஆட்சேபணை பண்ணவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் எடுத்துவிட்டு விற்பனை வரியை மாத்நிரம் இரண்டு பங்கு அதிகமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிதி மந்திரி யவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை முற்றிலும் ஆதரித்து இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, taxation is always distasteful to the people and when the Hon. Minister for Finance tries to put his hand into their pockets,

[H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1949]

for more money, he finds that they resent it. But the people themselves should realize that the people's Government has to be carried on. It is not the old King's Government. The Government are now the people's Government and, therefore, the people should be prepared to shoulder the burdens and it is their duty to contribute as much as they can towards the exchequer of their own Government. We must keep that before our minds. I should say that our Finance Minister is a very clever and shrewd man. He is trying to ferret out the hidden sources for fresh taxation in any nook and corner. But with all his cleverness, I should say that he should not trespass on the limited resources of the common man. That should be borne in mind. No doubt, perhaps one of the greatest administrators of India, who was the Premier and Finance Minister in this Province in 1938 and who is to-day the first Indian Governor-General of India, gave us this very fruitful source of taxation, namely, the General Sales Tax Act. We can utilize that to our best advantage without trying to tax chillies and turmeric and other necessities of life. If that General Sales Tax Act which is practically a gift by the great C.R. to our Province, is worked in the proper spirit and in the proper manner, I think, our resources could be doubled and it is possible that we can put down the figure of the income from the General Sales Tax at even Rs. 50 crores per annum; because, Madam, as we find it to-day in its actual working, it has not reached all the places where it could be worked satisfactorily bringing in a richer harvest of revenue. The Commercial Tax department, as we find it, is understaffed to-day. There are one thousand and one resources which could be tapped if only the Act is properly worked. Now we have got the District Commercial Tax Officer with his Deputy and Assistants only. But when the tax must spread itself over the villages and into the rural areas also. Business is carried on there also and I would, therefore, suggest that the Government could as well appoint firka inspectors for commercial taxes, because we find that in the rural parts, a large number of people have escaped taxes, not because they want to hide themselves, but because the officials have not reached them. The officials have not found out who are to be taxed and who are not to be taxed.

“Madam, there is another method also of assessing the correct estimate in getting our revenues from the turn-over of all commodities. The Government have got their Economic Adviser and the Department of Statistics for collection of facts and figures. I think, Madam, that if the Government could only work out an estimate through the Economic Adviser by collecting facts and figures, they will find that from the turn-over of the agricultural products all over the Province, the products of our industries, the commercial crops, the forest produce and ever so many other variety of things produced in this Province,—if we assess the entire turn-over of all these things and even if we allow a margin of 50 per cent and to try to tax all the turn-over of all these products and commodities, it will be possible, I think, to increase this source of revenue tremendously. Even with the defective machinery and with the under-staffed department, the Finance Minister says that he is able to get one crore of rupees per month. I should say

22nd March 1949] [H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur]

that the Finance Minister should be able to get Rs. 4 crores per month if he tries the method I have suggested and then, I think, he can readily give up various other indirect taxes now put on the poor man, including the proposed tax on turmeric and other necessities of life. After all, what is it that he is going to do? He is increasing the burden of the poor man. It is the richer men who should be made to pay greater share of taxation. That will be the only correct policy. This will not help to combat inflation at all, because where is the money? It is accumulated in the hands of a few rich people. The money market has not contracted so much. It is the few rich people who are withholding the money, waiting for better times, for the commodity prices to fall and for greater imports to come in from foreign countries and at cheaper rates. Even if the Government try all the means in their power to get out that money, it will not come out from those rich people and, therefore, they should try some other methods than taxation.

“Madam, I do not welcome the proposed taxation of hotels and such other things. May I also suggest that there is another class of dignified houses which could also be taxed? They are the hair-cutting saloons or shaving houses. They have now sprung up even in villages. I believe they are making a lot of money daily from early morning till midnight sometimes. Therefore, the Hon. Minister can as well think of taxing these hair-cutting saloons which are very great in number making enormous profits. That will be a good idea and I do not like the proposal of the Hon. Minister for taxing these necessities of life.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It is not sale of goods, Madam, but only services rendered to the public. I think, we should not tax services.”

* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Madam, even the running of hotels is an essential service to the community, because they are preparing food and feeding the people. I cannot understand how the food served in the hotels can be called sale of goods, while the business of hair-cutting saloons comes under services rendered. Madam, every kind of service done to the public is service rendered. Even merchants are doing a service to the community because they procure and sell commodities to the people and that is also an essential service to the community. If he finds some profit in that, you are taxing him. Therefore, I make this suggestion to the Hon. Minister and if he thinks that it is worthwhile, he can adopt it. Otherwise I am not going to bother myself about it.

“Madam, with regard to the suggestion of my hon. Friend Mr. Manigar that the hotels might be nationalised and taken over by the State, I am not in favour of it. The Hon. Finance Minister might have read it in the papers recently that the Irish Free State tried that experiment and were running their own hotels, but found that they were not profitable nor worthwhile to run them and they have given up the idea and given them back to private management. We have already attempted to nationalise certain industries, but they have not proved a success.

[H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1949]

“Then, Madam, we must always be very careful and cautious in the matter of taxation. The Government must create confidence in the minds of the people that the taxes that are collected from them are spent for their benefit and in the interest of the people at large. Now the impression among the people is that the Government have got into some sort of squandermania. They think that the Government simply collect crores of rupees from them and squander their money on certain schemes which are not worthwhile or at any rate, which are not so essential at the present moment and such schemes might be usefully postponed to a later date. The Government should take care to see that that sort of impression is not created in the minds of the people. Otherwise they will not succeed in their taxation policy and people will try to evade paying taxes.”

SRI K. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்களே, இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேசுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மதுவிலக்கின் காரணமாக சர்க்காருக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்ட 17 கோடி ரூபாயை 10 செவ்வதற்காக sales tax-ஐ அதிகரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சில திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார். மின்காய், வாழைப்பழம், மிளகு முதலிய சாமான்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு நாங்கள் இல்லாத வரியை இப்பொழுது விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அது எவ்வளவு மிகவும் பாதிக்கும், அதனால் இந்த காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு ஒரு விதமான பலவீனம் உண்டாகிவிடும் என்று சொல்லப்படும். அப்போது பெரிய ஆபத்துகள் வரும் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. மது விலக்கு இல்லாத காலத்தில் இந்த மாகாணத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய 5 கோடி ஜனங்களில் 50 லட்சம் பேர்கள்தான் இந்த தீமைக்கு ஆளாகி அவர்களும் 50 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழித்துவந்தார்கள் என்றும் சொல்லலாம். சர்க்காருக்கு வரி மூலமாக அவர்களிடமிருந்து 17 கோடி ரூபாய் வந்தது. அவர்கள் சிலவழித்து வந்த இந்த 50 கோடி ரூபாயை அவர்கள் இந்த மதுவிலக்கினால் லாபம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் 50 கோடி ரூபாய் சிலவழித்து வந்ததை இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். இவ்வித சிறிய காரியத்தை சர்க்கார் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி எழைகளுக்கு 50 கோடி ரூபாய் கிடைத்திருப்பதால், புதிய வரிகள் போடுவது என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டாலும்கூட, சுமார் நாலு கோடி ரூபாய்தான் அவர்கள் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். அதுவும் இந்த 50 லட்சம் ஜனங்களுக்கு செளகரியம் செய்துவிட்டு 5 கோடி ஜனங்களிடமிருந்துதான் வருலாகப்போகிறது. அதிலும் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட விஷயங்களில் அதாவது மின்காய், வாழைப்பழம், மிளகு இனங்களில் எழைகள் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் என்ன செலவழிக்கிறார்கள் என்று கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் இந்த இனங்களில் சுமார் 5 ரூபாய், 10 ரூபாய்தான் செலவழிக்கமுடியும். ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு காலணை என்று வைத்தாலும்கூட ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு இந்த இனங்களுக்கு 4 அணா, எட்டாணா தான் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். அது அவர்களுக்கு பெரிய கஷ்டத்தையும், நஷ்டத்தையும் உண்டாக்கிவிட்டது. அதனால் காங்கிரஸினிடத்திலுள்ள பத்தியையும் விஸ்வாசத்தையும் விட்டுவிட்டு கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளோடு போய் சேர்ந்து விடுவார்கள் என்று சொல்வதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. அப்படி சொல்வது நம்முடைய மனதிலிருக்கும் நிச்சயமில்லாத தன்மைதான் அதற்குக் காரணம். இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் நம்முடைய மனதிலிருக்கும் சந்தேகம்தான். இவ்விதமான பயங்களையெல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டு வேறு வழிகள் ஏதாவது அவரவர்களுக்கு தோன்றினால் அவைகளைச் சொன்னால் அதன்படி செய்யலாம். வேறு வகையில்லாத வரையில் இவ்வளவு வரிகளையும் போட்டுத்தான் தீரவேண்டும். ஏற்கனவே வரி விலக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய சாமான்களுக்கு சிறிது வரி போடுவதற்கு உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதை இங்கே இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பொறுப்பாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். இவைகள் வேண்டாமென்றால்

[22nd March 1949] [Sri K. Subrahmaniam]

வேறு வகைகளைக் காட்டுவேண்டுமென்று தோன்றுகிறது. புது வரிகள் போடக்கூடிய இந்த விஷயங்களை அவசியமிருந்தால் கொஞ்சம் தீர்க்க ஆலோசனை செய்து அப்படி அவசியம் இருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் அதைப் போடுவதில் எந்த விதமான தயக்கமும் கொள்ளவேண்டாம். யோசனை சொல்வதையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். இந்த விற்பனை வரி விஷயத்தில் எவ்வளவோ பெரிய பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள் தங்களுடைய வரிகளைக் கொடுக்காமல் எமாற்றி வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அவர்கள் எமாற்றுவதோடு கூட இந்த வரியைக் கொடுக்காமல் தப்பித்துக்கொள்வதற்குக்கூட முயலுகிறார்கள். இதே மனப்பான்மைதான் எழைகளுக்கும் வியாபாரிகளுக்கும் வருகிறது. இப்பொழுது வியாபாரிகளிடத்தில் போனால் “பில்” வேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா என்றும் “பில்” வேண்டுமென்றால் tax கொடுக்கப்படியாக இருக்கும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஒரு வரும் கொடுக்காமல் தப்பித்துக்கொள்ளும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் எழைகள் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய அறு காசு, ஒரு அணா, நாலாணை வைக்கூட கொடுக்காமல் தப்பித்துக்கொள்வதற்கு முயலுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் எழைகள் உள்பட வரியைக் கொடுக்காமல் தப்பித்துக்கொண்டு வந்தால் நாட்டிற்கு பெரிய ஆபத்து உண்டாகும் என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். ஏதோ அவரவர்களிடமிருந்து வரும் செய்யப்படும் ஒரு தம்பிடியைக் கொடுத்து வந்தால் எவ்வளவோ செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இவ்விதம் கொடுப்பதை அவரவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கடமை என்று செய்துவந்தால் நமக்கு அதிகம் வருமானம் வரும். எழைகள் கம்பியாக சம்பாதித்து வருவதால் அவர்கள் 50, 60 ரூபாய் செலவு செய்து வந்தால் அவர்கள் கொடுப்பது 10 தம்பிடியாக இருக்கும். அதற்குமேல் அவர்களால் வாங்க முடியாது. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு வாங்குகிறவர்கள்தான் 10 ரூபாய் விற்பனை வரி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவரவர்கள் வாங்கக்கூடிய தொகை களுக்குதான் அவர்களால் வரி கொடுக்கமுடியும். சாமான்கள் விலக்குத் தகுந்த படியும் அவரவர்கள் வாங்கும் சாமான்களுக்குத் தகுந்தபடியும் வரி செலுத்தும்படியாக இருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் எவ்வளவோ வருமானம் வரும். ஒவ்வொருவரும் தர்மமானமுறையில் தங்களுடைய வரிகளை எமாற்றாமல் கொடுத்துவந்தால் இந்த சர்க்கார் நடக்கும் என்று பிரசாரம் செய்து அவ்விதமனப்பான்மையை ஜனங்களுக்கு உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். எழைகள் பணக்காரர்கள் என்று யாருக்கும் விலக்கு இல்லாமல் அவரவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் வரியை அவர்களுடைய கடமையாக கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற மனப்பான்மையை உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் ஆலோசனை செய்து அவசியமிருந்தால் எழைகள் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய அளவில் வரியை ரொம்பவும் குறைவாக $\frac{1}{2}$ அல்லது ஒரு தம்பிடியாக வைத்து எல்லோரும் கொடுக்கும்படியான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்ற யோசனை எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. இதைக்கூட காலக்கிரமத்தில் யோசிக்கலாம் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The House will now rise and meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch, 2-30 p.m.)

* **N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:**—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that when this Government are pursuing the policy of Prohibition they have been able to find in this sales tax a very elastic source of revenue. But I would very much wish, Sir, particularly when we have got the analogy of the Income-tax Department administered by the Central Government, that there must be a right of appeal with regard to the assesses to sales tax. I know that the Government have got the ultimate residual powers of review and revision—(The hon. Sri B. Gopala

[N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1949]

Reddi: 'No, no') if there has been a miscarriage of justice or any irregularity in procedure with regard to Income-tax. I would very much like to know why, when such suggestions have been made even last year, the Government have not yet thought fit to set up a court of appeal or what I would call the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. No doubt, we have now got in the Income-tax cases, a first appeal to the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax and a second appeal to the Income Tax Tribunal. Likewise now when we have a first appeal to the District Commercial Tax Officer and a reference to the Board of Revenue for revision and review, we must also naturally have, on the analogy of the Income-tax Department a second appeal to the Sales Tax Tribunal. This must be invested with jurisdiction over the questions of facts and law. At the present moment in the Commercial Tax department whatever appeals are made against the decisions of the lower authorities, the men above do not ordinarily look into the grievances of the assesseees because there is that professional etiquette, viz: He is my officer, right or wrong. I only wish that the Government who are depending far too much on the expansion of trade, industry and commerce so that they may bring a considerable sum from this elastic revenue, they must naturally see that the assesseees are immune from all misapprehensions, particularly about the enforcement of this tax. It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I urge upon the Government the setting up of a Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal so that it may ward off the grievances of the assesseees.

"The second point is, I cannot understand how, when our Government have undertaken social reform in many fields of activities, should not have yet thought fit to abolish many of these vulgar institutions which we see in the mufassal popularly known as 'Bombay Shows'. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'They are games of skill'.) Now, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House says that they are merely games of chance. That is only a camouflage. I say games of skill are passed on as games of chance and gambling takes place in the mufassal, particularly in the district headquarters. Even from the standpoint of revenue it yields a very niggardly entertainment tax for the municipalities. I wish, Sir, that our Government who want to protect the poor people who resort to these gambles night and day, would ask the municipalities to place a ban on these Bombay Shows. They are doing much havoc. At a time when we are having a legislation to prohibit betting and racing—I only feel that it will soon be implemented—I wish that in the mufassal too these Bombay Shows are not allowed to function. Much corruption takes place because the police authorities allow these Bombay Shows certain patronage and certain encouragements. It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, I want the Government to take up in right earnest this question and see that our Bombay Shows are not allowed to function. With these two points, Sir, I close."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to say one or two words. One of the hon. Members suggested that the municipalities need not be given 90 per cent of the Entertainment Tax and he also made a tempting suggestion to the Hon.

22nd March 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

the Finance Minister that he might have 40 per cent more of it for the provincial revenues. Lest the Hon. the Finance Minister should go away with the impression that such sentiments find the approval of other Members, Sir, I rise to protest against it. As a matter of fact one of the suggestions made by Mr. Hamid Khan is much more desirable to be considered by the Hon. the Finance Minister. He has suggested and I agree with him that the collection of the Entertainment Tax may be left to the municipalities and local boards themselves. There is one advantage in that, namely, that municipalities can get on with a much cheaper staff, which is now calculated to cost 10 per cent and which will cost only 5 per cent if reduced, and the remaining 5 per cent will go to add to the meagre resources of the municipalities. If at all we have to consider about the Entertainment Tax, I suggest, it can be considered only from that point of view and not from the point of view of taking away a bigger slice from the municipal income.

"With regard to the Sales Tax, Sir, I am of the opinion that a Sales Tax Tribunal should be set up with some men of judicial standing. As I already pointed out at the time of the discussion of the amending Act there are drastic provisions there against the assesseees and it is only proper that when we are considering these things, and particularly when we have made sales tax as the important source of revenue, not merely a temporary source, but a permanent source, not a fixed source but an elastic source, on which alone we want hereafter to build up all our nation-building activities, that the people who are affected by it—I dare say they are almost all the people inhabiting the Province—must have a chance of getting their grievances redressed. I want, Sir, the Hon. the Minister to pay attention to these two points."

HAJEE MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வரியைப்பற்றி பேசும்பொழுது கனம் முகாமது இப்பாடும் சாஹீப் கொண்டு வந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேர்பனை யை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக நம்முடைய மாகாண சர்க்காருக்கு வியாபார வரி ஒரு முக்கியமான வருமானம். 12½ கோடி ரூபாய் இந்த வகையில் நம் முடைய சர்க்காருக்குக் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த வரியை வசூலிக்கப் படுகின்ற வியாபாரிகள் எப்படி சர்க்காரால் நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி இப்பொழுது கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்களிடம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உண்மையில் அவர்களை ஒது திருடனைப்போலவும் குற்றவாளியைப்போலவும் இந்த வரி வசூலிப்பவர்கள் நடத்துகிறார்கள். அதனால்தான் அவர்கள் கவர்ன்மென்ட்டிற்கு நியாயமாக செலுத்தப்படும் வரியைக்கூட செலுத்தாமல் எவ்வளவுதான் வரியைக் கொடுக்க மறுக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் மறுத்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சர்க்காருக்கு பணியென்று கோடியே நாற்பத்தி ஐந்து லட்ச ரூபாய் இந்த வரியினால் கிடைக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அவர்களை இன்னும் கனம் மாக நடுத்தினால் அவர்களிடமிருந்து இன்னும் எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் அதிகமாக வசூலிக்கலாம் என்பதைப் பார்த்து சர்க்கார் அதில் அதிகமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். வியாபாரிகளை கண்யமார்களும் நியாயமாகவும் நடத்தப்பட்டால் நிச்சயமாக இந்த வருஷம் இந்த மாதிரி நான் கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு புதிய வரி போட்டிருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் எற்பட்டிருக்காது என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். என்னென்றால் வியாபாரிகள் நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தப்பட்டால் அவர்கள் கவர்ன்மென்ட்டிற்கு செலுத்தப்படவேண்டிய வரியைக் கொடுக்க மறுக்கமாட்டார்கள். கவர்ன்மென்ட்டினிடம் தானாகவே வந்து

[Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1949]

கொடுப்பார்கள். அப்பொழுது இந்த மாதிரி நாலு கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு புதிய வரிபோடவேண்டியதெவசியிருந்திருக்காது. ஆகையால் நிதி மந்திரி யவர்கள் வரி வசூலிப்பவர்கள் வியாபாரிகளிடம் தவறாக நடந்து கொள் வதை கண்டுபிடித்து பரிகாரம் தேடிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“இன்னும் ஜனப் மஜித் சொல்லியபடி வியாபாரிகளுக்கு hearing போட்டு கணக்குகளைக் கொண்டுவந்து காண்பிக்கும்படி சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படிக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு இரண்டு நாட்கள் படம் கொடுத்து தேதி வைத்து அனுப்புகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த தபால் வருவதற்கும் குறிப் பிட்ட தேதிக்கும் சரியாகப் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகையால் அந்த மாதிரி குறிப்பிட்ட தேதியில் கணக்குகளை சமர்ப்பிக்காவிட்டால் ரூ. 500, ரூ. 1,000, ரூ. 10,000 என்று penalty போட்டு வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு அப்பீல் செய்தாலும் அப்பீலில் நியாயம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அங்கே கீழ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எந்த நிலையில் உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்களோ அதைத்தான் மேல் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் கையாண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்பீல் செய்வது என்பது ஒரு நீதி கிடைக்கும் என்ற எண்ணத்தினால் தான். நீதி கிடைக்காது என்றிருந்தால் அப்பீலை செய்யமாட்டார்கள். விற்பனை வரி இலாகா இவ்வித நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே 12½ கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் வரக்கூடிய இந்த இலாகாவை நடத்தும் கவர்ன்மெண்டு வியாபாரிகளுக்கு அதிகம் சலுகைகாட்டி அதிக வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய எண்ணம். நான் ஒரு வியாபாரி என்பதால் அங்கே என்னென்ன நடக்கிறது என்றும் பல வகைகளில் கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்துமிருப்பதால் இதைப்பற்றி சொல்லு கிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த வகையில் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அதிகம் சிரத்தை காட்ட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அத்துடன் எனக்கு முன் பேசிய ஜனப் ஹரித் கான் சொல்லியபடி வியாபாரிகளுடைய அப்பீல்களை கவனிப்பதற்கும், Sales tax சம்பந்த மான கேஸ்களை விசாரிக்க, Income-tax கேஸ்களை விசாரிப்பதற்கு இருப்பதுபோல், உத்தியோக பற்றற்றவர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும். இவ் விதம் செய்வதாக நிதி மந்திரி போன வருஷம் வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்தும் அதை நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை. இந்த வருஷத்திலாவது அதை நிறை வேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அதோடுகூட இப்பொழுது குனி Control வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஏதாவது பிரயோசன அம்சமிருப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை. உதாரண மாக திருச்சி ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அங்கே 2,600 கெஸ்களை திருச்சி Co-operative ஸ்டோர்ஸால் வாங்கியிருக்கிறது. இது வரையில் அதில் 2,000 பேஸ்கள்தான் கெஸ்கள் பார்ப்புருக்கிறது. இன்னும் 600 பேஸ்கள் அப்படியே இருக்கின்றன. ஏனென்றால் அந்த துணிகளை ஜனங்கள் விரும்பி வாங்கவில்லை. இதற்காக அவர்கள் 15 ஸீசம் ரூபாய் Central Bank லிருந்து கடன் வாங்கி யிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் தேங்கிக்கிடப்பதன் காரணம் இந்த Control தான். கடன் வாங்கியும் துணிகளை விற்கப்படவில்லை. Control இல்லாமலிருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும். அதோடு இந்த Control அமல் நடத்தும் சிலவுகூட மிச்சமாக இருக்கும். அந்தத் தொகையைக்கொண்டு அதிக வரி போடாமல் இருந்திருக்கலாம்.

“அத்துடன் இப்பொழுது விளையாட்டு, பொழுதுபோக்கு இலாகாவுக்கு வரி போட்டு வருகிறார்கள். இலாகாவுக்கு அதிகம் போடக்கூடாது என்று பல மெம்பர்கள் எதிர்ப்பு சொன்னார்கள். எவ்வகை சிறிது நேரம் பொழுது போக்குவதற்காக வைத்திருக்கும் வகைகளுக்கு வரி போட்டு வசூலிக்கக்கூடாது. இது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது படம் எடுப்பவர்கள் 10 ஸீசம், 20 ஸீசம், 30 ஸீசம் என்று போட்டு படம் எடுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையை சர்க்கார் பட துணிகளை செய்வதில்லாமல் ஒரு வித்து வந்தால் பரவாயில்லை. அதனால் எழைகள் பாதிக்கப்பட மாட்டார்கள். அதன்மூலம் சர்க்காரும் பணம் திரட்டலாம்.

“அதோடுகூட இப்பொழுது மேல் நாடுகளில் ஒரு pence-க்கு 50 பக்கம் பத்திரிகைகள் தாராளமாக கிடைக்கிறது. 50 பக்கங்கள் கொண்ட

[22nd March 1949] [Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

திலாசரி பத்திரிகைகள் அங்கே ஒரு pence, இரண்டு pence க்கு கிடைக்கின்றன. நம் நாட்டில் 4 பக்கங்கள்கூட இல்லாத பத்திரிகைகளுக்கு இரண்டரை விலை வைத்து வாங்கும் நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் பத்திரிகைகளுக்கு அதிகம் விற்பனை வரி போட்டால் ஜனங்கள் விரும்பி வாங்கமாட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில் அறிவு வளர்ச்சி இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. அறிவு வளர்ச்சியை ஏற்படுத்தி அறியாமையை போக்கவேண்டிய காலமாக இருக்கிறது. பத்திரிகைகளை முன் நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து அறிவு வளர்ச்சி செய்வதற்காகவே பத்திரிகைகளுக்கு இந்த விளம்பர வரி போடுவதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விற்பனை வரியை போடவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த Sales tax ஒன்றைக் கொண்டே நாம் இந்த பட் டெட்டில் துண்டு விழுவதை புதிய வரி போடாமல் சரிக்கட்டியிருக்கலாம். சரியானபடி இந்த விற்பனை வரி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருந் தால் இந்த 4 கோடி ரூபாயையும் புது வரி போடாமல் விற்பனை வரி மூலமாகவே எதிர்பார்த்திருக்கலாம். கிராமங்களில் தெருவில் தலையில் தூக்கிக்கொண்டு விற்கும் ஆட்களிடமிருந்துகூட விற்பனை வரி லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கும்படி வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். ரூ. 2,500 turnover இருந்தால் லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கக்கொள்ளுமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. இவ் விதம் தலையில் தூக்கி விற்பனையுடையவர்களிடம் ஆறு ரூபாய் லைசென்ஸுக்காக வசூலித்து வந்தால் அவர்களுடைய நிலையை எப்படி இருக்குமென்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தலையில் தூக்கி வியாபாரம் செய்யும் அங்காடிகளார்களுக்கு வரி போடக்கூடாது. அப்படி வசூலித்துவந்து கடுமையாக நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் விற்பனை வரி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் செய்வதையும் அங்கு இருக்கும் தகராறுகளையும் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து வியாபாரிகளுக்கு சலுகை செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். புது வரி போடாமல் ஏற்கனவே இருக்கும் விற்பனை வரியிலிருந்து இந்த நாலு கோடி ரூபாயையும் இன்னும் அதிமாகவும் எதிர்பார்க்கலாம் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய டீமன்ட் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Sir, I am glad that 2-45 p.m.
this Demand has been reached this year. For the last two years it was not reached at all. I am glad that Members have made very constructive suggestions with regard to the working of the Sales tax department. They have realised the importance of this department, and have suggested that the department must be strengthened and made permanent. Though the new taxation proposals which are embodied in the budget speech are not, strictly speaking, covered by this Demand, yet certain Members have thought it fit to raise a discussion of those taxes, because ultimately this department will be entrusted with the collection of those taxes. I cannot accept Mr. Raza Khan's statement that we should tell the House that, after hearing the speech of Mr. Raza Khan, the Government have reconsidered the matter, and have given up all taxation proposals. It may not perhaps be desirable to beat such a financial retreat. The Government also have to adopt a consistent policy with regard to certain of these matters. He stated 'You need not be consistent; you may say that taking into consideration the situation and conditions prevailing in the province, you are changing your views'. Government also claim the right to change their views, but a certain amount of consistency is also desirable in running the administration. That apart, Government will certainly consider all the proposals more thoroughly and carefully from all points of view—financial, legalistic, revenue and adminis-

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [22nd March 1949]

trative. We shall certainly bring them before the House. The House will elect a Select Committee. The Select Committee will have ample scope to take in evidence and examine several people before they come to final conclusions. I know it is difficult for anybody to reconcile himself to any fresh taxes, especially when prices are soaring high. It may be the last straw on the camel's back according to certain hon. Members. But I feel that people should be asked to pay only now somehow. I have already said, and I repeat it now, that if we do not levy taxes this year, we cannot do it next year. It will be impossible to tax people later on when prices fall down. Mr. Manigar said that even from the point of view of political considerations, we should not tax people now. But I say that, even considering politically, if I cannot tax people now, I would not be able to tax them next year, because we will then be on the eve of elections. Looked at from all points of view, the present time seems to be very propitious for levying taxes. Of course, I do not mean all the taxes, but some of them. We shall see more about these when the concerned Bills are introduced in the Assembly. I need not now go into the merits of turmeric or chilly powder, because we will have ample time to discuss them at the proper time.

“The question of Sales Tax Tribunal was raised by hon. Members. I am sorry I could not keep up the promise I made some time ago while moving my amendment to the Act. I thought we could set up that Tribunal immediately. But as we have just now made the department permanent, we have to prepare a Manual for the department. We have appointed a Special Officer some time ago to prepare that Manual. As soon as the Manual is ready the question of Tribunal will be taken up. We feel that a Tribunal is necessary because that will give satisfaction to all the assesses who are now complaining that the Commercial Tax Officers and the Board of Revenue are not dealing with their cases to their satisfaction. Whatever that may be, it is necessary that we should have a Tribunal, though the analogy of Income-tax Tribunal is not quite on all fours with the Sales Tax Tribunal, because, as I said some time ago, the Income-tax Tribunal was set up after 50 years of working the Income Tax Act. After all, this Sales Tax Act is not ten years old, but yet we have been thinking about the constitution of the Tribunal. (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: Much earlier than fifty years.) We will certainly take up this question as soon as the Departmental Manual is ready.

“Mr. Raza Khan raised the point as to what exactly is the scope of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee. He asked ‘how many times this committee has met and what useful purpose has it served’. Of course he did not criticise the appointment of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee, but only he wanted to know the working of it. We are meeting often, at least once in two months. My hon. Friends Mr. Hassan Koya, Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Kothari and Mr. Guntur Narasimha Rao are on that committee. All

22nd March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

important matters of policy are discussed by this committee. Immediately after the taxation proposals were announced, I called a meeting of this committee on the 27th of last month. All the taxation proposals were discussed threadbare then. Any Member can raise any points he likes when Government bring before the House legislation for these taxes, or when we issue instructions to our district officers in regard to these taxes. We have been meeting very often, and we have been taking from time to time decisions on departmental details. The Commission agency system was hanging fire for a very long time. The Sales Tax Advisory Committee thrashed out this question at two or three of its meetings. We invited representatives and the President of the Commission Agents' Association. We have arrived at certain conclusions to the satisfaction of everybody. We have issued instructions to our district officers that they should follow those conclusions. Any legislation that we contemplate is also referred to the committee. We take their opinion, and we are generally guided by their opinion. I take this opportunity of thanking all the Members who are taking very keen interest in the meetings of the committee, and I hope in the years to come they will be of great help in advising Government on all technical and allied matters. The Government will generally follow their advice.

“Mr. Majid has referred to the advertisements tax, and he pleaded very hard that there should not be double taxation. He said that there should be no tax on knowledge. Tax on knowledge has of course been raised in other countries. But here in this country they have been taxing knowledge by taxing books and magazines.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, the Minister called for a Conference of Editors of newspapers. May I know the decision of that Conference?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Sir, I did not call a conference of the Editors. They came on deputation. The Editors of leading newspapers in the City came and represented that if advertisements tax should come into force, they might be exempted from paying sales tax at source. Just now they are paying sales tax on turnover. They suggested that they should be exempted from the sales tax if the advertisements tax should come into force. I said ‘that the Bill for taxing advertisements is being drafted by the Legal Department; I do not know what final shape it will take when it passes through the select committee; when I have a full picture of the Bill and the receipts expected to be realised, it will then be proper for me to consider their representation’. Even in a matter like this, the Sales Tax Advisory Committee has to consider. This matter will be referred to them, and I will take their opinion. If possible and if necessary, I shall call the Editors once again, and discuss with them the pros and cons of exempting them from the sales tax. It will mean that we will be losing a lakh and twenty-seven thousand rupees from the newspapers in the

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [22nd March 1949]

City. This is a rough figure given by the Board of Revenue. In the case of the mufassal papers it will be between one lakh and fifty thousand and two lakhs of rupees. We will have to consider this question very carefully before we forego any revenue. We have the example of other Provinces in the matter, and we will certainly consider the question at the proper time.

“At the last Finance Ministers’ conference, it was generally agreed that the Income Tax Department and the Sales Tax Department should exchange notes from time to time with regard to assessee’s turnover, incomes, etc. It was decided, and perhaps the Government of India has issued instructions to their Income Tax Department that they must work in conjunction with the Sales Tax Department. Likewise our Sales Tax Department must work in conjunction with the Income Tax Department so that there may not be great evasion of the taxes due.

3 p.m. “Mr. Fernandez was saying that some schools and colleges were having their own cinemas, and that they charged some gate money. He said those cinemas also were subjected to the entertainments tax. If no outsider is allowed, and if it is meant only for the entertainment and enlightenment of the students, perhaps it is not desirable to levy the tax. If individual cases are brought to my notice, I will certainly look into them. We have also been following a policy of giving liberal exemptions in regard to various dramatic performances and music performances organized by Sabhas. We will certainly consider the question of exempting schools and colleges from paying this tax if only the performance is solely meant for the students and no outsider is allowed.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“I remember that the tickets of admission to the cricket matches which were held by the M.C.C. recently were exempted from the tax.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“My Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, has raised this point. During the Advisers’ regime, they were giving exemption. The point whether they should continue to be given exemption or not is being examined by our Department. We have not taken any final decision whether they should continue to have the exemption or whether the exemption should be withdrawn from the M.C.C. So, I tell Mr. Fernandez that the matter will be considered further. He has raised a very useful point and I shall certainly examine it.

“Then, my Friend, Mr. Varadachari, who is a keen supporter of the Sales Tax Act and who takes a keen interest in the administration of the Act also, has raised some useful points with regard to jute, etc. This matter was considered last at the Select Committee stage and we heard representations. The jute agents from the Vizagapatnam district also came and represented how any little tax will affect their industry very much just now because though, of course, acreage under jute is increasing in our own Presidency, yet we are importing a lot of jute for our Nellimarla and Chittivalasa factories, from Orissa and even from Calcutta.

[22nd March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

I do not know whether we can levy any tax, whether it will be of help to the jute growers in our Province and whether the stage has come when we can discourage that sort of jute growing. We want more jute in our Province and perhaps it may not be desirable to levy any tax just now for it will have a very discouraging effect on the cultivators. Perhaps for more some time we may allow them to raise jute and later on we can put them on a par with other commercial crops. (Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur: ‘Dollar earning.’) That apart, our own factories do not have enough jute in our Province. We are getting it from Orissa and Calcutta . . . (M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur: ‘But the dollar earning may be perpetual.’). . . Jute is a very delicate matter and we shall certainly examine it. If it can bear the tax along with other commercial crops, we will certainly not leave it.

“Mr. Varadachari also suggested that the cash bill must be insisted on by every purchaser. We also thought about it. When we amended the Sales Tax Act, we are thinking of putting in a clause making it an offence to sell any goods without giving vouchers, etc. Perhaps this will obviate the difficulty of some people getting the bill and some people not getting it. Mr. Subramanyam of Coimbatore also referred to it. We shall certainly examine the matter in detail.

“With regard to the entertainments tax, Sir, two views have been expressed. One gives the advantage to the Government and the other gives the advantage to the municipalities. The Entertainments Tax Act was enacted some time in 1926 with an option for the municipalities to levy or not to levy the tax. Only 11 municipalities took advantage of the Act. Till 1937, though they had the power to levy the entertainments tax, the municipal councils were so much afraid of their own so-called public opinion of their own councillors that only 11 municipalities levied the tax. In 1939 it was provincialised and all those 11 municipalities were compensated for the loss of income. From 1939 it was a Provincial tax. In 1945-46 when Mr. Strathie was Chief Adviser who was in charge of the Finance Department, he gave it away to the local bodies with a proviso that they must give the collection charges to the Government. When we re-enacted that Act last year, we dropped the words ‘10 per cent for the collection charges’ because we knew that the municipalities were raising the question whether the collection charges would really come to 10 per cent of the receipts in the municipalities. So, we dropped the words and we said ‘10 per cent for the Provincial Government and the remaining 90 per cent for the municipality where this tax is raised.’

“The other view is to take away 50 per cent of the entertainments tax for the Provincial Government or to give it away entirely to the municipalities. I suppose it is premature to consider this suggestion and we may leave things as they are. I do not agree

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [22nd March 1949]

with Mr. Hameed Khan that it would be cheaper for the Corporation to collect it because, even as it is, the Provincial Government are not entertaining any staff on account of this tax. The Sales Tax officers alone are administering this entertainments tax also. Without incurring any additional expense, they are collecting this. Without further expenditure, we are getting tax from the various cinema theatres and if it is given away to the municipalities, they will have to employ some staff and perhaps it may be costing more to them. (M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur: 'More employment.') Therefore, the Provincial Government may retain the 10 per cent for their own expenses and give away the 90 per cent to the municipalities. Perhaps ordinarily it would not have been given to the municipalities but for the cost of living index going up and the Government also insisting on the municipalities to give the dearness allowance to their employees, etc. So, for the time being, it is better we leave matters as they stand without changing them any further. After all, the Government also will get only about 10 lakhs of rupees under the 10 per cent system. The municipalities are getting very good amounts from the entertainment tax now. Last year for the first 10 months, it was 57 lakhs that we collected under the Entertainments Tax Act. This year for the first 10 months we have collected 81 lakhs. So 90 per cent of 81 lakhs goes to the municipalities, district boards, etc., while only 10 per cent of it will remain to the Government. The revised estimate for this year is 97 lakhs and next year it will certainly go up beyond one crore of rupees out of which 90 per cent will go to municipalities. So, our entertainments tax is showing very good progress from month to month. In January we had as much as Rs. 10,60,000 under entertainment tax, the highest figure for any month under this head.

"My friend, Mr. Anwar Sahib, has raised the point of Bombay Shows. I do not know what exactly they are because I never had the good fortune of visiting them and I do not know what vulgarity there is in the Bombay Shows. There is nothing vulgar about it."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As regards dancing, it is a matter of opinion. Let the Hon. the Leader of the House, if he pleases himself, call it 'No vulgarity.' But I call it 'vulgarity.' All the same all these Bombay Shows are regular gambling dens, pure and simple."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I never had the opportunity of visiting them and, if possible, according to Majid Sahib's dictum, I may have a nocturnal perambulation with Anwar Sahib and see some of these shows. But whatever it is, there is nothing offensive about them. If there is any gambling elements, certainly I think they are required to take a licence from the municipality or from the police. I do not know whether the municipal councils are allowing them. Whatever it be, the question will be gone into as the point has been raised now and we shall see what can be done to improve them, if not, abolish them

22nd March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

altogether. (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: 'No improvement.') There may be scope for improvement. If there is some little chance, we can improve them instead of abolishing them altogether. However the matter will be considered.

"I think I have answered almost all the points raised."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Butchers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question of butchers is there for the last ten years. Even in 1939 when the General Sales Tax Act was being discussed, this point came to great prominence and it was urged on the floor of the House and outside in the Select Committee also that the butchers should be exempt from the sales tax. But once we exempt them, the vegetable vendor and so many street vendors also will have to be exempted. So, what they have been doing for the last ten years without much difficulty, they can as well continue to pay without getting any exemption."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of explanation. Another alternative was placed before the Government that if the Government were not willing to exempt them from the levy of this tax, a certain lump sum taxation might be resorted to. Even those people whose amount of tax will fall below the minimum amount of taxation are agreeable. Now take the amount that is being collected from the butchers. Suppose we get 5 lakhs of rupees. Without being harassed, these illiterate poor people are prepared to pay that amount of tax, if only the Government would take the trouble of investigating the matter. Once they investigated and tried its practicability, I do not know how it became impracticable."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Leader of the Opposition may get it discussed in the Sales Tax Advisory Committee of which Mr. Hassan Koya is a member. We shall certainly go into the question. The question just now is whether the vegetable vendors and others who also pay the tax, maintain accounts. The tax is nevertheless collected from all of them in a rough and ready manner. Of course, it may not be precise because they do not show their accounts. Suppose we go to some coffee-hotel to get the turnover tax. The hotel-keeper does not show all the accounts. Therefore, we have a formula which takes into account the quantity of milk they purchase and the quantity of other articles they purchase. We get some sort of rough and ready calculation and ask them to pay the tax and they pay it ungrudgingly. They do not prefer an appeal to the Board of Revenue. If there is any workable alternative, it will certainly be considered and then we shall see what can be done.

"Another point that was raised was that the minimum turnover of Rs. 10,000 should be raised in view of the cost of living index. It is a very curious thing. Only the other day, my officers were advising me to bring it down to Rs. 7,500. My

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [22nd March 1949]

friend, the Member who moved the cut motion, suggested that it should be raised to Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. It is a matter to be considered very carefully because if we raise it to Rs. 20,000, a large number of people will escape the tax. If the turnover is less, of course, they will pay less tax. If we raise it, it would fall very heavily on the poor merchants. Specially from Ellore, I have received some complaints from the wholesale merchants that it will hit them very hard, to be having the small petty dealers in their vicinity or in their neighbourhood, who do not pay any tax, while they are paying the tax. They say that there is a tendency among the people to go to the small shops because they get things there cheaper without sales tax while in their shops they will have to pay sales tax. The matter has to be considered very carefully and perhaps Rs. 10,000 may be left as it is, for the time being, if not lowered. By lowering it to Rs. 7,500, we are sure to get several lakhs of rupees. That is the advice given by our Department and without any further taxation, if I bring it to Rs. 7,500, I may get about a crore of rupees, without getting the odium of 'any amount of taxation proposals' and all that. All these things have to be considered very carefully and I am glad that the hon. Members have given generous support to the working of the General Sales Tax Act. The troubles of the assesseees will be considered and whatever instructions are needed will be issued. We will certainly see that they got proper treatment and they are not put to unnecessary harassment. I beg Mr. Ibrahim Sahib to kindly withdraw the cut motion."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I withdraw the cut motion."

SRI G. NARASIMHA RAO:—"On a point of information, Sir. I should like to know what the Government have done with regard to the constitution of Tribunals?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have already replied to that point. The hon. Member was not in the House at that time."

The cut motion was then by leave withdrawn. The original Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES AND HARIJAN UPLIFT

3-15
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—
'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 75.83,000 under Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift.'

"Sir, the most important items under this head are Labour, factory inspection and Harijan Uplift and also other minor items, such as reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Steam Boilers, etc.

[22nd March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

"Now, Sir, so far as the Factories Department is concerned, it is entrusted with the administration of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Madras Maternity Benefit Act, Employment of Children Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and other allied Acts. The policy of Government is to see that labourers enjoy the full benefits of the existing protective legislation in all industrial undertakings. That is the policy so far as the Factories Department is concerned.

"Coming next to labour, the policy of Government is to promote welfare of labour by extending the benefits of the existing legislation to as large a class of workers as possible and to undertake fresh pieces of legislation wherever necessary. The Payment of Wages Act has been extended to plantations and to tramways and motor omnibus services and it is proposed to extend the Act to docks, wharfs and jetty services also. The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, which was passed by this House, has been brought into force in all municipalities and major panchayats of the province from 1st April 1948 and in certain industrial centres outside municipal limits, with effect from 15th June 1948.

"Sir, so far as the question of housing of labour is concerned, the Government have been encouraging employers to provide housing for workers by sanctioning the acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act. A scheme for the housing of industrial labour is under the consideration of the Government of India and their final decision in this regard is awaited, and as soon as it is received, this Government will go ahead with the plan of housing the industrial labour.

"Coming to the question of Trade Unions, it is the policy of the Government to encourage, as far as possible, the growth of healthy and representative Trade Unions of workers and to give them the necessary facilities for registration and free official audit of their accounts. Sir, that is the policy so far as Trade Unions are concerned.

"Sir, the other question that has been engaging the attention of the Government is the question of agricultural labour. The Government have been solicitous of the welfare of agricultural labour also. An enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour will be started shortly in this province. A supervisor with a team of four investigators and eight deputy investigators will undertake a detailed study of the emoluments and perquisites of agricultural labour, their employment opportunities and living conditions in 200 selected villages.

"Coming to the question of Social Security, hon. Members are aware that, as a first measure of social insurance, the Employees State Insurance Act has been passed by the Central Legislature and the Act applies, in the first instance, to all factories. It will provide insured workers sickness and disablement benefit, dependent's benefit for the workers dependents and maternity benefit for women workers. Government will provide medical care and treatment to the insured workers.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

[22nd March 1949]

"As regards Provident Fund, some enlightened employers are already providing it. A Bill to make compulsory for every employer of industrial concerns to establish provident fund for the workers, has been introduced in the Central Assembly and that will apply to provinces also.

"Coming to the question of Conciliation machinery, the declared policy of the Government is that 'internal settlement' is preferable to external settlements of trade disputes. That has been the general policy of the Government and we are doing everything possible to implement that policy. In February 1948, the Government ordered the formation of Works Committee in factories employing more than 100 workers. Since then they have ordered the constitution of Unit Production Committees in certain industries and a Provincial Labour Advisory Board to bring about better relations between capital and labour. This, in short, is the policy of the Government so far as the labour subject is concerned.

"Labour Department also deals with Harijan Uplift. Under the Commissioner of Labour there is a department called the Harijan Uplift department and my hon. Colleague who is in charge of it will be answering the various suggestions and criticisms that may be offered by hon. Members of this House. I should like to give briefly the main features of the work done by the Labour Department on behalf of the eligible communities. They are as follows:—

(1) Relief of congestion in areas occupied collectively by the eligible communities by provision of house-sites;

(2) organization and supervision of co-operative societies for the benefit of these communities and the grant of loans;

(3) opening of schools for eligible communities, grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, etc., and payment of grants to private educational institutions for the benefit of these communities;

(4) provision of sanitary amenities in villages such as wells, tanks, pathways, burial or burning grounds, etc.;

(5) giving grants to private agencies engaged in the social and economic uplift of the eligible communities; and

(6) assignment of lease of lands for cultivation.

"Sir, these are the general features that I have given and I am sure hon. Members will have a lot of suggestions to make and offer criticisms as to the better administration of the various departments under this head, which I would very much welcome. I would like to reserve what I have got to say till I reply to the various points that are likely to be raised by hon. Members. Sir, I move the demand."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR (Leader of the Opposition):—"May I know, Sir, what is meant by eligible communities?"

[22nd March 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Harijans and other backward communities, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 75,83,000 under Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift.'

"I think the Hon. Minister for Harijan Uplift will also reply to the debate."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If there are any points raised by hon. Members, the Hon. Minister for Harijan Uplift will reply and if, on the other hand, no points are raised, he need not reply."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"So far as Harijan Uplift is concerned, if it is necessary that a reply should be made, the Hon. Minister in charge will certainly reply. I shall reply last and cover the rest."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know if the Hon. Minister will make a statement regarding Harijan Uplift also?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"No."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have already made it."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"I think, Sir, the Hon. Leader of the House has also to speak on this question, because the question of backward communities is also included in this."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு விஷயமாகவும், ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற விஷயமாகவும் இப்பொழுது கொடுத்திருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரேபனையை நான் பிரேரேபிக் கிறேன். ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றக் கமிட்டிக்கு சரியான அதிகாரமே இப்பொழுது இல்லை. ஒரு கமிட்டி ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குமுன் நிறுவப் பட்டு ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வந்தது. பிறகு ஒரு வருஷமாக அப்படியே இருந்து வருகிறது. அந்த கமிட்டி அலுவலிய ரிபோர்ட் அப்படி இன்னும் திட்டங்கள் அமுலுக்கு வரவே இல்லை. கமிட்டியை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்களே யொழிய அந்தக்கமிட்டிக்கு ஒரு பவரும் இல்லை. இதைப்போலவே இந்த ஜில்லாக் கமிட்டிகளுக்கும் அதிகாரமே இல்லை. இப்பொழுது லேபர் கமிஷனருக்கும் கமிட்டிகளுக்கும் அதிகாரமே இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது முந்தி இருந்ததைப்போல் அதிகாரம் இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது முந்தி இருந்ததைப்போல் அனாதைகளுக்கும் வேண்டமென்றால் அவர் களுடைய இஷ்டப்படியே நடந்து வருகிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகளும் தங்களுடைய இஷ்டப்படியே நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த ஜில்லா கமிட்டிக்கும் மாகாண கமிட்டிக்கும் யாதொரு அதிகாரமும் இல்லை. 1946-ம் வருஷம் இந்த லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிற்கு பூர்ண அதிகாரம் இருந்தது. **Minister**-க்கு இப்பொழுது காரியங்கள் இருப்பதால் இதில் ஈடுபடுவதில்லை. இவர்களை கவனிக்க கவர்ன்மெண்டில் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்று ஒன்றுமே தெரியவில்லை. ஹரிஜன சேவா சங்கம் **Secretary L. N.** கோபாலசாமி போன்றவர்கள் ஏதோ செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்வதை ஒன்றும் செய்வ

[Sri S. Guruvulu] [22nd March 1949]

మూతా సత్యయము చేయాలి. హరిజనాని వృద్ధికి మహాత్మా గాంధీగారి నిర్మాణ శాస్త్ర క్రమము ఎంతో ఉపయోగపడుతుంది. ఆ నిర్మాణ శాస్త్రక్రమాన్ని ఈనాడు ఎవ్వరూ అనుసరించటంలేదు. కాంగ్రెసు శాసనసభ్యులు కూడా దానిని అనుసరించుటలేదు. అంటే ఎవ్వరిలోను మార్పు కాలేదు. కాంగ్రెసుపేరుతో, మహాత్ముని పేరుతో మనము అనేక ధర్మశస్త్రాలు తెలుతున్నాము కాని, కాంగ్రెస్ యొక్క, గాంధీమహాత్మునియొక్క సిద్ధాంతాలను మనము త్రోసి వుచ్చుతున్నాము. ఈ విధమైన నాటకము ఆడుతున్నాము. ఎంతకాలము ఈ విధంగా నాటకము ఆడగలమో నాకు తెలియదులేదు. కాంగ్రెస్ అవయాలను, తత్వాలను మనము నిరాదరణ చేస్తున్నాము. కాంగ్రెస్ వారి ఈ విడదీత భోరణిపల్లె కొన్ని కొన్ని జిల్లాలలో హరిజనులు కమూనిస్టులకు మారిపోతున్నారేమో ననేటటువంటి భయము కూడా నాకు కలుగుచున్నది. బ్రిటీషువారి విచారకర్మ ముగలువంటి విషయము.

కూరిజనాభివృద్ధి సక్రమంగా జరుగవలెనంటే ఆ వాళ్ళతో ఆయా జిల్లాలలో ఉన్న టుకంటో కూరిజన వాసనాస్థుల మీదనే ఉండవలెను. ఈ జనాబుదారి వారిమీద ఉండినట్లయితే వాకు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఉద్యోగస్థులచేత పని చేయించగలరని భావిస్తాను.

ఈ కవిత్వము సాంఘికముగా వాగుచునున్నదంటే మన హిందూసంఘముతో ఉన్న టుంబుటకు కులబేదపక్షికావడం పోవాలి. ఈ కులబేదపక్షికావడము ఒక మహావిషమతము లాగ ఉన్నది. దానిని నరికివేస్తేనేగాని, ఈ అస్పృశ్యత నిర్మూలనకాదు. హరిజనాభివృద్ధి జరగదు.

“ఇప్పుడు హరిజనాభివృద్ధికిగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఒక ప్రకాశిను తయారు చేయించి శాంతిపట్నం కడపజిల్లా చేసినారు. కాని పనులు సరిగా జరగటంలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా గ్రామాలలో హరిజనుల పరిశోధకులు చాలా విచారకరముగా ఉన్నారు. ఉద్యోగములు వారికి నివృత్తమునటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయుటలేదు. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు హరిజనాభివృద్ధియందు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. హరిజనులు వాగుపడితేనే గాని పీరియడ్లము వాగుపడదని, ప్రజలందరూ గుర్తించాలి. ఆనాడే మన మందరము సుఖముగా ఉంటాము. కాబట్టి ఈ కుల విభేద పోకాన్ని నిర్మూలించుటకు హరిజన సంస్థలవారు, ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు పట్టుదలతో పని చేయవలసినదని మరొకసారి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“హరిజనులకు కొన్ని కొన్ని ప్రదేశాలలో రేషను డిపోలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు
ఇస్తున్నారు. కాని ఈ హరిజన డిపోలవారికి సరిఅయిన సహాయము చేయటంలేదు.
మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలోని రెడ్డిపల్లి ఆగ్రహారం అనే గ్రామంలోని హరిజనుల వద్ద
నుంచీ ఇప్పుడే నాకు ఇక ఉత్తరము వచ్చినది. ఈ గ్రామములో రెండు రేషన్ డిపోలు
ఉన్నాయి. అందులో ఇక డిపో హరిజనులకు ఇచ్చారు. ఆ గ్రామంలో ఉండే బిటువంటి
హరిజనులు గొల్లలు, తెలగాలు, రెడ్లు, చాకల్లు, మంగళ్లు, హరిజనుల డిపోలోనే బియ్యము
తీసుకోవడానికి వచ్చుతున్నారు. రెండో డిపో blackmarket చేస్తున్నారని, హరి
జనుల డిపోలోనే కొనుటకు వారు బిచ్చుకున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని R.D.O. గారికి
తెలియజేస్తే వారు కూడా అంగీకరించినారు. కాని నాకు వచ్చిన జాబు ప్రకారము
తాబాకో సప్లయ్ అఫీసరు గారు హరిజనుల డిపోలో హరిజనులు కానివారు ఎవ్వరూ కొను
క్కో మాడదని టుకుటమా వేయించినట్లు తెలియచున్నది. హరిజన డిపోకు హరిజనుల 40
కార్డులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయి. ఇతర డిపోకు సుమారు వెయ్యికార్డులు ఉన్నాయి. 40
కార్డులతో కలెక్షను చేయటానికి ఎవ్వరికి సాధ్యకరము. ఇందువలన ఇతర జాతులవారి

22nd March 1949] [Sri S. Guruvulu]

శాస్త్రులను కూడా హరిజనాల దిహిలో రిజిస్టరు చేయించవలెను. ఈ విషయము పిటి
జి.టి. B.D.O. గారికి ముని చేరుకొనగా వారు అర్హుల వేసినామని తెప్పించి,
 శాసన పరిస్థితులు వ్యతిరేకముగా ఉన్నది. దీనివలన కారణము ఉద్యోగస్థుల అవక
 తవకలెని మునిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి అక్రమము జరుగుతుందా చూడవలెనని
 ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇంతేకాకుండా బంధువు మొదలైనటువంటి ఉద్యోగాలు గుచ్చే సంవత్సరములలో మళ్ళీ క్రమము మారిజనుట నియమించడం లేదు. ఇతర కులాలవారిని బంధువులుగా వేసివట్టయితే అధికారుల ఇళ్లలో ఉపచేయటానికి వదిలి వస్తారని, మరొకరు రైలే వదిలి రారని హరిజనులను వేయటంలేదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమునాకు గమనించి హరిజనులకు ఇటువంటి అన్యాయము జరుగకుండా చూడవలసివదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“హరిజన విద్యార్థుల సౌకర్యమునకుగాను అక్కడక్కడ వసతి గృహములను ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. కాని ఈ వసతి గృహాలకు building grant లు సరిగా ఇవ్వటం లేదు. అందువల్ల హరిజన విద్యార్థులు ఉండటానికి చాలా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ముఖ్యంగా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో District Harijan Welfare Committee లో Welfare Officer గారు ఒకరు ఉన్నారు. ఆయన చేయుచున్న అన్యాయాలకు అంతులేదు. ఆయన హాజీరాతో లేక మరో చోటో మంజూరుచేయవంటివారు. ఆయన వసతి గృహాలకు హెచ్చు గ్రాంటులు ఇవ్వించటానికి ప్రయత్నించటంలేదు. సరికా చాలా రాకలసేయువంటి గ్రాంటులకూడా రాకుండా చేస్తున్నాడు.”

MR. SPEAKER;—"Motion moved—

‘that the sum of Rs. 75,82,000 under XXIII—Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கனம் தொழில்-மந்திரியவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் களுக்கு சர்க்கார் செய்துள்ள நன்மைகளைப்பற்றியும் செய்யப்போகும் நன்மைகளைப்பற்றியும் எடுத்துரைத்தார். முக்கியமாக இந்த விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்தியிருக்கும்பொழுது சர்க்கார் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டியதை சரிவர செய்யவில்லை என்று எண்ணப்பொறுத்தமட்டிலும் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக இன்றைய தினம் ஏழை மக்கள் இருக்கக்கூடியதும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுடைய பிரதேசங்களிலும் அவர்களுடைய நிலை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் யுத்தத்திற்கு முன்பு அவர்கள் எந்த நிலைமையில் பொருளாதாரத்தில் நசுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தார்களோ அதே நிலையில் இன்றுமிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுடைய உழைப்பைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு முதலாளிகளின் நிலை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் யுத்தத்திற்கு முன்பு இருந்ததைக்காட்டிலும் இன்று எவ்வளவோ ஆயிரம் மடங்கு பொருளாதாரத்தில் முன்னேற்ற மடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். யுத்தத்திற்கு முன்பு அதேகமாக தென்னாப்பிரிக்கையில் பெரிய பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளிலும், பஞ்சாலை தொழிற்சாலை முதலாளிகள் பெரும் பேர்களுக்கு ஏராளமான நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும்போலிருந்தது. ஆனால் யுத்தத்தின் காரணத்தால் அவர்கள் பல லட்சக்கணக்கானதும் பேர்களுக்கானதுமான ரூபாய்கள் அவர்கள் லாபம் சம்பாதித்து இன்றைக்கு ஒவ்வொரு முதலாளிகளும் 10, 15, 20 பங்களாகக்கூட டீட்டிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். கீழே வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இன்றைக்கு ஒன்றும் கிடைக்காது. எந்தத் தொழிலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் சரி, ஏழைகள் இன்னும் மாறுமில்லை. முதலாளிகள்தான். பணக்காரர்கள்தான். ஆகவே உயர்ந்துகொண்ட போகிறார்கள். ஏழைகளுக்கு யூப்பி வசதியோ வீட்டு வசதியோ இன்னும் கிடைக்காது என்பதை சர்க்கார் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில்

[Sri R. Kuppuswamy]

[22nd March 1949]

நன்றாக உணரவேண்டும். அதே பணக்காரர்களிடத்திலிருக்கும் பணத்தை எடுத்து ஏழை மக்களுக்கு எப்படி நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற திட்டம் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் ஒன்றுகூட கிடையாது. அதற்காக இப்பொழுது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயங்களில் நன்றாக கவனம் செலுத்திப்பார்க்க வேண்டும். பெரிய பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்கள் வாங்கக்கூடிய மாதாந்திர சம்பளங்களில் ஓரளவு ரூபாய்க்கு ஒரு அணுவோ, இரண்டணுவோ, அல்லது மாதம் இரண்டு ரூபாயோ, மூன்று ரூபாயோ பிடித்தம் செய்துவந்து அந்த வருஷத்தில் எவ்வளவு தொகை சேருகிறதோ அந்தத் தொகையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அங்கே வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்களை பங்குதாரர்களாக மாற்றவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் பத்து வருஷம், இருபது வருஷங்கள் அவர்களால் சேர்த்த பங்குகளை சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு போனால் கடைசியில் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு தொழிலாளர்கள் எஜமானர்களாக ஆவதற்கு முடியும். இந்த திட்டத்தை கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நன்றாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இவைகள் ஏற்படப்பிறகு கூட்டுறவு திட்டத்திலே தொழிற்சாலைகளை பங்குசேர்ந்த தொழிலாளிகளுடைய தொழிற்சாலைகளாக மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். இன்று முதலாளிகள் தொழிலாளிகளை நசுக்குவதுடன் அவர்களுக்கு வரும் லாபத்தில் இவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது கொடுப்பதுகூட இல்லை. அதனால் முதலாளிகள் சர்க்காரை விரட்டுவதற்குக்கூட துணிந்துவிட்டார்கள். சர்க்கார் முதலாளிகளை விரட்டுவதற்கு சக்தியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் இந்த நிலைமையில் முதலாளிகள் சர்க்காரைக் கண்டு பயப்படும்படியான சட்ட திட்டங்கள் கிடையாது. ஆனால் தொழிலாளர்களை நசுக்குவதற்கு சட்டதிட்டங்களிருக்கின்றன. தொழிலாளர்கள் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய சட்டதிட்டங்கள் இன்று நாட்டிலிருப்பதால் ஏழை மக்கள் எங்கு இருக்கிறார்களோ தொழிலாளர்கள் எங்கு வாசம் செய்கிறார்களோ அங்கே சேக்கிரத்தில் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சியாளர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு ஆசை வார்த்தைகளைக்காட்டி தங்களுடையகட்சியில் திருப்ப சகலவிதமான சூழ்ச்சிகளையும் திட்டத்தையும் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். தொழிலாளிகள் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியில் சேர்ந்துகொள்வதால் சர்க்கார் போலீஸ் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் தொழிலாளர்கள் இண்டிய கம்ப்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி பரவியபிறகு போலீஸ் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால்மட்டும் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியை ஒழித்துவிடமுடியாது. முதலாளிகளை சட்டதிட்டங்களினால் பணியவைத்தாலொழிய தொழிலாளர்களிடையே இருக்கும் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியை ஒழித்துவிட முடியாது, எந்த ஏழை மக்கள் மத்தியில் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியார் புகுந்து வேலை செய்கிறார்களோ அந்த மக்களுக்கு சட்ட பூர்வமாக நன்மைகள் செய்தாலன்றி ஒழித்துக்கூட முடியாது என்பதை காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் நன்றாக மனதில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமையில் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் அவசியமாக உடனடியாக சலுகைகள் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பது, பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைக் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பது ஆண்டித்திரிகள் வைப்பதுபோன்ற விஷயங்களில் முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுடைய நிலை பாதிக்காமலிருக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் திட்டங்களை வகுக்கப்படும் சட்டத்தை சேக்கிரத்தில் செய்யவேண்டும். பல தொழிற்சாலைகளிலிருந்து பல யோசனைகளைச் சொல்லியும் இதுவரைக்கும் எந்த விதமான ஒரு நல்ல நிலைமையும் இந்த தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படவில்லை. மத்ய சர்க்கார் ஏதோ நன்மைகளைச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நன்மைகள் வெகு சேக்கிரத்தில் வரும் என்று நம்பமுடியவில்லை. அதனால் உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது அங்கங்கே செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்காக பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கும் தொகை போதாது. அதிகம் தொகை அவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கி எவ்வளவு சேக்கிரம் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை பாதிக்காது திட்டங்களை கொண்டுவருகிறதோ அப்பொழுது தேசத்திலுள்ள தொழில்கள் விருத்தியடைந்து உற்பத்தி பெருகுவரும். உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நாம் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நலத்தை கவனிக்காமலிருந்தால் உற்பத்தியை எப்படி பெருக்க முடியும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்த நிலைமையில் நமது சர்க்கார்

[22nd March 1949]

[Sri R. Kuppuswamy]

நன்றாக கவனம் செலுத்தி தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களை அசட்டை செய்யாமலும் தொழிலாளர்களை அலட்சியம் செய்யாமலும் அவர்கள் நன்றாக முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு வேண்டியவைகளைப் பார்த்து செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அதே மாதிரி இப்பொழுது தொழில் சங்கங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அவைகளுக்கும் எந்த விதமான பாதுகாப்பும் கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது தொழில் சங்கங்களில் அரசியல் கட்சிகள் புகுந்துகொண்டு தங்களுடைய செல்வாக்கை பரப்பிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாக அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது திடீரென்று கிண்டியாது. இது விஷயங்களில் சர்க்கார் தலையிட்டு தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளித்து சேர்திருத்தம் செய்து கொள்கைகளை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும். சில அரசியல் கட்சிகள் இப்பொழுது முன்னேற்ற மடைந்து கொண்டே போகிறது. அப்படி போகாமல் சர்க்கார் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அநேக வசதி செய்து கொடுத்துவந்தால் தொழிலாளர்கள் சர்க்கார் மீது நம்பிக்கை வைத்து அரசியல் கட்சியில் சேராமல் சர்க்காருக்குப் பக்க பலமாக இருப்பார்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் நம்பிக்கை வைக்கவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரியான துறைகளில் சர்க்கார் பல திட்டங்களை தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இத்துடன் என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI K. RAGHAVAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand made by the Hon. Minister for Industries. While doing so, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to some of the urgent needs of Harijans in Malabar. There is an attempt in progress to evict the Harijan families from their houses. Many Harijan families have been already evicted. While this eviction is in progress, we have brought this matter to the notice of the concerned authorities, but they have not taken any action on this matter. Therefore, I request the Government to see that this eviction is stopped at once. It is not good for a Government especially for a democratic Government to have a number of homeless Harijan families in this Province.

“Sir, last year a meeting was held at Kozhikode under the presidency of the ex-Minister, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, then the Revenue Minister of this Province. To this meeting, all Members of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Malabar, representatives of Kisan organizations, representatives of jennmi organizations, members of the Bar Association and many others were invited. The object of the meeting was to consider suitable amendments to the Malabar Tenancy Act. At that meeting I brought this matter of eviction of Harijan families to the notice of the hon. Members assembled there and requested them to make necessary provision in the legislation that no Harijan family should be evicted under any circumstances.

“Sir, the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao had agreed that he would do the necessary things in this matter. I bring this to the notice of the Minister for Harijan Uplift, and I hope he will take notice of it and bring in necessary legislation and a period of ten years is allowed for the Harijans to come up. Sir, Government have many things in plan. I say, why not they have a similar plan for Harijan uplift. They should see that a large number of

[Sri K. Raghavan] [22nd March 1949]

Harijans is given University education and they are given high and responsible jobs in various departments of Government. This alone will go a long way to redress their grievances.

"Sir, Government should see that caste distinctions should cease to exist in our province within the next ten years. At present there is no indication that it will disappear in the near future. Because there are some fanatics in our province. Though they are small in number they take undue advantage of the situation and work havoc here. They take advantage of the laxity of interest of Government and of the people in general. Recently Harijans wanted to enter Sri Rama temple in Trikarpur; but the caste people prevented them. Though the Police and the Sub-Magistrate were on the spot then, they did not interfere but were simply looking on from a distance. Telegrams were sent to the concerned Minister and to the district authorities; but so far nothing has been done. I understand the Minister is awaiting an official report on the matter. Well, Sir, do you think the officials will give you a true and correct information? Never. There are instances when they said that Harijans, when they wanted to enter temples, they wanted to take with them their Muslim friends also. Such is the type of information given by officials! Sir, I wish to emphasize here, that unless fanatic people are dealt with severely, caste distinction will never be ended in this Province. They should impress on them that fanaticism has no place in this province, that we are in 1949, and that fanatics should realize that they are a dangerous enemy of democracy and freedom, and that the aim of this Government is to establish a good social order, where there will be no distinction between man and man, rich and poor and the like.

"Then, Sir, the Land Acquisition Act requires amendment to acquire lands for Harijans. For if Government want to acquire a certain land for a certain purpose for Harijans, it takes a lot of time, two long years. The thing has to go through so many formalities, such as IV (i) notification and V (i) notification, declaration of ward and so on. If Government want a piece of land, it should first enter that land at once and then do all the formalities. There is no harm in doing that way. After all Government are not acquiring all the land in the province. It is only here and there they acquire some land. So I request the Minister to speed up the land acquisition proceedings. There are plenty of acres available in Malabar, which come under the category of absentee landlordism. Why not acquire a few acres of such lands every year. We Harijans are prepared to meet half the cost, as per the Land Acquisition Act.

"Sir, once again I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the repeated request for opening a hostel at Palghat for Harijans. When the Minister visited Palghat many Harijans submitted memorandum and they stood near him with folded hands requesting the hostel may be opened at Government cost at

[22nd March 1949] [Sri K. Raghavan]

Palghat. The Commissioner of Labour finding an absolute necessity for this, submitted proposals for this three years back. It is the Minister who has stood in its way. It is all bad, and I request the Hon. Mr. Kurmayya to see that this is done.

"Lastly, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the work of the Labour Department in this Province. At present the teachers are not eligible for pension. I understand this question is under consideration of Government. I ask Government, 'what is there so much to consider in this matter?' Why not straightaway sanction it. After all you demand their service for certain purposes, and so it is your duty to help them with pension. As my time is up, with these words I resume my seat."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"கனம் பொருத்திய தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த பட்ஜெட் விஷயமாக என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்வதற்கு நான் இங்கே நிற்கிறேன். இன்றைய நிலைமையை உத்தேசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இன்று வரைக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய பிரச்சினையில் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தார் ஏதாவது நன்மைகளைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்களா என்பதைக் குறித்துப் பார்க்கிறபோது என்னிடம் போலுள்ளவன் ஏதோ சிறிதளவு நன்மை செய்திருக்கலாமே யல்லவது பெரிதளவில் நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவில்லை என்பதைச் சொல்லப் பிரியம் படுகிறேன். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் யுத்தத்திற்கு முன்பு இருந்த நிலைமையையும் இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையையும் எடுத்துப் பார்க்கிறபோது அவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களை முன்னேற்றுவதற்குப் போகவேண்டிய மனோபாவம் மகாத்மா காந்தியை பின்பற்றும் இங்குள்ள நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்கியமான கடமை. அந்த நிலைமையில் மகாத்மா காந்தி என்ன சொன்னார்கள் என்பதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இருப்பதற்கு வீரம், உடுத்துவதற்கு உடையும், உண்பதற்கு உணவும் அதிகமாக வேண்டும். அவைகள் அனைத்தையும் போதுமானபடி நம்முடைய மக்களுக்கு சரிவர பராமளிப்பது இன்று அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அதைத்தான் நானும் விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த முறையில் நிறைவேற்றி வைப்பதற்கு டீர்க்கத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அவர் இருக்கும் வரையில் நமக்கு புத்திமதிகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். சொன்னையைப் பொறுத்தளவில் மிகவும் முக்கியமாக கனம் மந்திரியவர்களும் மற்றவர்களும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். எந்த இடங்களிலாவது தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதை பரிசீலனை செய்து அவர்களால் சொல்லமுடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இன்று பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்திருக்கலாம். அந்த திட்டத்தின்படி ரூ. 15,000, ரூ. 10,000, ரூ. 7,000 மதிப்பு கொண்ட வீடுகள் கட்டப்படுகிறது. பணக் காரர்களாக இருந்தால் அவர்களே கட்டக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கும் பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் இருக்கும்பக்கம் வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுவதால் தொழிலாளர்கள் அந்த பெரிய வீடுகளில் போய் இருக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கஷ்டங்களை போக்கிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. அதற்காக பல இடங்களைப்பொறுக்கி எடுத்து உண்மையாக தொழிலாளிகள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் குறைந்த அளவில் வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமை.

"வைத்திய வசதி பல இடங்களில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பல இடங்களில் தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடங்களில் தொழிலாளர்கள் அடிப்பட்டால் உடனே அவர்கள் ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குத்தான் கொண்டுபோக வேண்டிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. அதற்காக அங்கே தொழிற்சாலைகளிலேயே முதல் நிலைமைச் செய்வதற்கு மருந்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் அது சரிவர இல்லை என்பதை முக்கியமாகத் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

[Sri M. Kanniyappan]

[22nd March 1949]

மும். Factoryகளில் நாம் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். தொழிலாளிகள் வேலை செய்யும் இடங்களில் அவர்கள் அடிபட்டு கை முதலிய அவயவங்களுக்கு அபாயம் ஏற்பட்டால் அங்கே யிருந்து அவர்களை வண்டியில் ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குக் கொண்டுபோகும் வரையில் அந்த அடிபட்ட தொழிலாளியின் நிலைமை எந்த முறையில் இருக்கும் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அதற்காகவே factoryகளில் நன்றாக வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய முறையில் டாக்டர்களை அமைத்து அங்கேயே ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது முதலாளிகள் அதிகம் பணம் சம்பாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சிலவில் பல இடங்களில் ஏன் வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுத்தும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை அமைத்துக்கொடுக்கவும் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை அவர்கள் உடனே ஒதுக்கி வைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி ஒதுக்கி வைப்பதற்கு ஏன் சட்டம் இயற்றக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆனால் அவ்விதம் செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தைரியம் ஏற்படவில்லை. அப்படி தைரியம் ஏற்படாததற்கு காரணம் இங்கே பலர் பணக்காரர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த பணக்காரர்களுக்கு ஒருவாறு அபாயம் வந்து விடுமோ என்று கருதுகிறார்கள். ஏழை அரசாங்கம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் பணக்காரர்களுக்கு அபிமானம் வைக்கும் முறையில் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

“இன்னொன்று தொழில் கோர்ட்டு என்று வைத்தார்கள். அந்தக் கோர்ட்டில் முதலாளிகளுக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டால் அதைத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதில் கேஸ்கள் நடைபெற்றன. அந்தக் கேஸ்களில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நன்மையே கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் சில கேஸ்களில் நன்மைகள் வந்தவுடன் பல முதலாளிகள் ஒன்றாக சேர்ந்து அந்தக் கேஸ்களை ஹைக்கோர்ட்டுக்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். ஹைக் கோர்ட்டில் இந்தக் கேஸ்களை நடத்தி கடைசியில் இந்த தொழில் கோர்ட்டுக்கு தலையிட அதிகாரம் கிடையாது என்று ஒரு தீர்ப்பு சொன்னார்கள். அந்த தீர்ப்பு வந்தவுடன் எவ்வளவோ தொழிலாளர்களை முதலாளிகள் பழிவாங்கி வந்தார்கள் என்பது கனம் மந்திரியவர்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். பிறகு தமிழ்நாட்டு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடாளுமன்றம், இன்னும் மத்ய அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளும் இன்னும் பல தலைவர்களும் முதலாளிகளை பேட்டி கண்டு பழிவாங்கக் கூடாது என்று சிபார்சு செய்தார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தினிடமும் அதைப்பற்றி சொன்னார்கள். பிறகு ஒருவாறு அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டங்களைக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம் என்று சொல்லி ஒரு நோட்டீசும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நான் பணிவுடன் ஒன்றை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நல்ல தருணத்தைக் கைவிடாமல் யார் என்ன சொன்ன போதிலும், Select Committeeக்குப் போகவேண்டும், அந்தக் கமிட்டிக்குப் போகவேண்டும், இந்தக் கமிட்டிக்குப் போகவேண்டும் என்று பல குழ்ச்சிகளை பணக்காரர்களும் வியாபாரிகளும், தொழில் ஸ்தாபனங்களை நடத்துகிறவர்களும் செய்தாலும் அவைகளுக்கு செவி சாய்க்காமல் உடனே தக்க சட்டத்தை இயற்ற வேண்டும். இதை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கனம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்கள் பகிரங்கமாக முடிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விஷயத்தில் சென்னை பூராவிலுமே எல்லா தொழில் சங்கங்களும் சேர்ந்து கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். ஏதோ இன்று சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து நிறைவேற்றப்போவதாகக் கூட நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் வேறு எந்த கமிட்டிக்கும் விடாமல் நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க வேண்டியதுதான் தர்மமாகும் என்றும் அதை உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டிய கட்டமையில் இருக்க வேண்டும். சில கட்டமைப்பைச் செய்வதில் இப்பொழுது தவறிவிட்டார்கள். சமீபத்தில் பஸ் strike நடந்ததைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். ஏதோ ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்வதற்காக போலீசை வைத்து பஸ்களை ஒட்டினார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் இன்னும் நீங்கவில்லை. தர்மமாக அரசாங்கம் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் தங்களுடைய வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு உடந்தையாக நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொன்னார்கள். இம்

[22nd March 1949] [Sri M. Kanniyappan]

மாகாணத்தில் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் என்ற பெயர்களே கொஞ்சம்கூட கிடையாது. அப்படி இருக்குமானால் அவர்கள் வேறு காரியங்களை சாதித்துக்கொள்வதற்காக இருக்கலாமே யொழிய வேறு விதமாக இருக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது அநேகம் கமிட்டிகளும், 120 சங்கங்களை கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டியருந்து கைப்பற்றி நல்ல முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன. அவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் ஆதரவு கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. தொழிலாளர்களிடம் உண்மையான கருத்துகளை எடுத்துக் சொல்லவேண்டும். எந்தக் கட்சியும் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எதிராக நிற்கமுடியாது. பொது மக்களையும் எதிர்த்து நிற்க முடியாது. அந்த நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுப்பது நம்முடைய கடமை. இவைகளை யெல்லாம் நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் சட்டங்களை இயற்றி தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னொரு வார்த்தையை மட்டும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். தொழிலாளர்கள் மாதம் ஒரு ரூபாய், ஒண்ணரை ரூபாய், இரண்டு ரூபாய் என்று கேஷமித்து வைத்து factory யிலும் நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டரை அல்லது நான்கரை என்று சேர்த்துக் கொடுத்து அந்தப் பணத்தை கேஷமித்து வைத்து அந்த தொழிலாளி வேலையைவிட்டு போகும்பொழுது அதிகமான பணத்தை அடையவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் சட்டமூலம் இயற்றவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது முதலாளிகள் முதல் பணம் போடுவது கிடையாது. தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சரிவர சௌகரியம் செய்யாமல் அவர்களை ஹிம்ஸை செய்து நடப்பதால் அவர்கள் பணத்தை சேகரித்துக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். ஆனால் தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலையை விட்டு போகும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு பணம் கிடையாது. இதை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய தொழிலாளிகள் வேலையை விட்டு போகும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு பணம் கிடைக்கும் படியாக சட்டம் இயற்ற வேண்டும். இந்த விஷயத்தையும் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்து கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI V. L. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries. I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank the Government on behalf of the Harijans for their several acts of assistance to the unfortunate Harijan community. I am particularly thankful to the Government for recruiting three Deputy Superintendents of Police from the Harijans during the year that ended.

“As the Hon. Speaker is aware, the Government constituted a committee in 1947 to draw up a scheme for the utilization of the sum of one crore of rupees set apart for Harijan welfare work and to draw up a five-year plan for Harijan uplift. This is a matter which has been agitating the minds of the Harijans and the others who were interested in ameliorating the condition of this unfortunate community. The Hon. Premier was pleased to receive, and give a patient hearing to, a deputation composed of some members of the Harijan Welfare Committee. Out of his generosity, he turned the corner-stone and decided to constitute a separate department for Harijan Welfare. This is a landmark in the history of Harijan uplift. As we see it to-day, one Hon. Minister moves the Demand while another Hon. Minister is saddled with the responsibility of administering the department. The House knows what such a dual control means. If we go through the Detailed Budget Estimates and the Budget Memorandum

4-15
p.m.

[Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay] [22nd March 1949]

what is meant for the Harijans, what is meant for the Converts, and what is meant for the Backward Communities. That is why I say that the constitution of a separate department for Harijan Welfare will be a landmark in the history of Harijan uplift.

"We have to take into account what is happening to-day and see whether after the attainment of Independence the Harijans have all the protection that they need from a Government of this sort. My hon. Friend who hails from Malabar just now described how the Harijans were being ill-treated there and how they were evicted without sufficient justification. The disabilities of the Harijans differ from place to place. Take the plantation labourers for instance. They are at the mercy of the vagaries of the monsoon and leeches in the field. What are their average earnings? Great pronouncements have been made both in the Parliament of India and of Madras that the Government are going to bring forward legislation under which these poor plantation labourers will get at least a square meal a day and a house to live in. Unfortunately, such a legislation has not seen the light of day. I am sure the Hon. Minister for Industries will not waste a single minute over this matter and see that something is done to relieve the suffering of the plantation labourers, especially the labourers living by the side of South Kanara whose sufferings have been brought to the notice of the Government and also referred to in the Report of the Harijan Welfare Committee. The Harijans living in the South are not at all protected. Recently I had been to Mathurai and other places. The produce of the Harijans, who cultivate the lands, has been taken away by other communities because the Harijans happen to be weak. I am afraid the society is not well-shaped in our country to give protection to the weaker. Mahatma Gandhi has been advocating all these days that the economic position of this community must be improved. Take for instance the question of lands given on lease or perpetual assignment. No definite policy in the matter has been put into effect. Lands have been leased out to the Harijans under the Grow More Food Campaign. They might have prepared or improved the land and cultivated it for a few years. All of a sudden they are asked to surrender the land. The poor people have no other lands. Several Members of the Harijan Community here have been pleading that the Government must assign some lands to the Harijans. Unless the Government assign at least two acres of land for each Harijan family in Ramnad, Mathurai and other places, it will be impossible for the Harijans there to get on in life. In the matter of habitation, though there is a provision of Rs. 86,000, unless the Government give adequate powers to the Director of the Harijan Welfare Department, nothing tangible will happen. Besides adequate powers, he must be given adequate staff in the districts so that any scheme adumbrated by him may be carried out immediately. I suggest that he must have an Overseer for every taluk and an Assistant Engineer for every district. Then only the condition of Harijans in the matter of habitation can be improved quickly."

[22nd March 1949] [Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

"There has been some agitation in regard to representation of Harijans in the services. During question time we hear from the Hon. Leader of the House about the unsuitability of Harijans. Formerly, the qualification for recruiting Harijans as Sub-Inspectors of Police was a pass in the S.S.L.C. Examination. The Government have now raised it to a pass in the Intermediate Examination conducted by the University. Just now the Government are giving some facilities and the Harijans are slowly coming up. How is it possible for the Harijans to come up to the Intermediate standard to get appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police? I think the raising of the qualification for Harijans is a wrong step. I hope that the Hon. Minister for Industries and the Hon. Minister for Rural Development will see to the restoration of the old qualification for recruiting Harijans to the cadre of Police Sub-Inspectors."

"I am glad that the Government are proposing to bring forward legislation to make the offences under the Temple Entry Act committed against the Harijans cognizable. This is a great improvement. When such an Act is passed, it will go a long way to save the Harijans from harassment."

Recently Dr. J. C. Kumarappa visited the South as the Chairman of the Agrarian Reforms Committee. Certain suggestions were made before that Committee. I do not know what the Government have done with the recommendations of that Committee. It is a matter of vital importance. There is harassment of Harijans in the agrarian troubles. It is high time that the Government study the report of that Committee thoroughly and take proper steps to improve the economic condition of the Harijans in times to come."

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, has spoken something about the educational qualifications of the backward communities and the necessity for assistance by the Government in the matter of education. Sir, I join with him in urging upon the Government that greater educational facilities should be given to these backward communities and Harijans. The Hon. Premier himself knows how certain vagaries are being played by the authorities in the matter of payment of grants and subsidies to educational institutions and I request him to take note of these things and see that they are set right. With these words, Sir, I support the Demand."

MR. A. SUBRAMANIAM:—கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக பல ஜில்லாக்களில் பல ஹாஸ்டல் கள் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் சில ஜில்லாக்களில் விரலிட்டு எண் ணப்பட்டதாகக் கூட ஹாஸ்டல்களைக் கட்டப்படவில்லை. அங்கெல்லாம் பெரு வாங்கியான ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை சரிவர கவனிக்கவில்லை என்பதை குறிப்பாக இந்த சமயத்தில் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். சேலம், தென் ஆற்காடு, வட ஆற்காடு, செங்கற்பட்டு, இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாக சலுகைகள் கட்டப்பட வேண்டுமென்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன். மேலும் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவதொரு சலுகையையும் இதுவரையில் செய்ய

[Sri A. Subramaniam] [22nd March 1949]

வில்லை. செய்யப்போவதுமில்லை செய்யப்போவதாக உத்தேசம் இருப்பதாகவும். தெரியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் சபையின் தலைவராக இருக்கக்கூடிய கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டியவர்கள் இப்பொழுது பிற்போக்கிலாதவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான சலுகைகளையும் அதிகமாக செய்ய முடியாது என்கின்ற தோரணையில் வகுப்புவாரி பிரதி நிதித்துவமுறையை மாற்ற முடியாது என்று சொல்லுவதைக் கேட்டால் எங்களுக்கு மிகவும் வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. இதை கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களேசார்பாக—இப்பொழுது கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள்கூட இங்கே வீற்றிருக்கிறார்—இவைகளை உடனடியாக கவனித்து பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்திற்கு பரிசாரம் தேடவேண்டுமா என்று கனம் பிரதம மந்திரியவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படியில்லாவிட்டால் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்ய முற்பட்டு விடுவார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கம் எந்த விதத்திலும் அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டவில்லை என்று எடுத்துக்காட்டி அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளை அடைவதற்கு என்னென்ன வழிகளில் தங்களுடைய சக்தியை அளிச்சை முறையில் காங்கிரஸ் திட்டப்படி செலுத்த முடியுமோ அவ்வளவனைத்தையும் செய்வார்கள் என்பதை நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எடுத்துக்காட்டி எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சென்ற வருஷத்தில் ஒரு லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்படும் இந்த வருஷத்தில் சட்ட சபையிலும் வெளியிலும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்ததால் இப்பொழுது ஐந்து லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாயை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மாகாண ஜனத்தொகையாகிய ஐந்து கோடி மக்களில் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த இரண்டரைக் கோடி மக்களுக்கு எவ்வித சிலவு செய்யமுடியும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒருக்கால் அவர்களுக்கு பொரி கடலை வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்காக இருந்தாலும்கூட இந்த ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் போதுமா என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஏதோ இந்த மாகாணத்தின் வருமானத்திலிருந்து பேர்பாதி தொகையை எடுத்து இந்த பேர்பாதி ஜனத்தொகைகொண்ட பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு செலவு செய்வதாய் இருந்தால் ஒருவாறு ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதாக இருக்கும் அல்லது அதற்காக குறைந்தது பத்துக்கோடி ரூபாயாவது ஒதுக்கிவைத்தால் நியாயம் இருக்கும் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஏதோ நன்மை செய்ய நாகுடி அர்த்தமாகும்.

“கல்வி விஷயத்திலாகிலும் அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றுபார்த்தால் அது குதிரைக்கொம்பாகத்தானிருக்கிறது என்பதை நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு கல்வி விஷயத்திலும் எந்தவிதமான சலுகையும் கிடையாது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளலும்புகிறேன். ஆரம்பக்கல்வியிலும்சரி உயர்தரக் கல்வியிலும்சரி தொழில் கல்வியிலும்சரி அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது வசதி அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் அது இல்லவே இல்லை என்றுதான் இஞ்சினீரிங் இயந்திர ஆராய்ச்சி முதலியவைகளை கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கும் இனத்தவர்களை அனுப்பிவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கேட்கிறேன். ஒன்றுமே கிடையாது. இந்த பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டுவதில் அரசாங்கம் பிற்போக்காகவே இருந்துவருகிறது. எட்டளவில் எழுதிவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் காயிதத்தில் சக்கரை என்று எழுதிவிட்டு அதை நக்கிவைத்துத் தித்திக்குமா என்பதைப் போலிருக்கிறது. அது ஒருக்காலும் தித்திக்காது. தித்திக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் சக்கரையைத்தான் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் பெயரளவில் சொல்லிவிடுவதுபோல் கல்வி விஷயத்திலும் வந்தால் எவ்வித பிரயோஜனமுமில்லை என்பதையும் சொல்லி நேற்றடியுமா என்பதையும் தெரிந்துக்கொள்ளும்படி தலைவர் அவர்கள்

[22nd March 1949] [Sri A. Subramaniam]

கள் சார்பாக கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக கனம் மந்திரியவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கும் மறுபடியும் கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே, வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு செல்வதற்கும் இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சலுகைகள் காட்டப்படவேண்டும். வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு scholarship கொடுத்து இந்த அரசாங்கம் அனுப்பினால் இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உண்மையாக சலுகைகள் காட்டப்படுவதாக பொது ஜனங்கள் கருதுவார்கள் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகையினால் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு தனி டிபார்ட்மென்டெட் ஏற்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கென்று ஒரு தனி இலாகாவை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலும் கேலமான நிலைமையிலும், மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையிலும், கல்வி, செல்வம் ஒழுக்கம் இவ்வகைகளிலெல்லாம் எவ்விதம் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் அறியவேண்டும். தேர்ச்சி உள்ளவர்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான உத்யோகங்களையும் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும். கல்வியிலும் எந்தவிதமான தொழில்களிலும் அவர்களுக்கு உத்யோகங்களைக் கொடுத்தப்படவேண்டும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்து பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு எல்லாவிதமான சலுகைகளையும் காட்டவேண்டுமென்றும் அப்படிக்காட்டி உடனடியாக வேண்டியதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களுடைய சார்பாக பிரதமர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இது முக்கியமான காரியம். இதை அவசியம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும், கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்கள், பல்லாண்டுகளாக இப்படியே இருந்துவருகிறார்கள். இதை யாரும் இதுவரையிலும் கவனிக்கவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் திட்டத்தில்கூட இந்த பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர்களுக்காக உழைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கின்றது. அவர்களுக்குவேண்டிய சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக உத்யோகங்கள் வழங்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றும் காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கின்றார்கள். வகுப்புவாரி பிரதி நிதித்துவத்தை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான சலுகைகள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சட்டசபையிலும் வெளியிலும் கிளர்ச்சி நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டுவருகிறது. பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள் பெருவாரியாக இருக்கும் இடங்களில் யார் உத்யோகங்களில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுள் ஒருவர்கூட கிடையாது. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் எவ்வளவோ பிற்போக்கு இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். தென் ஆற்காடு, வட ஆற்காடு, சேலம், செங்கற்பட்டு, திருச்சி முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களில் பெருந்தொகையினாராகப் பண்டாச்சிமார்களிருக்கின்றார்கள். இராமநாதபுரம், மதுரை, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாக்களில் கள்ளர், மாவர், அகமுடையர், முதலியவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பல இடங்களில் தேவாங்க செட்டிமார் களும் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அந்தமாதிரி இடங்களிலெல்லாம் அந்த பிற்போக்கைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு எல்லா உத்யோகங்களிலும் முதல் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு முதலில் உத்யோகங்களை வழங்கவேண்டும். ஆனால், merit என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நாங்கள் merit டுன் கொண்டுவருகிறோம். ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுங்கள். வேண்டுமென்றால் B.A., M.A., B.A., B.L., B.A., B.S.C., B.A., L.T. முதலிய படித்த பட்டதாரிகளைக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். B.A. படித்தவர்கள் இருக்கும் உத்தியோகங்களுக்கு M.A. படித்தவர்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து தருகிறோம். Merit அனுபாகம் இல்லை என்று இனிகதி காலம் கடத்தவேண்டாம். Merit உள்ள பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கே முதல் சலுகை காட்டப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் ஏழ்மையாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். வாஸ்தவம்தான், அவர்களுக்கு பொருளாதாரத்துரையில் சௌகரியம், செய்தாலும் சரி உத்யோகங்களைக் கொடுத்தாலும் சரி அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் பிள்ளைகளை படிக்கவைத்து கேதுமுக இருக்க முடியும். பிறகு மேல்படிப்பிற்கு அரசாங்கமும் அனுப்பிக்க முடியும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் பலமுறை இந்த சட்டசபையில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டுவந்தும் இன்னும் கவனித்ததாக தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் இனிமேல்

[Sri K. Shanmugham] [22nd March 1949]

చేయమన్నారానికి ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహములేదు. ఇప్పుడు నేను మనవి చేసిన విషయముగూరించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు అలాచించి, హరిజనులకు రాష్ట్రమండలకు దేవాలయ ప్రవేశార్హత కలగజేసి గాంధీమహాత్ముని ఆశ్రకు శాంతి, సంప్రప్తి కలగజేస్తారని అనిపిస్తున్నాను. Private దేవాలయాలు అనే కారణంతో ఎవ్వరూ హరిజనులకు ప్రవేశము లేకుండా చేయలేకట్లుగా చట్టాన్ని సవరించవలసింది ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words about the Kallar reclamation work in my district and how it is being carried on and how the Government have failed to implement the promises they have in this House. Sir, when the Criminal Tribes Act was repealed in this House, the Hon. Minister who piloted the Bill gave an assurance that he would continue the reclamation work for some more years and that he would entrust their activities to the various departments concerned. Now, Sir, the Kallar reclamation work is still entrusted to into the hands of the police and it is still under the control of the Police department. But the Hon. Minister promised that he would see that the Kallar reclamation work is taken away from the hands of police and handed over to the concerned departments. (Interruption.) I know, Sir, what the Hon. Minister would say in rising up to interrupt me. He would say that it is not with the police department, but that it has been handed over to the Labour Department. Of course the Government have handed it to the Labour department, and now the Commissioner of Labour is in charge of that department. But in actual practice it is still being attended to by the officers of the police department. Before this the Inspector-General of Police was in charge of that department and now the Labour Commissioner has taken charge of it. It is only the heads of departments who have changed, but the same police officers are there and the Kallars are suffering under the same old conditions and the same old police atmosphere. I submit, Sir, that the police atmosphere should be changed at once. The educational side of the Kallar reclamation work should be handed over to the Education Department, the co-operative activities to the Co-operative Department and all other activities, to the respective departments. Then only they will feel that they are part of the general public. This was the demand made at the time when that Bill was discussed in this House and the Government promised to concede our demands, but still they have not seen their way to give effect to their promises. At least now I request the Hon. Minister to see that he gives serious attention to this matter and see that our request is given effect to.

“Another suggestion that I wish to make is that a Committee should be appointed consisting of an officer belonging to the Kallar community to look after and watch the progress of the Kallar reclamation work. It is only such an officer who has suffered of his own community and attend to their reclamation with zeal and enthusiasm. I hope, Sir, that this suggestion of mine will also be considered by the Hon. Minister.

22nd March 1949] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

“Sir, several Harijan members have spoken before me on this Demand and it is only right that they speak on it, because it is only they who know and could speak about the hardships, the handicaps, and the difficulties that their community is undergoing. My hon. Friend Salem Subrahmanyam spoke about the difficulties of the backward communities. I understand that in other Provinces they have created a separate department for the uplift of backward communities. Take for instance, Orissa. There they have not only got a separate department for the backward communities, but they have also appointed a separate Minister to deal with that department. I do not want the Hon. Premier or the Cabinet to appoint a separate Minister for the backward communities. But I only want them to realize the importance of this problem and the sufferings they are undergoing and the deplorable conditions in which they are living. For the last three years we have been putting forth our demand in this House to allot some more money for the uplift of the backward communities. The Government said that they have allotted one lakh of rupees in the last year's budget and that in this year's budget they have allotted Rs. 5 lakhs for the backward communities. Are they really satisfied that that amount will be sufficient for the purpose? I ask, what is the total population of our communities and how much would this Rs. 5 lakhs go to help and uplift them? I do not know whether the Hon. Minister really means business, or whether he is indulging in cheap gibes or mockery. The Hon. Finance Minister says that he is giving scholarship to the students of the backward community. How many such students are there in the various schools and colleges in this Province? Last year the Government have been able to spend only a very small amount and about Rs. 25,000 have been allowed to lapse to the Government, although many students have applied for scholarships. The Hon. Minister says that from next year onwards he shall see that more scholarships are given to these students.”

[THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“Sir, we have had a conference of M.L.As. of the backward communities last year and we have decided that out of Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 75,000 should be reserved for scholarships to students studying in colleges and that Rs. 25,000 should be for students studying in high schools. The sum of Rs. 25,000 reserved for high school students has not been spent and we have decided to transfer this amount also for the scholarships of college students. So, it is only the decision of the conference, Sir, and not of any action by the Government.”]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“I do not know, Sir, even this sum of Rs. 5 lakhs that is allotted this year will be spent on the poor students of the backward communities. But, however, I am not satisfied with this allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs, Sir. It is not at all sufficient. Perhaps they may spend some amount towards scholarships of college students and school boys, but what about educational facilities to our children? We do not want that the Government should lift us up economically, because we are not worried about it. We will look after it ourselves. But

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [22nd March 1949]

we are educationally very backward. The Government are not giving sufficient educational facilities for our children. Now they are only giving us half-fee concessions. We want that full-fee concessions should be given to these students. If you take the population of Tamilnad, nearly 80 per cent of them belong to our community. I have challenged the Minister about the correctness of my figure, but he has not come forward to refute it, because he cannot. We want to insist upon our rights as a majority community. We want to enjoy the fullest rights that we are entitled to according to the population of our community. That is all our demand, Sir.

“Now, Sir, if you go into the districts, you will see what a lot of discontent is prevailing there. The leaders and members of the Communist party find that the backward communities are very handy to preach and propogate their doctrine. They say to our people, ‘You are the kisans, you are the people who till the soil; you are the zamin ryots and you are the people who should rule this Province. But you are poor, undernourished and illiterate and backward in every way and you are not looked after or taken care of by the present Congress Government. Your Government have simply passed the Zamindari Abolition Bill and sent it to the Central Government, and they have taken no more interest in you. That legislation will never come into operation. The Government simply showing lip-sympathies to you, but are not doing really anything for you. So join with us and fight against this Government.’ This is the way in which these Communist leaders are preaching to these kisans and are trying to get them into their clutches. A number of communists are already underground and they are working in the villages and misleading the villages and kisans and the members of the backward communities. If these poor people get into their clutches and become communists, I should say that it is only the Government who are responsible for it. If need be, we will even go to the Central Government and tell them how the Madras Government, by their own actions and by their own policies are driving poor and innocent people in the villages into the Communist fold.

“Sir, one word about Harijans of my village and I shall finish and that is about the grant of house-sites to them. In the Kakaneri chéri in my village, there are about 2,000 people and there are plenty of house-sites there. These people are suffering from want of house-sites to construct new houses. I gave a proposal, Sir, asking the Collector to allot some house-sites for 100 houses, say 1½ acres as we want to make a model chéri. The Collector is not taking any interest. I want to place these matters for the consideration of the Government, Sir.”

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMY NAYUDU.—“கனம் அக்மாசுஸ்திரிபதி அவர்களே, கனம் தொழில் மற்றும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் ஒளி ஜனங்களுக்காகவும் ரூ. 75,83,000யை மான்யமாகக் கொண்டுவிடுவதை மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்று சில விஷயங்களை தொழிலாளர்களுடைய சம்பந்தமாக பேச இங்குவந்து சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது முதலாளிகளுக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவுமுறையில் சிறைக்காக இருக்கவேண்டும்

[22nd March 1949] [Sri N. Govindaswami Nayudu]

மென்று சட்டங்களை இயற்றவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது எங்குபார்த்தாலும் சண்டையும் சச்சரவும் முதலாளிகளுக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் நடந்து கொண்டேவருகிறது. காரணம் போதிய சட்டதிட்டங்கள் இல்லாமலிருப்பதால்தான் அப்படி இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்திற்குள்ள ஜீவாதாரக் கூலியைக் கொடுக்கும்படியான திட்டம் ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. எங்குபார்த்தாலும் ஒரு கம்பெனி ஒருவித கூலியும் மற்றொரு கம்பெனி மற்றொருவித கூலியும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்படிக்கொடுப்பது சரியில்லை. இப்பொழுது கூலிகொடுப்பது என்பது பொருள்களின் அளவையோ மதிப்பையோ வைத்துக் கூலிகொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதமல்லாமல் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்திற்கு ஏற்றதும் ஜீவனத்திற்கு ஏற்றதுமான கூலிகொடுக்கும்படியாக நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால் சண்டை சச்சரவு இல்லாமல் நடந்து வருவார்கள். இப்பொழுது பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களும், தொழிலாளிகளும் நூற்றுக்கு 98 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரங்கள் இன்று சரியான வழியில் இல்லாமல் பிற்போக்கான வழியில் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது தொழிற்சாலைகளில் வேலைபார்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் தேக அசௌக்யம் அடைகிறார்கள். அதாவது அவர்களுக்கு occupation disease என்ற ஒரு வியாதி ஏற்படுகிறது. அவ்வித வியாதி தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்டால் முதலாளிகள் அவர்களை வேலைக்கு லாயக்கில்லை (unfit) என்று வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டவுடன் அவர்களுக்கு யாதொரு வசதியுமில்லை. அவர்கள் இதர வேலைகளையும் செய்வதற்கு லாயக்கற்றவர்களாகி விடுகின்றார்கள். மேல்நாடுகளில் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு முதலாளிகள் நஷ்ட ஈடாக compensation கொடுத்தும் leave வசதியும் கொடுத்து உதவுகிறார்கள். இந்நாட்டில் அவ்வித leave வசதியும் இல்லை. ஏற்கனவே அவர்களுக்கு சரியாக சம்பளம் கொடுக்காததால் பிற்பாடு அவர்களுக்கு சாப்பாட்டுவசதிகூட இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. தேக நோய்வாய்ப்படுவதால் இதர இடங்களில் அவர்களால் தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் வேலையும் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. இவைகளையெல்லாம் நீக்கும்பொருட்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டங்களை இயற்றினால் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது ஜனநாயக ஆட்சி நடந்து வருவதால் இவைகளையெல்லாம் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு செய்துகொடுப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இந்த ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியில் வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யாவிட்டால் இந்த ஜனநாயக ஆட்சி சீர்கெடும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள இஷ்டப்படுகிறேன்.

“இதைப்போலவே கல்வி திட்டத்திலும் வேண்டிய வசதி இல்லை. ஏன் என்று கேட்டால் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கும் உபாத்யாயர்களுக்கு என்ன சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு 12 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் அதில் நான்கு ரூபாய் எண்ணை வசதிக்கும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதனால் அங்கே இருக்கும் உபாத்யாயர்களுக்கு ஆர்வம் இல்லை. உபாத்யாயர்களுக்கு ரூ. 20 அல்லது ரூ. 25 இருந்தால்தான் நல்லமுறையில் அக்கரையுடன் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பார்கள். முதியோர் கல்வியை ஏற்படுத்துவது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. தொழிலாளர்கள் பகல் நேரங்களில் தொழிலுக்கு சென்றுவிடுவதால் அவர்களுக்கு பகல் நேரங்களில் கல்வியின் பொருட்டு காலத்தைக்கழிக்க முடிவதில்லை. அதனால் அவர்களுக்கு இரவு நேரங்களில் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் கட்டாயமாக, இரவு பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 7, 8 என்று சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் போதாது. உபாத்யாயர்கள் யாராக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு தங்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை பாதுகாக்கும்படியான சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்து கிராமங்களில் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் வேண்டிய வசதிசெய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்

[Sri N. Govindaswami Nayudu] [22nd March 1949]

என்கிறேன். இன்னும் பழைய காலத்தை அனுசரித்து திண்ணைப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களையும் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வித வசதிகளை கிராமங்களில் செய்து கொடுத்தால் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் நல்ல பயனை அடையலாம் என்பதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“இன்னும் வீடு வசதிகள் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நாம் மெத்தை போட்டுக்கொண்டு உட்கார்ந்திருக்கிறோம். இந்தக் கட்டிடங்களையெல்லாம் தொழிலாளர்கள்தான் கட்டினார்களேயொழிய வேறு ஒருவரும் கட்டவில்லை. நம்போன்ற பணக்காரர்கள் சாதாரணமாக செளகரியமாக வாழ்வதற்கு தான் அவர்கள் இவ்விதம் கட்டி வசதி செய்து வைத்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் கட்டிக்கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது வீட்டு வசதி இல்லை. இப்பொழுது வீடுகட்டும் திட்டம் இருந்தாலும்கூட ரூ. 5,000, 12,000 போட்டுக் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவைகள் எல்லாம் பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் குறைந்த சிலவில் அவர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுத்துவிட்டு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 2, 3 என்று வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இருபது வருஷமானவுடன் அவர்களுக்கு அந்த வீட்டை சொந்தமாக கொடுத்தவிடவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் செய்துவந்தால் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீட்டுவசதியும் ஏற்பட்டு இருபது வருஷத்தில் அவர்கள் ஒரு வீட்டின் சொந்தக்காரராகியும்விடுவார். ஆகையால் இந்த வசதியையும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது தொழிலாளர்களை பழிவாங்குவதாக இருக்கிறது. உலகத்தில் குற்றம் செய்யாதவர்கள் யாரும் இல்லை. கடவுள்கூட குற்றம் செய்கிறார். தொழிலாளர்கள் குற்றம் செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு 20, 30 வருஷம் service ஆனாலும்கூட அவர்களை பழிவாங்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்விதம் இருக்கும்பொழுது யார் போய் சிபார்சுசெய்தபோதிலும் மன்னிப்பு இருப்பதே இல்லை. என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் B. and C. Mills தொழிலாளர்கள் 20, 30 வருஷம் service ஆனவர்களின்மீது பழிவாங்கப்பட்டு எங்களிடம் வந்து முறையிட்டார்கள். உடனே நாங்கள் சென்று குற்றம் செய்தது வாஸ்தவம்தான். கடவுள்கூட குற்றம்தான் செய்கிறார். உலகத்தில் எல்லோரும்தான் குற்றம் செய்கிறார்கள் அதனால் பழிவாங்குவதுகூடாது என்று சொன்னோம். என்னசொல்லியும் அவர்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. லேபர் ஆபீசர் சொல்லியும் கேட்கவில்லை. 30 வருஷ சர்வீஸ் ஆனவர்களை இவ்விதம் செய்தால் அவருடைய கதி என்ன, அவருடைய குடும்பம் என்னசெய்யும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பழிவாங்குவதால் அவருடைய குடும்பத்தை நசுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதனால் ஒரு முக்கூட்டு விசாரணை நடத்தவேண்டும். அதாவது தொழிலாளர்களில் ஒருவரும், முதலாளிகளில் ஒருவரும், கவர்ன்மெண்டில் ஒருவருமாக, ஆக மூன்று பேர்களிருந்து விசாரணைசெய்தால் நியாயமாக இருக்கும். முதலாளிகளுடைய வார்த்தைகளைமட்டும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின்மீது பழிவாங்குவது என்பது இருக்க கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாய கமிட்டியை அமைத்து விவசாயிகளுடைய கூலியை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. கூலியை நிர்ணயம் செய்யாமல் உற்பத்தியை எப்படிப்பெருக்கமுடியும். நெல் விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்யாவிட்டால் உற்பத்தி பெருக்காது. ஆகையால் நெல் விலையை கட்டுப்படுத்தி கூலியை உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்தால்தான் உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கலாம் என்றும், ஜீவ லேபாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய கூலியைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய சொற்பொழிவை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have spoken on the cut motion touching the manner in which the Government have dealt with the question of the uplift of the Harijans and other poor classes of people and backward communities of the Hindu Non-Brahmans.

[22nd March 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

This demand refers also to the conditions of labour in the Province. It is true that the Government of India have passed legislation for ameliorating the conditions of labour in the country. We in this Province have also passed some legislation regulating the hours of work of people employed in the shops and other establishments and we have also passed the Non-Power Factories Act. As far as the effects of the Non-Power Factories Act is concerned, I wish to say a few words, with regard to the beedi industry in the Province. The labourers in the beedi industry in the Province are the worst treated. Their condition is hopelessly bad. Their hours of work and wages are not fixed and they have absolutely no security of tenure in their employment. Their services are dispensed with at will by the capitalist employer. It is because they are supposed to be unskilled labour and they are not working in any factory where machinery is used. Not only this. Even those who are working in factories where cigars are manufactured are very badly treated. I suggest that the Government should come forward with a legislation as soon as possible to regulate the wages of these workers and make their services secure and also to see that they get their holidays with wages. If any one to-day goes into a cigar or beedi factory he will find a very sorry specimen of humanity. They are underfed. They get disease and a large percentage of them are affected with tuberculosis and there is no place to which they could go for treatment. In the City of Madras, there is a tuberculosis hospital, but not even one labourer could find a bed there for treatment. As I have already referred to under the Medical Demand those beds are reserved for rich people and for patients who are the personal patients of the doctors. Not one beedi labourer was given a bed. That is how the poor are treated in the Province. I say, Sir, that we have to give a human touch to our Government. We have to care for the down-trodden mass of people, particularly the labouring classes.

“The other classes of labourers are able to look after themselves and they have their own well-organized labour unions which are doing their best to see that their standard of living is raised and their conditions of work are improved and also that their wages are increased. Here they are getting an uneconomic wage from all. I suggest to the Hon. the Minister to see that their position is improved. The situation is bad not only in the Madras City but also everywhere. Whenever the Government appoint tribunals they take a long time to come to a decision. When these tribunals begin to function, they care more for law and they stand on what is called the four corners of the law rather than understand the real situation. They must be given more powers to deal with the question. I think it will be much better if the Commissioner of Labour is empowered to decide questions himself rather than go to the tribunals, who take a very long time to decide. Of course when a question is referred to the tribunal, they take a very long time and they go into the question at great length. Their decision is not always in favour

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [22nd March 1949]

of the unfortunate labourers. Recently a particular dispute of the beedi workers was referred to the tribunal as to whether the chief manufacturer of beedi is really responsible for wages or the branch manager, who is really the person taking work from the labourers under instructions from the main employer. He is really an agent of the employer and he gives wages on his behalf. No decision has been arrived at so far by the tribunal, and I am sure when the question will once again be referred to them, they will give a decision which will be beneficial to the labourers. After all, in this industry the employer wants to take his hands off. He does not want to hold himself responsible. He wants to make money from the industry. He actually gives the work. But he gives the wages through the branch manager. These are some of the points which require to be reformed if the people engaged in this industry are to be benefited and uplifted from the very low economic and social condition in which they are placed.

“So far as the question of treatment of Harijans is concerned, this question was considered before whether the Government should deal only with the Hindu Harijans or depressed scheduled classes belonging to the Hindu community or deal with all those poor and down-trodden people belonging to all religions—be they Christians, Muslims, Brahman Hindus or Non-Brahman Hindus. The question should be considered whether all people, irrespective of their religion, should be equally treated along with Harijans, if their economic position is the same as that of Harijans. I do not mean to say that the money that is allotted to the Harijans should be taken away from them and should be given to members of other communities who are poor and down-trodden. It is not my intention that Government should do so. But at the same time it is the duty of the Government to see that wherever the poor people are, whoever they may be—Hindus, Muslims or Christians—they are given help. The Government should pay some attention to these people. If their children are in need of help, and if their ladies, who are labourers engaged in any factory, are in need of help, Government should help them. This is what I wanted to submit, and I am sure the Government will undertake this responsibility of evenly distributing their consideration among all the classes of people who are in the same economic condition as are our Harijan brothers.”

SRI M. P. PERIASWAMI.—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஹரிஜன மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் காலத்தில் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்தும் எந்த நல்ல முறையிலும் செலவு செய்யாமலும் எந்த வகையில் செலவு செய்யலாம் என்று ஒரு திட்டம் போடாமலும் ரொம்ப சிரமப்பட்டிருப்பதாக தெரிகிறது. அந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயை செலவு செய்ய முடியவில்லை யென்றால் இன்னும் அதிகம் பணங்களை அதாவது இரண்டு மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய்களை ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருந்தாலும் அவர்களும் அதை அப்படியே இன்னும் பத்து வருஷங்

[22nd March 1949] [Sri M. P. Periaswami]

கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டே இருக்கலாமேயொழிய நல்ல முறையில் செலவு செய்ய முடியாது என்பதாகவே நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயை ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று ஜனங்களுக்கு பறைசாற்றிவருகிறார்களே யொழிய இன்னும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்பதை நிச்சயமாக தெரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றேன். இந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் வைத்து இருக்கிறோம் என்று பெருமையாகவே தானிருக்கிறது, அது மிருக கண்காட்சி சாலையில் மிருகங்களை வைத்திருப்பது போல் தான் அந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயை மியூசியத்தில் வைத்திருப்பதாகவே இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயிலிருந்து இப்பொழுது கால் பங்கு ரூபாய் சிலவாகியிருக்கும் அந்தக் கால்பங்கும் எவ்விதம் சிலவு செய்யப்பட்டது என்பது தெரியவில்லை. இந்த வருஷத்தில் தனியாக ஒரு டிபார்ட்மென்டை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்றும் அதன்மூலம் சிலவு செய்யலாம் என்றும் ஒரு டிபார்ட்மென்டை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அதை எந்த முறையில் சிலவு செய்யப்போகிறார்கள் என்பது சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டும் திட்டம் என்று ஒன்றைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அந்த வீடு கட்டும் திட்டமும் இன்னும் சரிவர நடந்துவரவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு போதிய கல்வி முதலிய மற்ற முறைகளில் சிலவு செய்வதைக் காட்டிலும் முதலில் அவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டும் திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்து வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க முடியாவிட்டாலும் அந்தந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களுக்கு சுற்றிலுமுள்ள இடங்களை acquire செய்து அவைகளை வாங்கிக்கொடுத்து அவர்கள் கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் அதற்கு ஒரு மதிப்பு இருக்கும். ஒரு ஊரில் 50, 60 வீடுகள் கட்டுவதைக் காட்டிலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களுக்கு சுற்றுப்புறங்களிலுமுள்ள புஞ்சை நிலங்களை வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு உதவி செய்தால் ரொம்பவும் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். அவ்விதம் நிலங்களை acquire செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் அப்படி acquire செய்வதற்கு இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாகும் என்று கலெக்டர் சொல்லுகிறார். அவர்கள் மீது சொல்வது குற்றமும் இல்லை. சட்டம் அப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதால் அவர்களால் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்? ஆகையால் சட்டங்களை சரியான முறையில் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அதோடு கூட இப்பொழுது ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் சமூகத்தில் ஒருவருக் கொருவர் சமூகத்தின் பெயரால் சண்டைபோட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே மனிதவர்க்கத்தில் சேர்ந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் சரிசமமாக அங்கம் வகிக்க வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கும்பொழுது ஒரு மனிதவர்க்கத்தை மட்டும் தண்டிப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்லி அவர்கள் தொடக்கூடாது என்றும், கோலிலுக்குப்போக்கூடாது என்றும், காலில் செறுப்பு போடக்கூடாது என்றும், குடை பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்றும், சரியான சமமான நல்ல ஆழங்கான முறையில் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்றும் பல ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் அவர்களை ஹிம்ஸை செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இவைகளை யெல்லாம் அநேகம் M.L.A.-க்களும் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்களும் சொன்னார், இன்னும் பத்து வருஷங்களில், 1937-ம் வருஷத்தில் நம் சட்டசபை வந்த காலத் திருந்து—இந்த தீண்டாமை ஒழிந்து விடும் என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். பத்து வருஷங்களாக அதை நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் இன்று வரையில் ஏதாவது கொஞ்சம் முன்னேற்றமடைந்திருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால், அப்படி அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று பூராவும் சொல்ல முடியாது. எவ்வளவோ முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கிராமங்களில் அவ்வளவாக முன்னேற்றமடையவில்லை. கிராமங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களை ஹிம்ஸை செய்து கொண்டுதான் வருகிறார்கள். பட்டபகலில் கூட கட்டிவைத்து அடிக்கிறார்கள். ரத்தம் பிரியும்படியான கூட அடிக்கிறார்கள். கேப்தற்கு ஆட்கள் கிடையாது. அவ்விதம் யாராவது சொன்னால் பட்டபகலில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வீடுகளுக்கு நெருப்பு வைத்து கொளுத்துகிறார்கள். இந்த முறையில் கிராமங்களில் பாதுகாப்பு இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எப்படி முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்பதாகக்கேட்கிறேன். இதைத் தவிர்த்து M.L.A.-யும் நமது மந்திரி

[Sri M. P. Periaswami]

[22nd March 1949]

யவர்களும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். என்னை? பல இடத்திலிருந்தும் பல ஜில்லா
விலிருந்தும் எத்தனையோ மனு குறைகள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. ஹரிஜனங்களை
அடிக்கும் ஆட்கள் பணக்காரர்களால் தூண்டுவதால் அவர்கள் மேல்
போலீஸ் action எடுப்பது இல்லை. அவ்வாறு இல்லாமல் தப்புத் தவறாக
யாராகிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களின்மேல் ஏதாவது அடித்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று
போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு ரிபோர்ட்டு வந்துவிட்டால் அதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களின்
மேல் பெரிய action ஆக்கக்கொண்டுவந்து arrest பண்ணுகிறார்கள்.
பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ துன்பங்களையும் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள்.
ஆனால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் கொண்டுவரும் கேஸ்களுக்கு எவ்வித
action-ம் எடுப்பதில்லை. இவைகளைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவோ கலெக்டரிடமும்,
மந்திரிகளிடமும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். அப்படி சொல்லி அங்கே
போய் விசாரிக்கும்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்கள் சொல்வதை எடுத்துக்
கொள்வதில்லை, மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்களும் போலீஸ்காரர்களும் சொல்வ
தைத்தான் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். மந்திரிகளிடம் சென்
ஸல் ரிபோர்ட்டு கேட்டிருக்கிறோம் என்றும், ரிபோர்ட்டு வந்தவுடன்
இவர்களும் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்கள் சொல்வதைத்தான் கேட்கிறார்கள். இதைப்
பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்டால் கீழ் அதிகாரிகள் சொல்வதை வைத்துக்
கொண்டுதான் இவர்களும் பதில் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் பொ
றுப்பு இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. பதில் சொல்வதையெல்லாம் பார்த்தால் வெட்க
கரமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் கிராமங்களுக்குப் போய் விசாரிக்கவேண்
டும். அந்தந்த இடங்களில் உண்மையான கமிட்டிகளைப்போட்டு விசாரிக்க
வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது விசாரிப்பதுபோல் விசாரித்து வந்தால் பிரயோ
ஜனமில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு செய்வதெல்லாம் நன்மையாகவே இல்லை.

“அதோடு ஆத்தூர், செந்திராப்பட்டி, மண்மேடு கிராமத்தில் உழத்தகுதி
யில்லாத நூற்றுக் கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை எடுத்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு
கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கூட கொடுக்கப் போவதாக சொல்லிக்கொ
ண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிணறுகள் தான் அவசியம்.
அவர்களுக்கு குடிக்க தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நாமக்கல்,
ராசபுரம் தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிணறு கிடையாது. காவேரி ஆற்
றிலிருந்து லாரி மூலமாகக் கொண்டுவந்து பணக்காரர்கள் வாங்கிக்கொண்
டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாமக்கல்லில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் சொல்ல முடி
யாது. சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சொந்த கிணறு இல்லாமல்
கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்
கென்று 5,000, 6,000 ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பத்து
வருஷமாகஅந்த நாமக்கல் பள்ளத்தெருவில் ஒரு கிணறு இருக்கிறது. அந்
தக் கிணரை கனம் நாச்சியப்ப கவுண்டர், ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவராக இருந்த
பொழுது கூட்டிக் காண்பித்து இதுவரையில் அதைகவனிக்கவே இல்லை.
அந்த கிணற்றிற்கு கைபிடிசுவர் கிடையாது. அதை இன்னும்
கட்டவில்லை ஹாஸ்டல்ஸில் படிக்கும் ஹரிஜன பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஒரு
வருஷமாக ஹாஸ்டல் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியும் இன்னும் ஏற்படுத்த
வில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இல்லாததால் ரொம்பவும்
கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது.

“அடுத்தப்படியாக கல்விக்காக எவ்வளவோ பணம் செலவழிக்கிறா
ர்கள். Scholarship-க்களை பள்ளிக்குட ஆரம்பத்திலேயே ஹரிஜனப்பிள்ளை
களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் வசதி ஏற்படும். வேபர்
டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டுகளில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேலைகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.
எங்கெல்லாம் மில்கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களை
வேலை செய்யச் சொல்லவேண்டும். Sugar factory முதலிய இடங்
களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களை வேலையில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். Civil Disa
bilities Act பிரகாரம் தோட்டக்குறிச்சியில் எவ்வளவோ கேஸ்கள் கொண்டு
போயும் அவைகளையெல்லாம் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகள் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள்.
மையினால் அந்த கேஸ்களை மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகள் தள்ளப்படி செய்துவிடு
கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வக்கீல்களைமென்று கேட்டதற்கு கொடுக்க
முடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் கேஸ்களை போலீஸில்

[22nd March 1949] [Sri M. P. Periaswami]

கொண்டுபோனாலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கேஸ்களை நடத்த வக்கீல்
களை வைத்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டின் கவனத்திற்குக்
கொண்டுவந்து என்னுடைய சிற்றூரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hari
jan question, though partly a communal one, is essentially an
economic question. If one part of the body is disabled, weak, and
is not functioning properly, then it is the duty of the rest of the
body to give the proper medicine, bring the proper doctor, give
the proper prescription and make it very strong. So, as soon as
the Congress passed the resolution on Swaraj in 1906, they thought
that the uplift of the Harijans and the removal of untouchability
should be a national programme, and it must be tackled properly,
and must be solved successfully as otherwise, they would not get
Swaraj nor could they retain it even if they got it. So, in that
aspect the Harijan question has to be viewed. Gradually it became
very strong. Public conscience has been roused. Thanks to the
great leadership of our beloved Bapu this became part of our poli
tical question and a national issue of the Congress organization.
Therefore even though the Great Ramanuja failed in those days,
Bapu succeeded, because it is part of the national question. Of
course we must congratulate ourselves that we have passed the
Temple Entry Bill and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Bill.
From the point of view of law, we have done everything. But in
actual practice, they are not properly enforced.

“I request the Government to take more effective steps for 5-30
the enforcement of these provisions. I have seen in certain places p.m.
caste Hindus, only out of their ignorance, throwing cowdung, etc.,
into the wells and preventing the Harijans. Harijans are an
important section; they are some thing like our own feet. If the feet
are weak, what is the use of having a body; it will affect the whole
body.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“It is very
miserable that an elder Member of our House has remarked that
the Harijans form the feet of the Hindus . . . (Sri S. Nagappa;
‘They form the head of the Hindus’) . . . Why should they
not be called ‘the head and heart of the Hindus’?”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Yes, Sir. I shall change my
wording. They are a part of the body. Let them be the head, I
shall be glad. But they are now the labouring classes, working
like the feet of the Hindus and less thinking. They must become
the thinking leaders and leading leaders of not only the Hindus but
of the whole of India. I do not bother about the Muslims, Chris
tians or anybody.

“Then, Sir, we are talking too much about communal repre
sentation and share in the loaves and fishes of office, etc. I think
we must all pay our attention to the labour problems. There lies
the weakest spot. It is not really a question of the Harijans alone
but of all the poor people, to whatever community they may

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao] [22nd March 1949]

belong. Of course, Harijans are mostly labourers; they have not lands; they have no other avocations; they have no industries. Therefore, they are generally labourers and mostly agricultural labourers. So, we should divert our attention from these communal bickerings and attacks and questions relating to these are pouring in daily to our great disgust. Let us turn our attention to the uplift of the have-nots, of those unemployed people, of the general masses. Labour problem is a very important problem; that is the weakest spot. We must all take up the labour problem. It is not a question of any one community, but of everybody. With regard to this, I want to make one or two suggestions.

"When we were discussing the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act in the days of Rajaji, when he was the Prime Minister, of course we intentionally omitted 'to give any relief to the labourers' from that Act. We thought that we would be able to introduce a Bill in a more comprehensive way. The idea in those days and in the present days has been not to wipe off only partly the debts of the labourers. A legislation has to be undertaken to wipe off all the debts owed by the labourers. Agricultural labourers are being kept as serfs under the ryots and this plight is continuing from year to year. These men cannot escape from serving. Therefore, I request the Government to introduce a legislation called the Labour Relief Act or the Debt Relief Act, wiping off all the debts of the labourers.

"Then, Sir, agricultural labour is predominant in Andhra for Andhra is an agricultural area, as you, Mr. Speaker, know, and we have not got many factories. So, our predominant occupation is agricultural labour. All of us must work for the uplift of the agricultural labourer. Some suitable legislation has to be introduced to fix their wages in an equitable way. I would suggest that hereafter, with the fluctuating prices, there is no use of fixing money wages, particularly with regard to the agricultural labour. I want to say that a portion of the produce should be given as wages for their labour. Then, this fluctuation of prices would not affect them.

"Even with regard to industrial labour, the time has come when labour should be given a part of the profits, in addition to the wages. Of course, the capitalist will receive the interest on his capital; for the land and machinery, he will receive the rent. These are the four important parts in the capitalist economy. At present, labour receives the wages and the enterprising man gets some profits. In the profits that are the resultant of the activities of the economic enterprise, labour should have a definite share; they must be equal partners with the capitalists. I draw the attention of the Government to these things. With these few words, I support the Demand."

[*SRI M. MARIMUTHU :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஜமீன், இனாம், சோத்திரியம், சத்திரவாரி கோவில் மானியம் முதலிய இடங்களில் பரம்பரையாக வசித்துவரும் ஹரிஜனங்களை

[22nd March 1949] [Sri M. Marimuthu]

களுக்கு குடியிருந்து வரும் மனையைக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் சுதந்திரத் தோடிருந்துவர ஏற்பாடுசெய்யவும் அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களில் பாடசாலை, குடிநீர்க்கிணறு, நடப்பாதை, மயானம், தர்காஸ்துகள் முதலிய செளகரியங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு செய்து தரவும் சர்க்காரை வேண்டிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேற்படியார்களின் கஷ்டம் முதலியவைகளைக்கண்டு மனுமூலமாக மேல் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பினால் மனுவுடன் உடனடியாக பார்த்து ஹரிஜனங்களின் தெருவிலே வந்து விசாரிக்கவேண்டுமென யொழிய ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களின் வீடு முதலிய இடங்களில் தங்கியிருந்து விசாரிப்பதை அறவே ஒழிக்க யான் பணிவுடன் வேண்டுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களின் மேற்கண்ட கஷ்டங்களை மேலதிகாரிகளுக்கு எழுதினால் வருஷக் கணக்கில் பதிலில்லாமலிருந்தால் எவ்வாறு மேற்படி ஜனங்கள் முன் நேற்றறமடையும் என்பதை சிந்திக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் உணவு தானியமும் தோட்டக்காய்களையும் உற்பத்திசெய் போர் அநேகமாய் பாட்டாளி மக்களாகிய ஹரிஜனங்கள் தான் என் பதை நான் சொல்லாமலே தங்களுக்குத் தெரியவரும். இவ்வேலைகளைச் செய்து வருபவர்களுக்கு குடியிருக்க இடவசதியும் குடி தண்ணீரும் வேவியின் கால் அளவு நிர்ணயமும் கூலி நிர்ணயமும் செய்து தருவதில் உரிக்கார் உடனடியாக முயற்சிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சர்க்கார் உத்தியோக போஸ்டாபீஸ், ரிஜிஸ்தார் ஆபீஸ், விவசாய ஆபீஸ் முதலிய ஸ்தாபனங்களில் வேலை பார்த்து வரும் ஹரிஜன் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு குடியிருக்க கிராமங்களில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு இப்படிஜெட்டில் யான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடு ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் ஜமீன் area விலும் இலம் விலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பர்த்தர் பாதயதை இருக்கும்பொழுதும் அவர்கள் பரம்பரையாக ஆண்டு அனுபவித்துவரும் பொழுதும் இந்த மிராசுதார்கள் அவர்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று ஹிம்சைசெய்து வருவதாக இருக்கிறது. பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலுகாவைச் சேர்ந்த மதுக்கூர் ஜமீந்தார் அவர்கள் வாடியக்காடு கிராமத்தில் குடியிருந்துவரும் ஹரிஜன வீட்டார்கள் 34-ம், அம்பலகாடி ஜாதிவீட்டார்கள் 11-ம், கள்ளர்வீட்டார் 1-ம் ஆக இவர்களை ஹிம்சித்து வருகிறார். இது தவிர ஷையார்களால், வைக்கப்பட்ட பனை, தென்னை, பலா, மா முதலிய பல விருகங்களின் பலன்களை அனுபவிக்கக்கூடாதென்றும் ஷையார்களால் சாளுபடி, செய்யப்பட்ட சர்க்கரை வள்ளி கிழங்கை வெட்டியெடுத்து அள்ளிக் கொண்டும் போய்விட்டார்கள்."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR :—"The hon. Member is repeating the names of gentlemen who have assaulted Harijans. Let not their names be mentioned on the floor of the House."

SRI M. MARIMUTHU :—"இன்றும் அவர்களுக்கு கூலி முதலியவை களைக்கொடுக்காமலிருந்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்தமாதிரி தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் எந்த கிராமத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அங்கிருக்கும் கஷ்ட நிலைமையை சொல்லவே முடியாது. ஆகையால் அங்கே இருக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

"இன்றும் அவர்களுக்கு கல்வி விஷயத்தில் அதிகம் சிலவு செய்ய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த மிராசுதார்கள் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய கல்விக்கு வசதி இல்லை. அரந்தாங்கியில் ஒரு லோடிர் பாடசாலை கூட கிடையாது. லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அங்கே பாடசாலைகள் வைத்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் வைத்துக் கொடுத்து அவர்களுடைய அறிவை வளர்க்கவேண்டும். மிராசுதார்களுக் கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் தகராறுகள் வந்து அதை விசாரிக்கும்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நியாயம் கிடைப்பதே இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு கட்டாயப் படிப்பு அமைத்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை அவர்

[Sri M. Marimuthu]

[22nd March 1949]

களுக்கு உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று யான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் நடப்பதால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய செளகரியங்களைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மகாத்மா காந்தியினுடைய கொள்கைகளை அடிப்படையாக கொண்டு ஹரிஜனங்கள் நல்ல முறையில் பலனடையும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். ஏழை அழுத கண்ணீர் கூரிய வாளை ஒக்கும் என்பதுபோல் அவர்களுக்கு தொந்திரவுகள் செய்யாமல் அவர்களுக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டியதை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று யான் சர்க்காரை வேண்டுகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister. In doing so, I have to thank the Government for having come forward with two pieces of legislation in respect of the Harijans, they are: one, the Temple Entry Act and the other the Social Disabilities Act. But, I think, I have to withdraw almost all my thanks, for they have not implemented them. So, Sir, I hope the Government will take courage in their hands and see that these acts are properly implemented. No doubt, they have recently issued a Press Communiqué to the effect that the 30th of each month should be observed as the ‘ Harijan Day ’. But, I hope that day will not be merely a day of fast. The officers of the districts must be asked to go and see that every well in the village is thrown open to the Harijans. Not only that, the Revenue Inspectors of the areas concerned should be asked to see that even after the officers go away from the village, arrangements should be made to see that the non-Harijans do not assault or threaten the Harijans until such time as they are able to assert their rights.

“ Now, Sir, my hon. Friends have been complaining about the elevation of the Harijans. I say mere political elevation alone will not do, but you require an all-round development if you really want to elevate the Harijans. In this connection, I think, the most important thing to be done is to give a proper share to the Harijans in the administration of the province, because that alone will solve the whole problem and no amount of lip sympathy will do. As a matter of fact, we form one-fifth of the population of the country and so, let one-fifth of the Cabinet be reserved for Harijan members, because it is the power that wields everything. Otherwise, what is the use of merely saying, we are going to uplift the Harijans, we have done this and that. This is not what Mahatmaji said. Mahatmaji said, that the first President of the Indian Union should be a Harijan and not only a Harijan, he went the length of saying that the first President of India should be a Harijan woman, because men take advantage over women, and that is what is implied in what Mahatmaji said. So, Sir, when Mahatmaji himself expressed that a Harijan woman should be the first President of India, why not give at least the share in the administration of the country which is due to the Harijan. I am not asking for anything more than that.

22nd March 1949]

[Sri S. Nagappa]

“ Now, as regards the Service Commission, I have been requesting the Hon. Leader of the House day in and day out for giving representation to the Harijan community on the Commission, but being a clever and tactful Gentleman, he often evades the issue. He has found out a stock excuse, namely, suitability. I do agree with him, but we cannot understand what he means by that. What is suitable to him may not be suitable to me. What is suitable to me may not be suitable to him. He cannot judge whether a man possesses merit or not from his point of view, since views differ and so nobody can judge properly the suitability of a particular candidate. So, Sir, if you cannot appoint at least one Member to the Commission, as he said already, the people who have already been appointed, will continue for another four or five years and there will be practically no chance for a Harijan till that time. So, Sir, I would suggest that you can give even now at least two seats one to Harijan and another for the Backward communities, by making it a rule that the first, third and fifth vacancies should be given to these communities, so that the majority of the population of the province shall have a share even in the selection of candidates for the key posts in the province.

“ As regards hostels, Sir, my hon. Friend has come forward by saying that he could not provide us with buildings. Of course, Sir, the Government have been kind enough to provide boarding grants, but where do you want us to live? Do you want the Harijan boys to live under the shades of trees or on the verandas of other people's houses. So, Sir, you must provide the schools with hostel buildings also. We have been hearing every day, merit, merit. I should say, we have as much merit as any other non-Harijan. If you really want merit in the case of the Harijan, you must give him all opportunities first and then ask for merit. But, you do not give him sufficient opportunities. If you cannot do that, I would suggest that you reduce yourself to the level of the Harijan and then compete and see whether you have merit.

“ As regards law graduates, I am thankful to the Government because no other Government has been kind enough to give scholarships to Harijan boys in this respect. But, Sir, when you give it there must be some grace in doing so. Do you think that a scholarship of Rs. 25 for a law graduate in the Madras City is enough? Come along, let us see whether anybody can live on that pittance of Rs. 25 per month. That is why I have been requesting the Government to increase the amount of scholarship from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 at least.”

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ I may inform the hon. Member that the Commissioner of Labour has been empowered to increase the boarding grant wherever he considers it necessary just sufficient in each case.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ I hope the Hon. Minister will come forward with the actual figures and see that the students are not

[Sri S. Nagappa] [22nd March 1949]

put to trouble on this account. I would even suggest, that you need not give this boarding grant by way of cash, but they may be admitted in common hostels where there will be boys of other communities also."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I am afraid it will not be possible for them to get on in such common hostels."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Whatever it may be, Sir, you must see that it is implemented."

"Now, Sir, in regard to Rural Development, I am glad that the Government have come forward with schemes for Rural Development and Firka Development. But, I want to know, what is it you are going to develop? If you are really interested in the labourer, you must see that in each firka you organize labour multi-purpose co-operative societies, because these multi-purpose co-operative societies have these objects in view, that is, dealing in controlled commodities, cultivating waste lands on a co-operative basis and credit facilities and to take contracts. So, Sir, co-operation is the only means by which you can elevate the economic position of the Harijans and other labourers. Therefore, co-operation is required more in the case of the Harijans than any other community, because an ordinary citizen belonging to other communities can float any number of Limited Companies and start industries and exploit labour. Now, Sir, 70 or 80 per cent of the population are labourers and most of them happen to be Harijans. So, Sir, if you are really interested in the labour population of the country, you must have labour co-operative societies for each firka and see that these societies are formed on the multi-purpose basis. I know there are difficulties in the way, but you must come forward boldly and see that the labourer is benefited economically."

"Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister has not given an account of the amount set apart for Harijan uplift about three years ago. It looks as if Harijans can be purchased with this one crore that they have set apart for all time to come. I should think that they must set apart one crore every year and if the amount you set apart in a particular year is not spent during that year, it should not be allowed to lapse. On the other hand, that amount should be included in the next year's allotment? So that more money can be spent for the purpose. Even this year you have set apart only one crore. I am tired of asking the Government about what has happened to the one crore that has been set apart for Harijan uplift. I think, the Hon. Minister is having it in his coat pocket. Yesterday I saw in the papers that six lakhs have been taken from the Harijan Fund and diverted to the Rural Development and Firka Development Funds."

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I have also seen that in the papers. That is not correct. It must be from the Rural Reconstruction Fund to be spent for the purposes of the Harijans in the firkas."

[22nd March 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I do not know how it entered into the Budget estimates. Now, I understand a Committee has been appointed and that Committee formulated a certain scheme, but that scheme has not yet been implemented. Now, from that Committee, a Sub-Committee has been appointed and from that Sub-Committee it has come to the appointment of a Director. I do not know, Sir, how long this Committee is going to sit and come to conclusions."

"Coming to the question of labour, I would like to say that I am not against capitalism as such and I do not want to deprive the capitalist of anything which is his due. Let him come forward and invest several lakhs or even crores on industries. As a matter of fact, Sir, I have worked out the figures. If a capitalist invests, say 40 lakhs and 4 thousands of labourers are working in factory, if you go on deducting at the rate of one-anna per day per rupee from what he earns, they will be able to repay the cost, of the installation of the plant and the factory within a period of 25 years. You may even have a scheme by which, instead of one-anna, it may be increased even to two-annas, if necessary. But, how long are you going to have this profit-sharing business? It is only an eye-wash. If you are really interested in the labourer, he should not merely be ruled by the industrialist but he must be made the ruler of the factory. I would suggest to the Government to see that more factories are started, so that you can employ more labour, you can solve the labour problem, you can also produce more, but you should see that the whole scheme is put on a proper basis."

"I have already referred, Sir, to the Harijan hostels. There is also another aspect of the question which I want to put before the Government. Sir, the Government have been good enough to admit Harijan boys alone into hostels. They should not be so narrow-minded. Why do not you extend the same facilities to some of the poor Backward communities also? As a matter of fact, I am prepared to admit at least 20 boys of other communities into Harijan Hostels by cutting down the same number of Harijan boys, see one admit in common general hostels and the cost met by the Government so that in course of time this caste system may be wiped out. I suggest this, because it will give an opportunity to all Harijan children to come closer together and mix up with the children of other communities, so that they can understand each other for the betterment of the whole community. Sir, this is an important item which I would like the Government to think over and come forward with a suitable scheme so that the Harijans may be allowed in every hostel, that is, in common hostels where the students of other communities are living, whether they come from the rich or poor—if necessary by withdrawing about 20 boys from the Harijan hostels and putting them in common hostels so that they may all live and take their food together and come into contact with other boys. In that way it will be

[Sri S. Nagappa]

[22nd March 1949]

possible to abolish the caste system. The same thing may be done in respect of the Backward communities also. If you do that, I am sure the caste system will be abolished in the shortest possible time.

"Now, Sir, as regards debt redemption in the case of agricultural labourers, my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, has dealt with the question. Sir, in the year 1937 when the Debt Relief Act was on the anvil, I gave notice that agricultural labour also should be included for the benefits under this Act, but the then Prime Minister, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar said, what is the good? Even if you reduce Rs. 10 to Rs. 4, will he be in a position to pay it? So, he said, what is the good of including the agricultural labourer? It is no doubt a fact? Then I gave notice of the Agricultural Debt Redemption Bill. But, unfortunately, that Government did not continue and so the Bill could not be pursued. The other day, when I put an interpellation, the Hon. Minister for Labour said that the matter has been referred to the Central Government. I should think that the Central Government is concerned only with the Wages Board and not with regard to the debts. So, Sir, I request him to see that in the case of labourers their debts are redeemed. If you can do it, Sir, you will be really doing a service to the Harijans, because most of the labourers in the country belong to this community. Moreover, Sir, in this connexion, I would request the Government and the Hon. Premier to see that the portfolio of Harijan Uplift is not placed in the hands of the Harijan Minister, because whenever anything is asked, they easily say, oh! you have got a Harijan Minister of your own and so on. It is only an eye-wash, Sir.

"Sir, there is no use in saying that you have entrusted the Harijan work in the hands of a Harijan Minister and that you are not responsible for his portfolio. But, I ask, have you given him the necessary finances to carry out his work. You have not given him enough money. It is all mockery. You are not allowing him to share the power which you exercise. If you want to do justice, you had better do full justice. Otherwise, say that you are not prepared to do justice but you are there only to do injustice. Be frank in all these matters. Is it not your duty to help these poor Harijans? Before I conclude, I request the Government to consider all my suggestions and do the right thing."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant."

The House then adjourned.

22nd March 1949]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 976 asked by Sri B. S. Murthi at the meeting of Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd March 1949, page 112 supra.]

Recommendations of the Committee constituted to enquire into the lack of educational facilities for Telugu children in schools in the City of Madras.

The Committee recommend—

1. That the bi-lingual classes be abolished.

Now that the mother-tongue has been given the predominant place in education by the local Government and the Government of India, it is essential that bi-lingual classes should not continue any further. All such classes should be divided off into Tamil and Telugu sections and whatever be the strength of such Telugu sections when formed, they should be kept on for three years to come, both in aided and Government institutions so that people may have sufficient time to make adjustments in the meantime.

2. (a) That the following steps be taken to better the facilities for Telugu children:—

That with a view to better the elementary educational facilities for Telugu children, it be generally ruled that every elementary school or primary section attached to a high school run either by Government or by Corporation shall open parallel sections for Telugu children except in areas where the Telugus are sparsely populated. We consider that an area for this purpose is "Sparsely populated" if the Telugu population within the area is around 10 per cent. In such areas the Corporation and Education department may decide in what schools Telugu classes shall be concentrated. We recommend that every year due publicity should be given to the location of schools where Telugu sections have been provided.

(b) That parallel Telugu sections be opened in all classes and forms in the Model High School attached to Teachers' College, Saidapet, and that Wesley High School, Royapetta, be induced to open parallel Telugu sections as an experimental measure for three years.

In regard to secondary schools for boys we find that certain areas of the City are fairly well served with schools that have Telugu sections or have begun to open Telugu sections. A few areas are not served. They are Saidapet and Royapetta. In Saidapet, though there is a high school attached to the Teachers' College, it is disappointing to find that that school has no Telugu medium classes. It is up to Government to begin immediately Telugu medium irrespective of cost and attendance for the time being. The Saidapet school is likely to serve all the Telugu children scattered over the southern suburbs of the City of Madras.

[22nd March 1949]

(c) That two high schools for girls be opened with provision for teaching through the Telugu medium in all classes, one in Perambur and the other in North Madras.

The northern portion of the City where Telugus are thickly populated as also Perambur are not served by any high school for girls. At Perambur, girls were admitted into Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunniah Chetty High School but the management has now decided *not* to admit girls and it has become a very great hardship.

As already pointed out, distances do matter in the case of girls more than in the case of boys.

(d) That in the case of secondary schools for boys or girls, it is necessary that for three years to come strict watch should be kept that existing Telugu sections are not abolished and that a progressive opening of further sections be encouraged.

(e) That in all schools which are not entirely Telugu schools, it is essential that provision should be made for Telugu to be studied as a second language, in so far as we have found that there are a large number of Telugu students who are studying through the medium of Tamil.

3. That provision should be made for the training of Telugu teachers in training institutions in Madras.

Now that we have suggested changes and the Government have adopted a policy of making the mother-tongue a predominant factor in the education of children, the above recommendation becomes imperative.

4. That a register of all the applications received for admission be maintained noting down therein the mother-tongue of the applicants.

5. That there should be a primary section attached to every Government Secondary School.

6. That the Government before accepting any proposal for closure of lower classes in any institution should satisfy themselves that there is sufficient provision for Telugu feeder institutions in the vicinity.

7. That the quinquennial report of the Education department should give linguistic details of school population district-war.

Though linguistic statistics are gathered in the annual return, they are not incorporated in the quinquennial report except with reference to English. It has not been possible for this Committee to get at the required linguistic statistics, because the annual returns are destroyed year after year.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 23rd March 1949. 24 MAY 1949

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

[* 976 Q.—Starred question postponed from the list for 22nd March 1949 for supplementary questions.]

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will remember that we have postponed supplementary questions on question 976 for to-day."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, it is seen from the report that as many as 75 per cent of the schools in the City are not provided with facilities for teaching in Telugu. May I know why the Government have not taken necessary action in this respect?"

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

"It is to take necessary action that this Committee was appointed. The report of the Committee will be considered carefully and on the receipt of the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction necessary steps will be taken to implement such of the recommendations as may be found necessary."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether this is all the report of the Committee, or this is only a summary of the report?"

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

"This is only a summary of the recommendations of the Committee."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Among the recommendations of the Committee there is one for the setting up of two girls' high schools with telugu medium in Madras City. Am I to take it and do the Government believe with me that this is a subtle way of preparing the ground for the bifurcation of the City of Madras?"

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

"I do not see any such nefarious motive in this matter, Sir. I take it that it is *bona fide* attempt to meet the demands of the Telugus in the City."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHY:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that the Hon. Minister for Education has given instructions to the managers of schools to wind up the telugu classes?"

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

"I have denied it more than once, Sir."

[23rd March 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"What is the existing position in Madras City with regard to the provision of teaching Telugu children, Sir? That has not been given in the report."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have said many times that Telugu as the medium of instruction in the City is allowed. Not only Telugu, but Malayalam and Kannada also will be allowed as the medium of instruction in the case of children whose mother tongue is Malayalam or Kannada."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to place the entire report on the table of the House?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I will place it in the library for such of those hon. Members who wish to look into it. It is a long report, Sir."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that so far as the City of Madras is concerned arrangements have been made for giving instruction to children of various sections with various languages as their mother tongue up to the eighth standard?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is not limited to the eighth standard. Being a City, even for the high school standard, if there are sufficient pupils to study those languages, I believe that facilities for the study of the mother tongue are allowed."

MRS. BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Will the Government take early steps to implement the recommendations of this Committee with reference to girls' schools, because Andhra girls suffer on this account even more than boys?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I understand the hon. Member's emphasis on girls' education, Sir."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Will the Government recognize Hindustani and Gujarathi also as media of instruction in view of the large North Indian population in the City, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If I remember aright, there is a class provided in the Christian College High School with Hindustani as medium of instruction. Here again, I speak subject to correction, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"In the report of the Committee it has been stated that there are a large number of Telugu students studying through the medium of Tamil. May I know whether the Government, pending the receipt of the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction, will make enquiries as to the schools in which such a thing is going on?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The Government must await the report of the Director of Public Instruction for any action to be taken."

[23rd March 1949]

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether this is a unanimous report or whether there is any dissenting minute to it?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"As far as I know, Sir, it is a unanimous report."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that Andhra Harijan children who require instruction in Telugu are being compelled to read Tamil because there is no provision for Telugu in the schools in the areas where these children are living?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"This much I know, Sir, and I speak subject to correction, because I do not have the actual documents with me now. In 56 elementary schools, Telugu teachers have been provided. In 16 schools, though teachers have been provided, there is not even a single Telugu boy receiving instruction in Telugu."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I ask whether the paucity of students is not due to the fact that there are no teachers available?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"What I was saying was that there were teachers provided but that there were no students to be taught by them."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that the Telugu section in the Presidency Girls' High School, Egmore, was abolished after the transfer of the Telugu teacher and, if so, why?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I have no information, Sir. I must ask for notice."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, where one Telugu teacher has been provided in a school which has got a number of Tamil teachers, is he intended to teach the language or to teach other subjects through the medium of Telugu?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"It is a matter of detail, Sir. The hon. Member may please put a separate question."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"From the answers given in the House, I am sorry to observe that the facts furnished to the House are misleading and not quite correct when compared with the information in the possession of hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not know how they are misleading."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will the Hon. Speaker kindly come to the rescue of the House, Sir, and ask the Government to give correct answers?"

[23rd March 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"As far as I am concerned, I do not know whether they are misleading or not."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that where Telugu teachers have been provided no Telugu students are available, is it not a fact, Sir, that teachers have been provided in places where Telugu students are not available and where Telugu students are available, Telugu teachers have not been provided?"

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

"I am unable to answer about these details. The Corporation is in charge of the schools under its management. As regards aided schools, I do not know what my hon. Friend wants me to do with them. It is for that matter that this Committee was appointed. The report of the Committee has been sent to the Director of Public Instruction for his remarks. After his remarks are received, the Government will go into the matter and do whatever is necessary."

Privy purses granted to Rulers.

* 983 Q.—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether the privy purses granted to Rulers, whose States have been merged with the Madras Province, are being paid by the Provincial Government;

(b) what the names of such Rulers and the amounts that are being paid to them by the Provincial Government annually are; and

(c) whether the Central Government have consulted the Provincial Government in the matter of fixation of such privy purses which have to be paid by the Provincial Government?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative. The allowance is debitable to the Provincial portion of the States' collective account under '54. A. Territorial and Political pensions.'

" (b) The Rulers are His Highness the Raja of Pudukottai and His Highness the Nawab of Banganapalle. His Highness the Raja of Pudukottai is being paid a privy purse of rupees 2,66,500 per annum and His Highness the Nawab of Banganapalle is being paid a privy purse of Rs. 53,900 per annum.

" (c) The privy purse has been fixed by the Central Government in each case on the basis of the average revenue of the State concerned, after consulting this Government."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know whether the amounts paid are a charge on the Madras Government or on the Government of India?"

[23rd March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As I have stated in the first part of the answer, they are debitable to the Provincial portion of the States collective account. I think they will be in the suspense account."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, has not His Highness the Raja of Pudukottai submitted a memorandum to the Government of Madras that certain amounts belonging to his private account which were in the State treasury have not been drawn by him when he agreed to the merger and have not been drawn even now? May I know whether the Government of Madras or the Government of India have taken any action on the memorandum?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Whatever representation is received by this Government will be forwarded to the Government of India who will ultimately pass final orders."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"May I ask, Sir, if the allowances given to the dependants of the Nawab of Banganapalle are given separately or if they are debited to the privy purse of Nawab?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think, Sir, it is the aggregate amount paid to the Ruler and all his relations. I am not quite sure. A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"I want to know, Sir, whether the privy purse is arbitrarily fixed or whether it bears any proportion to the revenues of the State concerned?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is definite percentage of the revenues of the State. They have taken averages for three years prior to 1945-46."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do these ex-Rulers possess any separate private property of their own, and if so, what is the income that they get from their private property?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may put a separate question." 11-15 a.m.

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, may I know whether the privy purses fixed in relation to the income of the ex-Rulers, are to be continued to their heirs also?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think the Government of India must be considering the matter in relation to all the States in India, not only with regard to States in our Province."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know the amount that is disbursed apart from the privy purse, to the members of the family of the Nawab of Banganapalle?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are several relations who are depending upon the Nawab of Banganapalle. I suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

[23rd March 1949]

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—“ May I know what is the proportion of the general revenue that has been given as privy purse? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ It is calculated on a tapering percentage—15 per cent on the first one lakh, 10 per cent on the next four lakhs and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on anything above that.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Is this privy purse free from income-tax? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Income-tax is a Central subject.” (Laughter.)

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“ Does the Ruler of Sandur State come under this category? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Let the hon. Member put a separate question.”

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—“ May I know what has happened of the private property possessed by these ex-Rulers? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ This has already been answered.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that the Nawab of Banganapalle was drawing much less than what he is now being given. The amount that was previously fixed by himself was Rs. 48,000 per annum, whereas what is given now is much more? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Perhaps the hon. Member's information is correct and the Government of India are obviously generous towards these people who have willingly come into the merger scheme.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“ In view of the fact that the laws of the Madras Province will be applicable to these States, may I know whether the Zamindari Act will be applicable to the landed property of these Rulers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I do not know whether there are any zamindari estates in these States and if there are, ultimately our laws will cover this case also.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ Besides this privy purse, may I know whether any special privileges have been offered to these ex-Rulers and if so, what they are? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I have no information.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—“ With regard to this privy purse, may I know whether any agreement has been drawn up between the Rulers and the Government concerned and if so, is there any clause which provides for the revision of privy purse according to changed circumstances? ”

23rd March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I am afraid that this matter must be addressed to the Government of India as we are only acting as their agents and their authority is final in the matter.”

Breach in the embankment of Grand Anicut canal.

* 984 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a breach in the embankment of Grand Anicut canal at Vettikad on 2nd September 1948, and if so, what the cause of the same is;

(b) when it was closed and at what cost; what is the cost of labour and the travelling allowance to officers inspecting the place during closing of the breach;

(c) what is the area commanded by the Grand Anicut canal below Vettikad embankment, including Narasinga Cauvery extension;

(d) whether it is a fact that Kuruvai crops, Samba transplantation seedlings are withered because of the breach;

(e) whether the Government have estimated the loss of crops consequent on the breach; and

(f) what steps the Government propose to take to prevent a recurrence of the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ (a) Yes. The breach is apparently due to the deterioration inside the bund that must have been taking place for some time in the pockets of bad soil found in the embankment. A continuous hole seems to have formed connecting such pockets and veins of bad soil which ultimately resulted in a through communication being established with the consequent breach that such a state of affairs is bound to produce. There was no visible evidence outside of any such deterioration developing in the bund. The patrolling lascars, the maistris and the officers going on the bank were satisfied that the bund was intact until the sudden burst.

“ (b) The breach was closed on 8th September 1948, to an extent that allowed resumption of supply but the work was completed on or about 29th September 1948. The total expenditure on the work was approximately Rs. 53,000 of which the cost of labour was about Rs. 9,500 and the travelling allowance to officers, Rs. 190.

“ (c) The secured ayacut below Vettikad under the Grand Anicut canal including the Narasinga Cauvery extension is 113,487 acres, but the ayacut developed up to fasli 1357 is 76,700 acres. The area actually cultivated at the time of the breach was, however, only about 74,000 acres.

“ (d) Crops and seedlings on about 3,000 acres were adversely affected.

[23rd March 1949]

"(e) Yes. It is reported to be about 20,000 kalams of paddy.

"(f) Arrangements are being made to strengthen the banks and to provide revetment on both sides of the banks up to 100 feet beyond the limits of the breaches."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Whether it is a fact that the night watchman was not given the usual kerosene oil to his light and that is why he stopped patrolling over the area where the breach has occurred and if so, who is responsible for that and also what action the Government propose to take in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That question does not arise. The breach occurred only at 5-30 p.m. when there was no darkness and therefore no light was necessary."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is there no efficient vigilance always kept in order to prevent such breaches?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"In this case I have information that very efficient vigilance was kept in this area."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What is the estimated cost for the revetment of the banks of this Grand Anicut canal?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That has not been estimated yet."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"When there was practically no rain in the Tanjore district at that time, how it was possible for a breach in that area. Is it not due to the negligence of duty on the part of the officials in charge of this area and if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Government are satisfied that there was no negligence on the part of officers and the staff and we have information that it was due to bad soil on the bund that it was gradually deteriorating and resulted in the breach."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I enquire whether these breaches are due, to a certain extent, to want of proper irrigation channel in the Cauvery Delta area?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That is not my information."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the serious allegation made by the hon. Member about the non-supply of kerosene oil to the night watchman, will the Government set up a Committee of Enquiry to go into the matter." (Laughter?)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I had a similar complaint, long ago. No Committee of Enquiry is necessary as I am thoroughly satisfied that there was no negligence of duty on the part of officials."

[23rd March 1949]

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"May I know whether there are not expert technicians and able men in the Department to see beyond and beneath the surface and foresee such breaches?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am sorry to say that we do not have such great experts to prevent acts of God!"

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that due to the breach of this canal so many ryots have suffered loss of crops, will the Government consider the desirability of giving them compensation?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It was not a question of so many ryots suffering but as I said, some seedlings were affected and it was not large and therefore the question of compensation does not arise?"

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Will the Government give land revenue remission for those areas?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have no information about it."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Sir, a very serious allegation has been made against God. It is said by the Hon. Minister that God has been responsible for the breach. Whereas it is the human element that is responsible for negligence and dereliction of duty and not God?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It is not an allegation against God. It is a compliment about his Almightiness."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know when exactly this breach had occurred in the Grand Anicut canal. Was it at a time when the 'elements' were furious and God was angry?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"There is no question of furiousness. Once a breach has occurred, it gradually widens and causes this damage and the regulation of water had to be stopped for a week."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether the ryots in the area affected by this breach have applied for remission?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have already said that I have no information whether ryots have applied for remission or not? As I said, crops and seedlings on about 3,000 acres were adversely affected."

Cauvery-Mettur Project channel.

* 985 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a breach in the Cauvery-Mettur Project channel some days back;

[23rd March 1949]

(b) whether there was heavy rain in that area recently and if not, due to what reason the breach has occurred;

(c) what the loss to the crops on account of the said breach is; and

(d) what action the Government have taken against the officer-in-charge of the channel?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes. The breach occurred on 22nd September 1948.

“(b) There was no rain in the area at the time of the breach. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 984 giving the reasons for the breach.

“(c) About 20,000 kalams of paddy.

“(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (b).”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Will the Government help the ryots to remove the silt which was covered during the breach?”

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

Gazetted officers in the Co-operative department belonging to the backward communities.

* 986 Q.—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the number of gazetted officers who belong to the backward community in the Co-operative department in the Presidency?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“There are five gazetted officers in the Co-operative department belonging to the backward communities.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“May I know the total number of gazetted officers in the Co-operative department?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“Ninety-five officers.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Do the Government think that five out of ninety-five is proportionate to their population?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“Besides the backward communities, there are other communities like Christians and Muslims.”

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—“May I know whether a list of Co-operative Sub-Registrars, fit for promotion, has been submitted by the Registrar for this year and if so, how many backward Hindus have been included in it?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let the hon. Member put a separate question.”

[23rd March 1949]

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operation, will he be pleased to state the number of gazetted officers belonging to other backward communities including Muslims and Christians?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

“ Backward Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	5
Harijans	...	...	...	...	...	2
Muslims	...	...	...	...	...	5
Anglo-Indians	...	...	...	...	...	1
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	12 ”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister with his well-known sympathies for the backward communities will take early steps to see that sufficient encouragement is given to those communities that have not yet been given proportional representation in the Co-operative department?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“The matter will be considered sympathetically whenever occasion arises. We will only be too glad to do it.”

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of recruiting and promoting persons to gazetted ranks and other services only from the backward classes and Harijans till they reach their due weightage?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“I am afraid that may not be possible.”

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“May I know the reason for promoting Christians in large proportion?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“A separate question may be put.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“To what extent a particular community will progress by the appointment of individuals from that community?”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“Does the communal Government Order apply to these promotions?”

Implementation of recommendations contained in G.O. No. 2169, dated 29th April 1948.

* 987 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(i) to place a copy of G.O. No. 2169, dated 29th April 1948, on the table of the House;

(ii)

(a) how many motor transport managements have implemented the recommendations contained in the Government Order districtwar throughout the Province;

[23rd March 1949]

(b) if not, which managements and where, failed to implement the Government Order;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from Sri Koppala Satyanarayana, Working Committee member, I.N.T.U.C. (Andhra), Eluru, West Godavari district;

(d) if so, what the representation is;

(e) what action the Government have taken so far;

(f) if not, why not; and

(g) if so, when?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the summary of the recommendations of the award appended to the answer to Assembly Question No. 204 answered on 8th September 1948. Printed copies of the Government Order are not available and Government do not consider it necessary to reprint it.

“(ii) (a) & (b) As the High Court has recently held that the Motor Transport Tribunal was not properly constituted, no useful purpose will be served by collecting the information.

(c) & (d) A representation was received from him in January 1949 requesting the enforcement of the recommendations of the Tribunal.

(e) to (g) The Government published a Bill to validate awards. The further action that has to be taken will be considered after its enactment.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949, is to come up before this House at 5 p.m. to-day. Therefore, let us pass on to the next question.”

Malampuzha Irrigation Scheme.

* 988 Q.—SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what the present stage regarding the Malampuzha and other irrigation schemes in the Malabar district is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The Government have sanctioned the execution of the Malampuzha Reservoir project and also the necessary special staff for its execution. The execution of two other schemes, viz., Vandithode and Gayatriputha schemes in Palghat taluk has also been sanctioned. The remaining schemes are either under investigation or plans and estimates for them are under preparation or scrutiny.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the statement made by Mr. Kelappan, President, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, that no sum is provided in this year's budget regarding the ‘Malampuzha’ scheme in Malabar whereas a large sum is provided for the Lower Bhavani project?”

* Published in *Port St. George Gazette*, on 8th March 1949.

[23rd March 1949]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have seen the report in the *Mathrubhumi*. It was an unfortunate statement. With all my faith in the veracity and correctness of news appearing in that paper, I am unable to believe that a statement like that should have been made by a leader, holding the high office of presidentship of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. I did point out during my reply in the general discussion of the budget that funds had been provided for the Malampuzha project in the budget. It is not under Part II scheme, because the scheme has been sanctioned even before the budget year. It is an unfortunate insinuation that this Government are preferring certain areas. I may assure this House that there is no kind of discrimination on the part of this Government between area and area and people and people.”

SRI K. RAGHAVAN:—“Is it not a fact that no money is provided in the budget this year, enough to complete the scheme?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“There is enough money in the budget, but it all depends on how much the engineers will be able to spend this year.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know what are the other schemes that are under survey or under investigation?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“A separate question may be put.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know how long it will take to complete the Malampuzha scheme?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“We expect it will be over in three years.”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister has fixed the 28th instant as the date for the inauguration of the project, and if so, why he has not been pleased to fix a suitable date so that hon. Members of this House, especially those residing in that area may also partake in the function?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have fixed Sunday, the 27th instant for the inauguration of the scheme. There is no meeting of the Assembly on that day, and so it must be possible for hon. Members to visit Palghat, go to the site and attend the function.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, the question before this House is, ‘Will the Hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what the present stage regarding the Malampuzha and other irrigation schemes in the Malabar district is?’ In view of that question, may I know what is the stage or stages in which the other schemes are?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“It is a formidable list of fifty schemes covering various taluks in Malabar. If a separate question is put I shall have the list placed on the table of the House.”

[23rd March 1949]

Provincial Electricity Board.

* 989 Q.—S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India have asked this Government to constitute Provincial Electricity Boards with responsibility for co-ordinate power development; and

(b) if so, whether the Board for this Province has been constituted and who the members of the Board are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes. The Government of India have asked the Provincial Government to constitute a Provincial Electricity Board under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

“(b) No. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the unitary policy employed in the constitution of the Provincial Electricity Board will affect the progress of electricity development in this Province?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“There is much force in the point made out by the hon. Member.”

Rural dispensaries.

* 990 Q.—SRI K. P. KAMAKSHI CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have any scheme for providing all villages with dispensaries?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The answer is in the negative. At present rural dispensaries are opened in only such of the villages that are selected and recommended by the local bodies. Subject to the availability of qualified medical men these dispensaries are opened at a distance of not less than 5 miles of an existing medical institution.

“Under the post-war schemes Nos. 92 and 99 it was decided to open 30 combined medical and public health centres and 5 group centres every year during the first quinquennium and 30 such centres were opened in 1948-49. In 1949-50, it is proposed to open 30 primary centres and also 25 such centres.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I inquire, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing a doctor of Indian Medicine, one man in each village, in accordance with the Central Government's proposal and thus satisfy the need for medical relief in rural areas?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The village vaidya scheme is under the consideration of the Government.”

23rd March 1949]

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—“May I know, Sir, while the policy of the Government is to open dispensaries in villages, why two of such dispensaries opened in Chittoor district have been closed down?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“A separate question may be put.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that many medical men are not forthcoming to undertake medical work in villages, because facilities and remuneration given to them are not at all adequate?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“A few days back the Hon. Minister answered a similar question.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, when the Government are not able to open new dispensaries, will they consider the desirability of supplying all the existing dispensaries with adequate supply of medicine in time?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I have already said during the budget debate on this subject, that additional allotment has been made for supplying medicine.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Sir, while the Government's policy is to have one dispensary for every five-mile radius, are they aware that at present there is not even one dispensary even within a radius of ten miles, and so, will they open one dispensary at least within a radius of ten miles?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Five-mile radius is the ideal aimed at; and the hon. Member's suggestion cannot be carried out all at once.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“Did the Government consider the proposals made in the Gandhian plan—which Gandhian principles and policy have been laid down in the book published by Prof. Agarwal—according to which all the villages will be served with medical relief at minimum cost?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I have no information on this matter.”

SRI K. P. KAMAKSHI CHETTIYAR:—“If want of doctors is the only cause that made the Government not to provide more medical facilities to villages, why not the Government open the Mathurai Medical College (laughter) and provide more doctors?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The question of opening a medical college at Mathurai has been deferred on account of the large financial commitments it would involve.”

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—“May I know what the proposed combined medical centres are and how they differ from regular dispensaries and rural dispensaries?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“We propose to employ in the primary centres medical staff as well as public health

[23rd March 1949]

staff. One civil assistant surgeon, one compounder, one midwife, one orderly, one health inspector, one midwife, one compounder will be provided. There will be six beds; of these, four will be for maternity and surgical cases and the remaining two beds for isolation cases."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"When the Government are not able to open new dispensaries due to paucity of medical staff, may I know whether they will consider organizing mobile dispensaries to visit the villages?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"That is under consideration."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the scarcity of medical men will the Government be pleased to open a medical college at Salem (laughter) which has got a suitable climate and other facilities to produce more medical men and thus meet the needs of the villages?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There is no proposal so far to open a medical college at Salem."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know whether this combined medical centres will also have nurses?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No nurses have been proposed to be provided."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"In view of the admission that medical men are not available, would the Government give an assurance that the Guntur Medical College will be continued and improved also?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"How many years will the Government take to complete the provision of health and medical centres for the entire Province?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I cannot be expected to give any definite time-limit in this matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now proceed to the next item in the agenda."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Hon. Education Minister this morning was not kind enough to give facts and figures; and moreover his reply was very inadequate and very far from truth. So I submit we should have a half-hour debate on that question this evening."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No; we have to take up the Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill this evening. Further, during budget discussion I am not going to allow any half-hour debate."

23rd March 1949]

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

II.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—cont.

DEMAND XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES AND HARIJAN UPLIFT—cont.

* **SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:**—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really an accident that I have a chance to be the foremost to speak to-day. I am glad that I have got a chance to speak in the forenoon, as till now all my chances to speak were in the afternoon. Even in such an advantageous position I am also very much handicapped as many have spoken before me yesterday. Sir, it is a known fact that every member in this House was saying on every demand that it is an important demand. So I do not know what I should say. If all subjects are important, then of all those important subjects this is the most important one. (Laughter.) As this is regarding labour and Harijan Uplift, what do we see in the whole world? It is threat with revolution, chaos and confusion. And the root cause of all this is the discontent of the poor. Most of the labourers are Harijans. Apart from their poverty it is a pathetic sight to see how these labourers and Harijans are treated. No doubt Mahatma Gandhi might have preached so many things; and no doubt hon. Members here might make a show that they are doing something for Harijans. Mr. Nagappa may be crying day-in and day-out on behalf of Harijans. After all, Harijans are still Harijans to-day. (Laughter.) I know of very many villages where they are not allowed to take water from wells owned by caste-Hindus and they are not allowed to walk in the streets where even dogs go. Even in coffee hotels Harijans are not allowed to take their seats with caste-Hindus. To tell you the truth, I had been to the village of Natham in Mathurai district; there I took meals in a Brahman hotel. When I was coming out, I saw a man decently clad being served with food just at the pavement leading to the hotel. I asked the hotel-keeper as to why that gentleman was served with food outside and not inside the premises with others. He replied that the gentleman was a Harijan and that therefore he was made to sit outside. I reported the matter to the Police Constable who was standing nearby. After some time I came to know that no action was taken on my report, and that the matter was dropped. This happened so because I was not wearing khadar. The condition of Harijans and labourers is very hopeless. At least there is the S.P.C.A. for the prevention of cruelty to animals. But there is no society for the prevention of cruelty to Harijans and labourers. We give hopes—our speeches are very very sweet, but they are not translated into action. I shall read out the speech of the Labour Member of the Government of India, the Hon. Mr. Jaggivan Ram, made recently in this connexion:

'The amelioration of the condition of the working class and the redeeming of the age old inequities which have crushed the

[S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur] [23rd March 1949]

worker under an unjust social order and deprived him of the dignity, which is his, is overdue. It is our settled policy that the worker in free India shall enjoy unfettered fruits of his labour. All factors which militate against these accepted objectives will have to be eliminated come what may.

This is what the Labour Member of the Government of India says. But what do we now see? Diametrically opposite conditions are prevailing. Let us take the wages of industrial labourers. Before the war, a labourer in the Ahmedabad mills or Bombay textile mills got Rs. 35 to 50. At present he gets Rs. 105 including allowances. A South Indian labourer was getting Rs. 7 to Rs. 16 during pre-war days. Taking the present cost of living into consideration, he must get at least Rs. 85. Even 10 per cent of the South Indian labourers do not get this amount. The labourers are harassed in so many ways. It is generally said that all the trouble is due to the Communists. Is the agrarian trouble in the Tanjore district and the Non-Gazetted officers' strike in the Madras Province sponsored by the Communists? No. Revolution, chaos, confusion and topsy-turvy conditions are the result of hungry stomachs. I say that fights are not due to any other cause. All these fights are between the 'Haves' and 'Have-nots.' The present conditions in India are simply amazing. As such conditions prevail on the face of the earth the world has lost its equilibrium. Force of some kind or other will certainly set right this disorganized degenerated society.

"Let us consider the different income groups in India. There are only 6,000 persons getting Rs. 1,00,000, per annum, 270,000 getting Rs. 5,000, 2,500,000 getting Rs. 1,000 per annum, 35,000,000 getting Rs. 200 and 3½ crores getting Rs. 50. A report by Alfred Chesterton of East India Association (1930) says that 80 per cent of the people of India are under starvation taking food just to continue life, and conditions are still worse to-day. One Mr. G. Emerson in his book 'Dumb India' (1931) says that 3 to 4 crores have one meal a day or a meal every alternate day—it is still worse now. Let not the Members think that I am pleading the cause of the Communists. I am not a Communist and I will never plead the cause of the Communists. But I must plead the cause of hungry millions. I only speak thus on the floor of this House to see that I continue to live in peace and that the other people also continue to live in peace. We see what is happening to-day in China, Burma and Malaya. What was Russia and what was China? Are we stronger than what Russia was once? Are we stronger than what China is now? If the present conditions continue there will very soon be a revolution. Unless the conditions of the industrial labourers and kisans are improved, the Government will not be able to stand the blast of these several millions of hungry labourers as they think that their existence is possible only on the destruction of the capitalists. It was said by a great Urdu poet:

[23rd March 1949] [S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

کور کن کے نہنے سے مر رہے ہیں بھوک سے
اہل زر مرئے خدا بھوکوں کے پوجائے بھلا *

"As I have said in one of my speeches, the total prewar investment of all the textile mills in India is Rs. 100 crores. The prewar income of these mills was only Rs. 6 crores per year. During three years of war the mill-owners have earned a net profit of 2½ times their capital investment. Should not the Government annex all these mills without paying any compensation, for the benefit of the State and for the benefit of labour. When the mill-owners are earning such large profits and sucking the blood of the labourers and paying the labourers so meagrely certainly there will be strikes and lock-outs.

"I would like to refer to one other subject. What is the amount spent on the social welfare and education of the labourers in India by these merciless mill-owners? India is spending 10 annas per head per year whereas the United Kingdom is spending Rs. 58, France Rs. 17, Germany Rs. 14, Australia Rs. 23 and Canada Rs. 13 per head per year.

"I would like to point out that 60 per cent of the taxes levied in this Province is paid by the poor and only 40 per cent by the rich.

"I warn the Hon. Minister and invite his attention to what Mr. Pattabi recently said. Mr. Pattabi Sitaramiah, the All-India Congress President, rightly said: 'Meet the coming revolution more than half way'. After all, we cannot prophesy when the revolution will come. It may come any day. If we want to avoid a revolution the present conditions should not continue any longer as they are against the law of nature and against everything that is logical and national. If we go on with our present conditions not only will the peace of the province be disturbed, not only will lives and properties become unsafe, but even the independence of India will be at stake. I speak in this strain not because I want to support the labourers. We have to see that the labourers live well in the interests of our own existence, so that both of us may live in harmony to serve India and to save it from foreign domination. With these words, Sir, I close my speech." (At this stage the Deputy Speaker took the Chair.)

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே, இந்த மானிய பிரேரேபணையை ஆதரிக்கும் மனதையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலேயே மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிற சமூகம், பெரிய மகத்தான சேவையைச் செய்கிற சமூகம் ஒன்று இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அது இந்த ஹரிஜன சமூகம் என்ற விஷயத்தை யாரும் ஆட்சேபிக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அவ்விதம் கஷ்டப்படுகிற சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த அவர்களுக்கு என்ன பிரதி பிரயோஜனம் கிடைக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் அது இந்த நாட்டிலேயே இல்லை, வெறு எந்த சமூகத்திற்குமில்லாதது. அவர்களுடைய ஊதியத்திற்குத் தகுந்தபடியல்லாது ஒரு மகத்தான சேவையை செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை யாரும் மறுப்பதற்கு இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [23rd March 1949]

செளகர்யமும், எவ்வளவு உதவியும் செய்ய சாத்யமோ அவைகளனைத் தையும் செய்யக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய உழைப்பு இல்லாமல் நாட்டின் மக்களில் யாரும் சுகமாக வாழமுடியாது என்பது திண்ணம். அத்தகைய சமூகத்திற்கு நாம் என்ன செய்தாலும் தகுந்த என்ற விஷயத்தை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்திருக்கிற உதவியை நாம் மறப்பதற்கு இல்லை. இம்மாகாணம், வேறு எந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கமும் செய்திருப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் ஒரு பெரிய மகத்தான சேவையையும், நன்மையையும் இவர்களுக்கு புரிந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் இந்த சமயத்தில் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். வேறு எங்குமில்லாத அளவிற்கு அந்த சமூகத்தின் கஷ்டங்களையும் நீக்கி ஜாதி வித்யாசம் என்பதை சட்ட பூர்வமாக நீக்கி அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலைமையை உயர்த்தி, ஜன சமூகத்திலுள்ள உயர்ந்த வகுப்பினருக்கு சரி சமத்துவமான ஒரு நிலைமையையும் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த சமூகத்தை அழித்து வந்த இந்த மதுபான பேயை இம்மாகாணத்திலிருந்துதான் முதன் முதலாக எடுத்து விட்டபடியால் இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுடைய சமூகம் எவ்வளவோ முன்னேற்ற மடைந்து வருகிறது என்பதை யாரும் மறக்கமுடியாது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்து விட்டு இந்த மது விலக்கை வெற்றிகரமாக அமுல் நடத்த எல்லோரும் கஷ்டத்தால் வேலை செய்வார்களென்பதில் என் அளவும் சந்தேகமில்லை.

12 noon.

“இதை யெல்லாம் செய்து விட்டு அரசாங்கம் வேறு வகைகளில் நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது மிக மிக முக்யமானவைகளை கவனிக்கும்படியான நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டு அவர்களுக்கு குடியிருக்க வீடு வசதி இல்லாது மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை இதற்கு முன் பேசிய பல நண்பர்கள் இதை சுட்டிக்காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். முக்யமாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த வீடு மனைக்கட்டு பிரச்சனை மிக முக்யமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதைப்பற்றி விசாரணை செய்து முடிவு செய்ய ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதை நாம் அறிவோம். அந்தக் கமிட்டியால் சொல்லப்பட்ட நன்மைகளை விரைவில் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்தால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கக் கூடிய இந்த நெருக்கடி பிரச்சனை அவர்களுக்கு தீர்க்கப்படும். இந்த மாதிரியாக அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல சேவை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு மத்தியில் ஒரு சில கம்யூனிஸ்டு தோழர்கள் அவர்களுடத்தில் புகுந்துகொண்டு, தப்பான வழியைக் காட்டி, தகாத காரியங்களில் ஈடுபடும்படியாகத்தூண்டி அவர்களை மிகுந்த கஷ்டங்களுக்கு ஆளாக்கி வருகிறார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்தை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் குறிப்பிடாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. அரசாங்கம் இந்த விஷயத்தில் எந்த ஒரு தீர்ப்பை அளிக்கிறதோ அதை தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிராசதார்கள் அத்தனைபேரும் அதை ஏற்று ஒழுங்காக நடத்துவதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்டு தோழர்களுடைய துர்போதனை யினால் அவர்களை தவிரான வழியில் சர்க்கார் award-ன் பிரகாரம் அவர்கள் கூலி கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிற காலத்தில் காலையில் அறுப்பிற்கு வந்து அறுவடை செய்துவிட்டுப் போய் மாலை வேலைக்கு சரியாக வராமல் மூன்று பங்கு அதிகம் கூலி கொடுத்தால் தான் வேலைக்கு வரமுடியும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமெல்லாம் செய்யும்படி இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் தூண்டிவிட்டு மறைந்து விடுகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் வரவில்லை என்று வேறு அடிகளை நியமிக்கலாம் என்றாலும் அவர்களையும் வேலை செய்வதற்கு விடாமல் தடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். பிறகு போலீஸ் படையின் உதவியால் அறுவடைகளைச் செய்யும்படியான துர்பாக்யம் ஏற்படும்படியாக அவர்கள் தூண்டி விடுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் தூண்டி விடுகிறவர்கள் போலீஸ் வந்தவுடன் மறைந்து விடுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இருந்த இடம் தெரிவதில்லை. இந்த மாதிரியான துர்போதனைகளுக்கு அந்தஹரி ஜனங்கள் ஆளாகாமல் செய்ய வேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்யமான விஷயம் என்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

[23rd March 1949] [Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai]

“அவர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளுடைய போதனை வலையில் சிக்காமலிருப்பதற்கு மிராசதார்கள் சரியாக நடக்கவேண்டும்; அவர்கள் சரியாக நடக்காத காரணத்தால் மிராசதார்கள் சரியான கூலி கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதனால் அவர்கள் அவர்களுடைய வலையில் சிக்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்று மிராசதார்களின் பேரில் புகார் சொல்வது தவறான விஷயம் என்பதை இங்கே குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். மிராசதார்கள் எந்த அளவு கூலி கொடுத்த போதிலும் அதற்காக அவர்கள் இந்த மாதிரியான தொந்தரவுகளைச் செய்யாமலிருக்கப் போவதில்லை என்ற விஷயத்தை நான் ஞாபக மூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது 144 தடை உத்தரவு நீங்கிய அன்றைய திளமே மன்றாக்குடி, திருத்துறைப்பூண்டி முதலிய இடங்களில் ஒரே சமயத்தில் 4,000, 5,000 ஆட்கள் வந்து அந்த ஊர்களைக் கொள்ளையடிக்க வந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது போலீஸ் படையும், பட்டாடைப்படையும் இருந்தாலும் கூட சமாளிக்க முடியாத அந்த நிலைமையில் அங்குள்ள சாதாரண எளிய மிராசதார்கள் சமாளித்து விட முடியாமல் துன்பு நீன்பது பெரிய தவறு என்பதை சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்கத் தரவேலை...”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“On a point of order, Madam, Deputy Speaker, is the hon. Member justified in giving his opinion on the floor of the House that the Harijans are being misled by the Communists? We know that the Government are not well disposed towards the Communists because of their violent activities. Madam, the Harijan community being helpless, I should like to know whether the hon. Member is doing the right thing to the Harijans by stating that they are being misled by the Communists and that they have really no grievances?”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“This is not a point of order at all. The hon. Member can certainly express his opinion in the matter, so long as he does not refer to any particular individual.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“இரண்டு மூன்று நிமிஷங்களை வீணாக்கிவிட்டார்.

“ஆகையினாலே கம்யூனிஸ்டு வலையில் சிக்கியிருக்கிற அவர்களை பிரசாரத்தினாலோ அல்லது மிராசதார்களுடைய திறமையினாலோ அவர்களை திருப்பிவிடமுடியும் என்று நினைப்பது சாத்யமில்லாத விஷயம். அரசாங்கத்தாலேயே இவ்வளவு பெரிய போலீஸ் படையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அவர்களால் சமாளிக்க முடியவில்லை என்று சொன்னாலும், அவ்வித போலீஸ் படையின் ஆள் பலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது அவர்களை எதிர்த்து அவர்களுடைய ஆயுதங்களைப் பிடுங்கித் கொண்டு அவர்களை கொலை செய்யக்கூட எத்தனிக்கிறார்கள் என்றாலும், அவர்களை எளிய மிராசதார்கள் அடக்கிவிடமுடியும் என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. இந்த அரசாங்கத்தையே மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற அடிப்படையில் அவர்கள் வேலை செய்யும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு கூலி அளவை உயர்த்தி கொடுப்பது திருப்தி செய்துவிடாது என்பதை நான் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய அக்கிரம செய்கைகளினால் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களிலிருக்கக்கூடிய மிராசதார்கள் தங்களுடைய வீடுகளை விட்டு வெளியேறும்படி செய்து விட்டார்கள். அநேக கிராமங்களில் அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களைக் கொன்றுவிட்டு அவர்களுடைய ஆட்சியை நிலைநாட்டுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எவ்வளவோ கிராமங்களில் அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்களைக் கொன்றுவிட்டு தங்களுடைய ஆட்சியை நிலைநாட்டுவதற்கு முயற்சிக்கிறவர்களிடம் பிரசார வார்த்தைகள் எந்த அளவிற்கு செல்லும் என்ற விஷயத்தை யோசிக்குமாறு கனம் மூர்த்தி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [23rd March 1949]

“அதே மாதிரி ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அனைவரையும் கொன்று வந்த விஷயத்தை அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கவனித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று அவரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். Nazi Hitler ஆட்சியை யெல்லாம் மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன அந்த தோழர்கள் அதே Hitler செய்த தொழிலை இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்துகிறார்கள். இந்த அறுபது வருஷ காலமாக பிரயாசைப்பட்டு பெற்ற சுதந்திரத்தை ஐந்து விநாடியில் இந்த காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்களைக் கொன்றுவிட்டு அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று முயற்சி செய்தால் அது பகல் கனவு கண்ட விஷயமாகும் என்பதை நம்முடைய தோழர்களுக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய பிள்ளை குட்டிகள், பேரன் காலத்தில் கூட தாங்கள் நினைப்பதுபோல் ஒரு காலத்தில் கூட ஈடோப்போவதில்லை என்ற விஷயத்தை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களைத் தனித் தனியாகக் கொன்று இந்த ஆட்சியைக் கைப்பற்ற விரும்பினால் அவர்களுக்கு நாயை தினம் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது — யோக்கஹாமாவிலும் நாகஷாமி இலும் நடந்த அந்த மாதிரியான அணுகுண்டுக்கு அவர்கள் இரையாக வேண்டும். அந்த நேரம் நம் பக்கத்தில் தானிருக்கிறது என்ற விஷயத்தை நமது நண்பர் மூர்த்தியவர்களுக்கு சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.”

“அதே தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜன சேவாசங்க தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ கோபால கிருஷ்ண அய்யர் 40, 45 கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களைவருக்கும் தலைமை தாங்கி வருகிறார். எந்த திட்டத்திலும் சொல்லியிருப்பதற்கு அதிகமாகக்கூட அவர்கள் சேவை செய்து வருகிறார். அவர் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சுகல வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுத்து ஆலயப் பிரவேசத்திற்காக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஹரிஜனங்களை அங்கிருந்து நன்னுடைய சிலவிலேயே அழைத்துக் கொண்டு போய் ஆலயப்பிரவேசம் செய்து சுவாமி தெரிசனம் செய்து வைத்திருக்கிறார். அது மாத்திரமல்லாமல் மகாத்மா காந்தியைப் பார்க்கும்படியும், அப்பொழுது ராஷ்டிரபதியாக இருந்த (ஸ்ரீ கிருபனானி இருந்த காலத்தில்) அவர்கள் வந்தபொழுது ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ஹரிஜனங்களை வாத்ய கோஷங்களுடன் அழைத்துச் சென்று அவருக்கு மாலையிட்டு, உபசாரம் செய்து வைத்தார்கள். இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்ட் தோழர்கள் அந்த ஹரிஜனங்களிடத்தில் சென்று என்ன சொன்ன போதிலும் அவர்களுடைய வலையில் சிக்காமலிருந்து விட்டார்கள். இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்ட்களுடைய ஜம்பம் அவர்களிடத்தில் ஒன்றும் பலிக்கவில்லை என்பதை சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.”

* P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion, and in doing so, I should like to congratulate the Government on some of the beneficial measures that have been passed in this Legislature and which they have brought into operation, and I refer, in particular, to the Non-Power Factories Act and the Shop Assistants Act. But, in this connection I must draw the attention of the Government to the methods that are being adopted by some of the factories to circumvent some of the provisions of the Non-Power Factories Act. I may, in particular, mention how some of the owners of the beedi factories in this Province are trying to circumvent the provisions of the Non-Power Factories Act. They disband, as it were, the workers in their big factories and keep as many small branches as possible in villages and give them as much tobacco leaf as is necessary and make these various branches of the beedi factory as separate units. At the same time they pay only a less amount by way of wages to these workers who are engaged in these branches, collect the beedies manufactured therein and put the labels and seals of their factory and then sell them in the market at the

[23rd March 1949] [P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur]

original rate. This is how they circumvent the provisions of the Act. I submit, Madam, that this is a very serious breach of the law and I may tell you that in my district of Malabar alone a large number of beedi workers have had to leave the district.

“Madam, there is another method of circumventing the Act which is being resorted to by some of the factory owners. Only yesterday, I got a letter from the Secretary of a labour union stating that one of the owners of beedi factories situated in Olavakode contemplates to transfer his factory to some distant place so that the workers there would not be able to go there and do the work. I am citing these one or two instances only to show how these people are trying to circumvent the Act. There are many more instances and many more methods by which they are trying to defeat the purpose of all these very beneficial measures and to harass the workers in all sorts of ways.

“I am glad, Madam, that the Government are contemplating to constitute a Committee to go into the question of agricultural labour which has assumed serious proportions in this Province. But I must say, that in spite of all this, unfortunately the Government have got into a groove which is really a legacy left to them by the previous foreign Government and that is that whenever some trouble or dispute arises between labourers and capitalists, the presumption is always in favour of the capitalists. In cases of this sort, the Government invariably presume that all these troubles are engineered only by the workers and their leaders. There are some reasons why the Government are still continuing the same old policy. The first is, as I said, the Government have been bequeathed a legacy which has been handed to them by the previous alien Government, which they could not easily give up. The other is that the Government are themselves the biggest capitalists in this country and the biggest employers of labour. That is why they are showing this sort of bias in favour of the capitalists, even when really beneficial measures have been enacted for the welfare of the working classes in this country. That is a very deplorable attitude on the part of the Government to take and that stands in the way of their not being able to give any real relief to the working classes for the great handicaps and hardships which they are suffering to-day.

“Another important fact which I want to bring to the notice of the Government is the attitude of some of the Government officers in this matter. Whenever a dispute arises between capital and labour, probably because of the presumption I have just mentioned, the labourer is always held to be at fault and the whole machinery of the Government and especially the police is placed at the disposal of the capitalist to put down even the slightest disturbance to peace and section 144 is declared immediately and this has become a normal feature in any labour trouble in this Province in recent times, because the capitalist can manage to get the support of the officials more than the labourers. In this connexion I would request the Government to see that when there is some trouble or dispute between capital and labour, the police are kept

[P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur] [23rd March 1949]

away from that place as far as possible and that more powers are given to the Labour department for conciliating the dispute and composing the differences. In this connexion, I must acknowledge, Madam, that a change has really come over the officers of the Labour department and they are now really trying to do something to reconcile the differences between capital and labour. But the difficulty is that they are entirely powerless in these matters. Even with regard to the adjudication of cases, where there is justification for such adjudication, the difficulty, as far as I could understand, is that the labour officers are very reluctant to do so, because they fear that the Government would fall upon them, whenever a dispute is sent up for adjudication, because of the cost and other troubles involved. I want that this Government should see that some legislation is brought forward immediately to enforce the awards that are given by the officers of the Labour department or through their efforts. So long as there is no such legislation to enforce these awards, not much help can be given by the Labour department to the workers and labourers in this Province.

12-15
p.m.

"I had occasion, Madam, when troubles arose between labour and capital to go along with the labour officers to mediate. In all cases even after coming to certain agreements, the next day after we returned from the place, the agreement was gone back upon, because the capitalists knew that the department was entirely helpless in the matter. Therefore, I would request the Government to bring in a legislation and not simply refer matters to adjudication without investing real power with the Labour department."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do not know whether according to the standard of my friend, Mr. Swaminathan, I will be entitled to speak on this subject, because I am neither a labourer, nor a Harijan nor one who belongs to the backward community. All the same, Madam, I shall follow in the footsteps of my hon. Colleague, Sri A. Kaleswara Rao, and say a few words on this subject. When I see the tendency and the nature of the speeches made on the floor of the House I am tempted to think that in spite of the Gandhian era we are all still thinking on compartmental lines. Everybody is harping on his own subject. We think that we are still under the British regime and we are asking the Government for this favour and that. The labourer says, 'we have no houses'; the Harijan says, 'the provision of one crore of rupees is not enough'; the backward communities say that they form 80 per cent of the population and, therefore, the money set apart for them is not enough. This might have been good in those days when we had nothing to do with the Government or their revenues."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"On a point of information."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not yielding."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"I would like to place all the information that my friend, Mr. Nagappa, wants, Madam,

23rd March 1949] [Sri L. N. Gopalaswami]

without his soliciting for it here. I would like to have my say in the matter. There is a Tamil proverb to the effect that it is only the child that cries that is fed with milk. This is the proverb: 'அழுதபிள்ளைதான் பால் குடிக்கும்'. But it is not always true, Madam, that the mother gives the child milk whenever it cries. We know sometimes what the mother does when the child cries. It is true that the Government are going to do all things for them, but all the same it would be better that they also bear in mind that the mother is entitled to do what she pleases with the child. Now we are not under a foreign Government. It is our own Government. If we want all these amenities what else are the Government to do except to tax the poor. I am mentioning all this because we should hereafter at least not think on compartmental lines. We should all join together and find the best method for attaining our object. No doubt, we quote Gandhiji very often. But Gandhiji not only laid the goal but he also gave us the method of approach to that goal. We have conveniently forgotten the method of approach but only point at the goal. That is not proper.

"Another thing is this, Madam. We are all not satisfied with exaggerating our claims, but we also adopt some other methods. We say that if labourer is not propitiated he will go to the Communists and, therefore, he will be a loss to us. Some Harijan friends have said: 'We will go away and join Christianity or Islam if such and such a thing is not done'. What I say is that these threats should go. If really the Harijans or the labourers are to be helped, they have to be helped on the intrinsic merits of their case, and not on account of these threats of going to the Communists or joining other religions.

"Next, Madam, we have always been looking at our own points of view. There are other points of view which have also to be considered. When Gandhiji said that the Harijans have to be helped and the labourers have to be provided and they all should progress, he never wanted that the capitalists should die or the castemen should be buried. There are also other poor people and they have also to live. (Interruption.) I hope they will. It will not be a long way when we will have to recognize that also. What I want to impress upon the House is that Gandhiji envisaged a common society where there will be no distinction of caste or anything.

"Mr. Nagappa was telling us yesterday, Madam, that Gandhiji wished that a Harijan girl should become the first President of our Indian Republic. He at the same time also said 'I want my moiety of the share of Ministership here, because we form 20 per cent of the population and, therefore, that percentage should be there in the Cabinet'. I ask him a question, Madam. Does he want eternally to be a minority of 20 per cent having only one-fifth share in the Ministry? If he really wants a Harijan girl to be the first President of the Indian Republic, does it not stand to reason, Madam, that they should mingle with others freely, and not be satisfied with two seats in the Ministry there

[Sri L. N. Gopalaswami] [23rd March 1949]

or the Ministry here? They should mix with others and thereby have the entire Ministry in their hands and that is the surest way by which they can have one of their girls installed in the position of the President of the Indian Republic. It can't be done in this way of claiming to be a minority. How can he ever be a minority and yet have all these things which can only be granted to him by the majority? Therefore, I say, Madam, that my friends should change their outlook. The Harijan movement was started not only for the elevation of the Harijans—Gandhiji has conceded that the Harijans belong to the Hindu society—but that we should all mingle with one another also. What I would, therefore, say to my friends, is that they should come to us and mingle with us, and not be sitting alone. Then we will be giving them everything they want including the Presidentship of the Indian Republic.

“Then, Madam, a word about the problem itself. Mr. Kuleswara Rao put it as an economic problem. My friend, Mr. Nagappa called it a political problem. He said so and he dare not object to it now. I do not yield, Madam.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“He is not yielding. Order, order.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“But I submit, Madam, that it is essentially a different one. It is a religious problem. It is like the Hindu-Muslim problem. It is really a big problem. Gandhiji cut at the very root of this religious problem which was likely to assume the proportions of the Hindu-Muslim problem which has done enough harm to this country. Gandhiji by his epic fast prevented it from assuming gigantic proportions and now we have thus averted a very big trouble. To-day we are holding the banner aloft alongside our Harijan friends and it will not be long before our wishes of seeing a Harijan girl becoming the President of the Republic come true. (Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur: ‘What about the Muslims?’) Yes, Muslims also, if only they are prepared to come with us. It will then be very easy for us. We have to-day Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad occupying the Treasury Bench of our Indian Parliament. In the Indian Republic it may not be far off when they can have the Prime Ministership also. If only they had respected the wishes of Gandhiji that thing also would have been achieved even by now.

“Next, Madam, I would like to say a few words regarding the Harijan department. Everybody now wants that Rs. 1 crore should be set apart every year. If we go into the budget we find that this year a provision of Rs. 87 lakhs has been made to be spent on Harijans. It is not very much less than Rs. 1 crore. It is not only the money that we want. Instead of turning our attention to the amount of money, we should give our attention more to the practical way in which it is to be spent. The Harijan movement in our Province started in 1920 and a meagre sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was set apart for the purpose. It has now grown and

[23rd March 1949] [Sri L. N. Gopalaswami]

grown from 1937 to immense proportions and to-day our budget provides a sum of Rs. 87 lakhs for the next year. In this connexion what I would like to point out to the Government, is that there is no proper control and supervision consistent with the magnitude of the work. There are 1,200 schools and 350 hostels and in every school there is provision for mid-day meal, and to supervise these, there is only one labour officer of the Revenue Inspector grade. That is why, Madam, we wanted a separate department. Now it has come. I am glad about it and I congratulate the Government on their wisdom in having established a Harijan Welfare department. I am quite sure that the department is going to yield very good results. Not only that, I want the Government to put through all the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee. I saw to-day in the newspapers that one of the recommendations has been given effect to. The agriculturists in the Tanjore district who are mostly Harijans are to be provided with house-sites and they have placed a large acreage of land at the disposal of these agriculturists. Let me conclude, Madam, with a word or two. There is a stanza in *Thirukkural* which says:

‘ஆற்றுவார் ஆற்றல் பசியாற்றல் அப்பசியை மாற்றுவார் ஆற்றலின் பின்’

It means that the mightiest act of a man is putting down hunger but it is second only to that act which makes hunger itself disappear. I congratulate the Government on what they have done for the Harijans. I want them to do more and more for them. But what I would insist upon is, as Gandhiji has said, that just as hunger should disappear, this Harijan problem also should disappear from our country. It is not by giving doles that we will be able to achieve our object, but it is only by putting an end to this problem itself.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“On a point of personal explanation, Madam.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member should not make a long speech.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“The hon. Member who has just now concluded was saying, Madam, that we were feeling we were different. Let him understand now at least that we are not feeling we are separate. What we have been expressing on the floor of the House is that we have not been looked after as much as we expected to be. That was our point . . .”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“He has understood it.”

[* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, I am thankful for this suggestion made by the hon. Members on the floor of the House, as regards the steps to be taken to improve the condition of the Harijans. Nearly 20 members have taken part in the discussion on this Demand all of whom touched the Harijan problem in one way or the other. I will be failing in my duty, Madam, if I do not answer the criticisms. Swami Sahajananda criticized the Government for not giving him

[Sri V. Kurmayya] [23rd March 1949]

adequate powers to supervise the hostel and the high school at Chidambaram managed by the Government. I wonder whether, when these institutions are managed by Government, full and adequate powers should be given to Swami Sahajananda, who is only a supervisor of the hostel and high school. We have increased allotments year after year both for the maintenance of hostels and for meeting the cost of conversion of the higher elementary school into a high school. In 1938, 1946 and 1947 about Rs. 12,000 have been spent towards these two objects. In 1948 we increased the grant by Rs. 8,000 for the maintenance of the hostel run by Government and for the rent of the two schools. The Collector is in charge of these two institutions on behalf of the Government, and it is he who has to send proposals for increased amounts for the two institutions. Swami Sahajananda and others should be thankful and grateful to Government for converting the schools at Chidambaram and Masulipatnam into high schools. From next year onwards these two high schools will become full-fledged. The Government have also added fifty boarding grants for the Chidambaram Nandanar High School and another fifty to the hostel run by Government at Masulipatnam. From this current year 25 additional boarding grants have been sanctioned towards the girls' school maintained by Government in Chidambaram. It will be seen from the figures that during the last three years the Government have doubled the amount towards expenditure by the Labour department either on sanitation or scholarship or providing house-sites. In all directions the allotments have been more. All that could be done by Government has been done in all directions.

"As regards the general criticism about harassment of the Harijans by Caste Hindus in the villages, I do not know what steps can Government take to prevent such harassment due to their economic condition. (Interruption by Sri S. Nagappa.) Messrs. Nagappa, Muniswami Pillay and Shanmukham pleaded that the provisions of the Temple Entry Authorization Act and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act should be enforced. I must say on behalf of the Government that these two Acts are vigorously enforced in our Province. The other day I answered a specific question put by hon. Members as to the number of offenders that have been punished and the cases that are under investigation or in courts. Mr. Nagappa is expected to know whether this Government are vigorously enforcing the provisions of the two Acts. There is no use of criticizing Government for the sake of criticism. Very often hon. Members suggest that these two Acts should be enforced. Government have already issued instructions to Collectors to constitute vigilance committees, and observe the Harijan Day. The observance of the Harijan Day will go a long way to improve the situation. In all the thirty-eight thousand villages, the Collectors have been instructed to see that the Harijan Day is observed. The Collectors have also been asked to send a report to Government on the 10th of subsequent month on the arrangements made by them for the observance of the Harijan Day. The Harijan Day is going to be celebrated from this month onwards on the 30th of every month

23rd March 1949] [Sri V. Kurmayya]

till November 30th. After knowing the results of the Harijan Day celebrations, the Government will reconsider and try to do what can be done.

"As regards the removal of untouchability, to-day the Harijans are conscious of their rights. They know they have got more privileges. Before this Act was enacted, during Rajaji's time Harijan M.L.As. were not allowed to stay in hotels. To-day nobody is refusing admission. It is no doubt a fact that in some of the remote villages temple entry or hotel entry is not allowed. It is up to hon. Members of the Harijan community to do some propaganda in this behalf. Some Muslim Members also stated that in the villages Harijans are not allowed into the hotels. (At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.) To-day there is the legislation enabling Harijans to go and worship in the temples. It is not a question of allowing them into the temples. It is for them to go and worship in the temples. Mr. Shanmukham said that there are four temples in his constituency, where they are not allowed. When the Act is there, the Harijans must take courage in their hands and go and worship in the temple with the co-operation of the people there. Congress committees are there taking keen interest in Harijans. For the last twenty-five years they have taken keen interest, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, to change the mind of the Caste Hindus. To-day their mind is changed. All that the Harijans require from Government, is more help and more support. The Government are, as far as possible, taking all possible steps to implement the two Acts. Let hon. Members bring to the notice of Government where entry to them is denied. The Government will certainly look into the matter.

"Mr. Raghavan mentioned about the fast of Swami Ananda Thirth in South Kanara. Government called for an immediate report. From the report that is received, it is not definitely known whether the particular temple belongs to a private party or only to certain sections of the people, or whether it is a public temple. The other day the Hon. the Leader of the House replied to some of the questions that Government are considering the question of amending the Act so as to bring under its provisions private temples also or temples which are open only to particular sections. The Government are taking a definite and genuine interest in improving the conditions of Harijans. Swami Sahajananda mentioned in his speech that there are more hostels in Andhra districts than in Tamilnad. I must remind Messrs. Gopalaswami and Bapineedu that when Rajaji, for the first time in 1937, allotted grants to hostels, Andhradesa got about Rs. 27,000 and Tamilnad got only Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 9,000. Thanks to Mr. Bapineedu for the interest he took in starting the hostels in Andhradesa, to-day the hostels in Andhradesa are double the number of hostels maintained and managed by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in Tamilnad. I must tell hon. Members that our Premier is very particular in giving grants to all districts equitably. He is very keen on seeing that money on all schemes—not only

[Sri V. Kurmayya] [23rd March 1949]

Harijan schemes—is spent equitably in all districts. Having this in my view, I have allotted cent per cent grants to hostels maintained in Tamilnad and Ceded Districts, and half the amount for hostels in Circars.

“I must also remind Swami Sahajananda that to-day the number of labour schools run in Tamilnad is three times more than those in Andhradesa. After the Congress assumed office, we are trying to see that money is equally distributed, and more money is given to backward taluks. I know the Ceded districts have been backward. They have got very few hostels. That is why Government started two hostels there, one for boys and one for girls, in Rajampet in Cuddapah district and Anantapur. We are giving subsidies to the hostels maintained by the Harijan Sevak Sangh or by others. Government are, as far as possible, trying to see that the money is equally distributed to all the districts.

“As regards the criticism levelled by Mr. Muniswami Pillay that lands have been taken away from the Harijans, the Revenue Department has instructed the Collectors that all poramboke lands that have been under occupation by Harijans and the landless labourers should not be taken away from them. (Sri S. Nagappa: ‘But your instructions are not implemented’.) They are being implemented. If specific cases are brought to the notice of Government, Government will certainly see that no injustice is done to the landless labourers. Yesterday our Premier was kind enough to issue orders to the Collector of Tanjore to provide eight hundred and seventy acres as for house sites for these people. Some of the Members said that in Tanjore the mirasdars, on whose lands the house sites for agricultural labourers are put up, have evicted the Harijans from those house sites. To-day we have issued orders for the grant of 870 acres for house sites for Harijans. Our Premier has also appealed to the mirasdars to be considerate to these people who have been working as agricultural labourers or as farm-servants. I also visited Tanjore twice, and tried to know whether the mirasdars have really been cruel to the agricultural labourers as some newspapers published. I went to two or three villages and appealed to the mirasdars and asked them ‘why can not you give four or five acres to the people who have been in possession of the house sites’. They were very glad, and they said they would give. They pointed out that outside people and interested persons have been exploiting these Harijans, and setting them up to insult or injure the mirasdars. Just now Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai spoke about one Mr. Murthi. All the Harijans are not Communists. There are persons who are misled by Communists. This is a fact. As regards Andhra districts, I know every village where the Communists are misleading the people. Why are they misleading the people? It is because the Congress Committees or the people who are taking interest in Harijans are not going to the Harijan *cheris* and doing propaganda, after Government have come into our hands. Before we got independence they were preaching to the people. To-day the question

23rd March 1949] [Sri V. Kurmayya]

is not a social one. But it is economic equality. The Harijan to-day is conscious and he is trying to get more wages. He is trying to see that he is respected by the other classes of people. He was accustomed to receive kicks and be spoken to in bad language. To-day he refuses to be called by names. We must thank the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi for all this. If Gandhiji had not taken up this question, we cannot have to-day thirty Harijan members in this House. Even according to the Communal Award by Ramsay MacDonald we will get 8 communal seats, and 12 seats will be from the caste Hindus. There has come a change for good of the Harijans. We must take stock of the situation, and every member belonging to the Harijan community should go to his constituency and preach on peaceful lines and say that the Harijan should be treated properly. All members have stressed that the Harijan should be helped. Who is against the Harijans to-day? Nobody is against them. The thing is that the members must take initiative to go to the villages and approach the people. I have myself gone to certain villages where there was social boycott and where there was harassment against Harijans. I went straightaway to the quarter where the caste people lived. Even the Harijans pressed me that I should first pacify the people and then only go there. But I told them plainly that we must have guts and go to the caste-men and appeal to them. Many compromises have been effected. Boycotts have been lifted. I can quote many instances. The caste people are no doubt generous people. But we must tackle the problem very carefully, cautiously and patiently. I request the Harijan M.L.As., who are not satisfied with the Government, to take the initiative themselves and see that such things are not brought to the Government for compromise. After all, what can the Government do when the people are quarrelling? They can only appeal just as the members appeal. So, it is the duty of our Congress Committees and Harijan Sevak Sangams to take up this cause. The very observance of the ‘Harijan Day’ will go a long way in removing untouchability within a short period. To-day, just as Mr. Shanmukham said, the temples need not be thrown open to them; they can go and worship. They have the co-operation and support of the officials; the police are there; the District Magistrates are there; all these people are there to implement the Acts passed. They are all helping. Only the Harijans must be courageous. It is the duty of the Harijan Sangams and also of the Harijan leaders to see that the provisions of the Acts are implemented, possibly with the co-operation and support of the caste people or anybody else. Hitherto, the Government were blamed. But now the Government have passed legislation. On the authority of this legislation, the Harijan is entering any hotel. For instance, in a small village in my own constituency, namely, Avanigedda, the Harijans were not allowed to enter the hotels; to-day they are allowed. When I was going on with my election campaign, I was not allowed to have a cup of coffee in one of the coffee-hotels in a very backward taluk in my constituency. But our friend, Mr. Nagappa, who was present there said ‘We shall

12-45
p.m.

[Sri V. Kurmayya] [23rd March 1949]

pass legislation as soon as the elections are over and we shall see that these people are punished'. Now, Mr. Nagappa's desire has been fulfilled. He can enter any hotel.

"The Government have given more than sufficient grants to all the hostels and private individuals. The Government are encouraging not only education but also are trying to allot poramboke lands to the Harijans. The other day Mr. Kala Venkata Rao said that in allotting the poramboke lands preference would be given to Harijans, backward communities and labourers. Mr. Nagappa said that students studying in the Law College are given only Rs. 25; that is not correct. I want to tell the House that 16 scholarships are given to the students of the Law College. In this connexion, I must tell the House that even during Rajaji's time the Law students were not given scholarships. He said that it was a luxury. The members must be thankful to the present Government for providing 16 scholarships for the students studying in the Law College. Not only this. The special feature of it is that these scholarships are given not merely for the two years of their study but they are given even during the third year to enable them to undergo apprenticeship. The Government have also agreed to pay an amount of Rs. 750 towards their enrolment fee. (Sri S. Nagappa: 'What is the specific amount that you are giving?') To-day a student studying in the Victoria College and boarding in the hostel is getting Rs. 611—Rs. 71 towards his school fees and books and Rs. 540 towards his boarding charges. In the Y.M.C.A. Hostel, the highest amount that a student is getting is Rs. 743 per annum, i.e., for ten months. Mr. Nagappa said that only Rs. 250 were given; that is not correct. Since last year the Government have empowered the Commissioner of Labour to increase the rates of scholarships so as to be equivalent to the boarding charges paid by each boarder to the hostel management. The members must thank the Hon. Premier and the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi for generously sanctioning this amount. Every student who is boarding in the hostels attached to the colleges and high schools is paid the full boarding charges. On this account, we have increased the amount by nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees. I appeal to hon. Members that when they criticize the Government, they must go into facts and figures. For boarding grants, we are incurring an expenditure of nearly 10-10 lakhs of rupees. There are about 246 hostels in this Province. They are run by the Harijan Sevak Sangham or the Y.M.C.A. or private individuals or by Committees. We are anxious to see that the Harijans are educated and are given all facilities; for ten years they need not pay any school fees or college fees.

"The other day Mr. Nagappa asked why the Government allotted 6 lakhs of rupees from the Harijan Fund for the reconstruction scheme of the Harijans in firka development. His complaint is not correct. The 6 lakhs of rupees have been allotted

23rd March 1949] [Sri V. Kurmayya]

from the Village-Re-construction Fund to be spent in the villages also for Harijans. From the Harijan Fund only one crore has been set apart for the village reconstruction scheme."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"On a point of order. The Hon. Minister says one crore has been set apart for pushing up the village reconstruction scheme, that is, for rural development. There are three crores of rupees set apart. This Fund has been set apart only for the Harijans in the rural areas and not for the students studying in the Law College or in the other Colleges. This Fund is intended for the rural population, namely, the Harijan section."

* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"That is why we have not taken much from this Fund. Only one crore has been set apart. If we had taken the amounts from this Fund, we would have exhausted the Fund. The six lakhs I mentioned are sanctioned from the Rural Reconstruction Fund meant for firka development. This amount is not taken from the Harijan Fund."

"There are about 147 hostels in Andhradesa, 87 hostels in Tamil Nad and 12 hostels in Kerala. These are the number of hostels maintained in each linguistic area."

"I thank all the hon. Members who have made suggestions for the improvement of the Harijans."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Some more points have not been covered by the Hon. Minister. We wanted him to see that multi-purpose co-operative societies are organized in each firka."

* THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"That matter will be considered by the Hon. Minister for Co-operation. If the hon. Member reads the Hon. the Premier's speech delivered the other day, he will find that the Hon. the Premier is very particular about starting multi-purpose co-operative societies. Government are taking all possible steps to see that multi-purpose co-operative societies are started in the villages."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that no provision has been made for the Harijan Hostel at Chodavaram in Vizagapatnam taluk? They have been anxiously awaiting the orders of the Government. Will the Hon. Minister consider the matter?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I have received an application from the M.L.A. The report has not come about the hostel. It will receive the grant because there are only two hostels in Vizagapatnam district. I have asked the Commissioner of Labour to give them full grant."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I hope the Hon. Minister has finished his speech."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the hon. Members who took part in the debate had

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [23rd March 1949]

some very severe criticisms to offer against the way in which some of the labour laws were implemented or enforced. I was particularly surprised at one hon. Member, Mr. Kanniappan, who represents labour, when he said that the present state of things was no way better than what it was in 1939. I should like to tell the House that we have progressed very far from where we were in 1939. This very Assembly and the Council of the Madras Legislature have passed very useful legislations, I am sure every hon. Member of this House remembers, particularly laws which make provision for relieving some of the hardships of the shop-assistants, hotel employees and such other people and also people who are working in the non-power factories. They are two important pieces of legislation and so far as the Non-power Factories Act is concerned, it anticipated mostly what has now been done by the Government of India in the new amended Factories Act. So, I claim that Madras has been taking very vigorous steps to introduce legislation for the welfare of labour, whether it be in big factories or in factories which do not employ power. To that extent, I claim that things have changed considerably from 1939.

"Now, Sir, coming to the general condition of the labour, whether it be from the point of view of wages or other amenities, the laws that have been passed are not allowed to be merely kept on paper but they have been implemented. We have to-day a large staff of factory inspectors who go about and inspect the various factories. I should like to inform the hon. Members that in addition to these there are three women inspectors who look after the welfare of women and younger workers. That is a step in the direction of improvement from what it was quite a long time back and so, I should like the hon. Members to remember that things are not as they were before and that we have been progressing usefully. In the matter of welfare of labour in industry, and not only in the direction of industrial labour, but as I said in my opening remarks, the Government have been trying to do their best in the matter of agricultural labour also. As an instance of the solicitude of the present Governments towards agricultural labour, my Hon. Colleague, Mr. Kurmayya, just now mentioned a Press Communiqué that has been issued to-day about the assignment of house-sites for agricultural labour in Tanjore district. I believe some of the hon. Members are aware of the great difficulty experienced by agricultural labourers in the Tanjore district in the matter of housing. About 781 acres of land which was owned by the Government have been occupied by these agricultural labourers. The Government have to-day ordered that these 781 acres may be given free to the agricultural labourers on condition that they are not entitled to alienate. It is also proposed to give more lands, after taking stock of the availability of Government lands so that agricultural labourers may not be forced to shift from place to place or be at the mercy of the landlord, so far as house sites are concerned. In addition to that, as hon. Members would have seen from this morning papers, the Hon. Premier has appealed to the landlords to come forward generously and see that those who are working

23rd March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

for them are given the necessary house-sites and that they are not made to be at their mercy with regard to housing. Sir, I am trying to illustrate how we have been trying to do our best, because it is not only a matter for the mirasdars alone, but for the Government also. So, side by side with appealing to the mirasdars, Government also must do their part and lead the way in the matter. So far as house-sites are concerned, whether it applies to agricultural labour, Harijans or non-Harijans, that is what we have done.

"Now, Sir, take the case of several industrial disputes. (Interruption.) Please do not interrupt me. Of course, I am prepared to answer any particular point that may be raised by the hon. Member. Sir, in regard to the industrial disputes in the Province, references were made by some hon. Members that when disputes arose, between the management and the labour, the police have been helping capital more than the labour and one hon. Member even suggested that when such disputes arose, the police must not be there. I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Members that it is not a question of the management and the labour alone, but there is also the question of the general peace of the society to be preserved. It is not a question of struggle between these two, but the welfare of society as a whole and that is a matter which has to be taken into account also. So, we have necessarily to look to the question of law and order and because the Police are in a certain place, it does not mean that they are there to help any particular section of people. Therefore, I think, hon. Members who have got such a feeling in the matter must disabuse their minds, because after all the police are there so that the public, other than the management and labour, do not suffer and that law and order are maintained and that there is not only industrial peace, but general peace also. Let me assure hon. Members that the Government do not contemplate supporting the idea that the police help either the capitalists or any management. There is no necessity for doing such a thing, in fact. In this connexion, I should like to congratulate the labour of this Province for the realistic way in which they are tackling some of these problems. Comparatively, I should say, our Province is much better in industrial peace, knowing the various elements that have been trying to instigate anarchy, disorder and trouble in the Province. The problem cannot be viewed from an abstract point of view merely, but you will have to take stock of the various forces that are trying to create trouble—only for the sake of trouble and not that they are really interested in the welfare of labour—most of them shed crocodile tears and make these gullible people a prey for their own objectives and for propaganda of their own ideals. I am glad to say that so far as this Province is concerned, labour has been very discerning and the labour leaders have been able to persuade labour to act in a correct way. In many cases, we have been able to achieve results by conciliation which otherwise would take more time to settle, perhaps with results of which one could not be sure of. If it goes to arbitration, they will have to call in

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [23rd March 1949]

witnesses, examine them and sometimes labour gets less than what they expected or employers have to pay much more than what they have had to pay by means of conciliation. In spite of what hon. Members say about the Industrial Tribunals. I would like to draw the attention of the House that there are hundreds of cases where our Conciliation Officers have been able to settle disputes very satisfactorily, sometimes at Secretariat level and Ministerial level. I should say, the attitude of labour has been good and the managements also accepted the settlement. Now they have understood the trend of modern times and they are trying to adjust themselves to modern conditions. In that way, disputes have been settled and we keep industrial peace really on a higher level than one could expect under prevailing circumstances not only in this Province but also in neighbouring Provinces. That is one of the things to be borne in mind when we judge the problem of industrial peace in this part of the Province.

"Now, the other question of importance so far as labour is concerned, is the safety factor in factories. The Factories Act that will come into force from the 1st April 1949 contemplates greater safety provisions and as soon as we are able to implement it, most of the provisions of the Non-Power Factories Act will become superfluous—and I may even say, it will supersede the Non-Power Factories Act.

"Sir, the Government originally constituted what are called Courts of Enquiry in regard to various industries and we were getting the reports of these Courts of Enquiry. I believe, hon. Members are aware that in the case of certain industries we had Courts of Enquiry and their reports were received, but so far as their recommendations are concerned, they are not binding on the parties concerned, because they are only recommendatory. So the Government found that it was easier and better and more useful and more effective to refer disputes to the industrial tribunals rather than to Courts of Enquiry. That is why, we find that most of the disputes that arose or were apprehended by the industries are sent to the Industrial Tribunals. As hon. Members are aware, we have had some trouble over this matter on some technical grounds. The usual procedure followed by the Government of Madras in the matter of referring disputes is, what I would call industry-war. On some technical grounds, the High Court held that the awards were not binding on the parties. That was in regard to one of the cases relating to engineering workshops. Even in the matter of textile, the High Court held on a technical ground that the award was not binding on the parties. So, to-day I am bringing in legislation to amend the Industrial Disputes Act in order to validate the action that has been taken. Even if there is a reference about each individual factory or industry in each place, then there is bound to be a sort of variance in the awards that are likely to be made. Not only that, in the case of the more important factories, if we are able to settle the terms and conditions of labour, wages and other things so far as any industry

[23rd March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

is concerned, it is much more easy and convenient both for the management and labour and so that practice has been adopted all along—and I should say that the managements in most cases have been respecting these awards. And, it is only in one or two cases people raised technical points in the High Court and the High Court gave their ruling. So, we are coming in with necessary legislation to regularize what has been done. I am trying to show how anxious the Government of Madras have been to see that the rights of labour are duly protected. Sir, several hon. Members of this House who are representatives of labour and several labour organizations all over the Province have been sending telegrams to the Government to see that this legislation is taken up immediately. I may even say, the Government of Madras wanted to save the people by issuing an Ordinance and we took up the matter with the Government of India, so that labour may not suffer and there may be peace in the industry. But, the Government of India advised us that it is better we go ahead with legislation and so we are bringing in this legislation. I would like to inform hon. Members of this House that the Government of India are opposed to amending the Industrial Disputes Act. Recently certain officers of our Government were deputed to Delhi to discuss the new Act that is proposed to be brought up to revise the Industrial Disputes Act, and some of the lacuna and defects found in the working of the present Act all over India have been examined and a comprehensive legislation is sought to be brought before the Central Legislature and when that Act is passed by the Central Assembly, most of the problems common to the various provinces will be dealt with, and so the other legislation that we intend to pass in this Legislature shortly, will be complementary to the Central legislation to meet the needs and conditions or peculiarities of the problems that may arise in our own province. Sir, this is a concurrent subject and legislation could be passed, whether it be by the Centre or by the provinces, so far as these industrial disputes are concerned. This is so far as the legal aspect of the question is concerned.

"In regard to the question of housing the labour, this is one of the matters over which the Government of Madras have been trying to do their best. We have had occasion to contact a few industrialists and some of them have been ready and willing to come forward with their own contribution towards housing the industrial labour. This question was discussed at some length at a previous conference of Labour Ministers and then at the last meeting of the Labour Ministers when this question again came up, the Government of Madras sought clarification from the Government of India as to the policy the Government of India propose to follow in the matter of housing the labour and the Government of India promised to let us know their policy in the matter. Sir, this is a question that has to be tackled from the point of view of financing of housing and the share which the provinces and the Centre and the managements and labour will have to bear in the matter of cost of these structures. There is a feeling among the labour sections that these houses should not be owned by the managements or the industries, because if there is any difference

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [23rd March 1949]

of opinion and if there is trouble between the management and labour, the labour may be forced to go out of the house and that will be an instrument of forcing labour, perhaps to agree to certain conditions which the management might want and so the labour leaders who represent the views of labour said that whatever the housing problem that is tackled, this aspect of the question has to be borne in mind. So, what part and what share the labour has to bear in the matter of housing will have to be tackled and that is being tackled, and when the Government of India come to a decision on the question and communicate it to this Government we are prepared to take up the question and do what we can in the matter.

1-15
p.m.

"Sir, I now come to the question of housing plantation labour. It is really a very important problem and I have had occasions to discuss this matter with the people who are responsible to provide such amenities. Housing of labour in the plantations is important because they live in places which are not freely inhabited by other people. So it is necessary that managements should provide some sort of accommodation for this plantation labour. Sir, I have had occasion also to see some of the houses constructed by some of planters and some of them have been very satisfactory. Others have promised to construct houses for them. But there is the question of building materials. The cost of these materials have gone up and so the question of providing adequate money has become increasingly difficult and hence there is delay in the construction of these houses. I hope that very soon the plantation labour will be accommodated comfortably.

"Sir, questions were raised about medical relief to agricultural labour. Sir, under the present Act, there are certain compulsory provisions in respect of medical relief. Though I mentioned it in my opening remarks, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the Employees State Insurance Act passed by the Central Legislature. According to that Act, preliminary survey of the medical facilities available and necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Act has been started. After gaining some experience of the working of this Act, the question of extending it to other classes of workers will also be taken into account.

"Sir, some hon. Members raised the question of Provident Fund. The Government of India are considering a legislation to that effect. I do not know at what stage it is. As soon as it is passed, it will benefit the workers of this Province also.

"Sir, some hon. Members wanted a Debt Redemption Act on the lines of the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act so far as agricultural labour is concerned. I do not know the financial implications of this question. It is not merely a question of sitting here and just passing an Act. We must thoroughly examine the question and the class of people it affects whether it will also affect people who have given money to agricultural labour. Suppose an agricultural labourer has borrowed Rs. 10 from a poor widow. Because this man is an agricultural labourer, it does not mean that

23rd March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

he need not repay the loan to the poor widow. Should such a debt be wiped off? If that is the intention of the hon. Members I am afraid, we will be doing injustice to that poor widow. That would be a strange act and that will cause great harm and suffering to the people. Therefore, hon. Members must know that it is quite easy to make suggestions but it will be very difficult to put it into practice. I want them to understand the implications of their suggestions. They must know how difficult it is to define exactly who an agricultural labourer is. Should the landless labourer alone come in for the benefit or others also? Sir, I am just trying to pose some questions to hon. Members who raised this question and I hope they will think and ponder over it. After full consideration of these questions, they can send their useful suggestions to the Government and we will certainly welcome them. Therefore, hon. Members must realize how difficult and complicated the problem is, and I cannot give any assurance now on this matter.

"Sir, Mr. Nagappa tried to give a formula whereby if a capitalist invests 40 lakhs in a factory, and *four lakhs* of labourers are working and if one-anna per day is collected from that labourer they will repay the whole loan amount within the period of 25 years leaving them as owners. It is a very nice suggestion. But I do not know whether they can wait for 25 years before they can own the factory. Anyway, if my hon. Friend can get the co-operation of any management or anybody, he can go ahead with his plan. Nobody prevents him from doing that. People like Mr. Nagappa who are very much interested can certainly form a co-operative company with the contributions from the people and manage it without the help of a management. But I do not think he can do it. Let me tell him that it is rather Utopian as it is impracticable. Sir, it is very easy to work out such a thing in paper and say that if a sum of Rs. 10 is invested it will become in hundred years so many rupees but it is very difficult to put it into practice. My hon. Friend says that it is only one anna that we take from a labourer every day. Of course for people like Mr. Nagappa this one anna is nothing but for a poor man who earns one rupee every day, it is a big sum. It is impossible to expect anything from him. Therefore we have to look at this problem more from his view point than from the view point of those who are better placed than this poor labourer.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Subramaniam complained that so far as backward communities are concerned, only a provision of five lakhs is made and that it is inadequate. As usual he tried very hard to impress upon every body in this House how backward classes have been neglected even though they form 80 per cent of the population in this Province. I do not understand how this percentage of communities is worked by hon. Members of this House. The other day Mr. Hameed Khan said that Muslims form 20 per cent of the population. Now, our hon. Friend Mr. Subrahmaniam says that his community forms 80 per cent of the population. If we accept both of their claims, I do not know where you and I

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [23rd March 1949]

stand! (Laughter.) It looks as though others do not exist. Sir, it is not a question of figures. It is the attitude that counts and not the numbers. I must tell him that this Government have recently revised the Communal Government Order and have given two places to backward Hindus. Thus you can see that we have gone a step further than what we were a year before. To that extent at least he must concede and be thankful to the Government.

"My hon. Friend from Ramnad who is sitting just opposite to me is staring at me. I must tell him also that we have not neglected his community. The hon. Member is aware that appointments to Government offices are made on a communal basis. Even on the education side, we are trying our best to give educational facilities to backward communities so that they can take their due place along with the other advanced people. I hope this will satisfy my hon. Friend Mr. Swaminathan. At the same time, I can assure him that it will be done as expeditiously as possible. I am really thankful to the suggestion of my hon. Friend and any suggestion of that sort will certainly be considered by the Government and Government will see that these unfortunate people come up to the level of other advanced communities.

"My hon. Friend also referred to the Settlement of Kallars and complained that there is still that police atmosphere in the settlement. I think the hon. Member is aware that the work of dealing with these people, has now been transferred from the Police to the Labour Department. In this connexion, I should like to compliment Mr. Swaminathan. I know he is a great champion of those unfortunate people. I am glad that they have in this House a great champion like Mr. Swaminathan. It is really good for them to have such a member to represent their case in this House. He also made a reference about the appointment of special committees by the Government to deal with this problem. These are matters which are looked after by the Labour Commissioner and I will certainly ask him to thoroughly examine the question. For the information of the hon. Member let me tell him that out of six settlements, two settlements have been disbanded after the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Act. The other day the Minister for Agriculture and myself had occasion to visit the Chintaladevi Settlement and we found that those unfortunate people are very anxious to leave the settlement and go back to their homes. So, we are trying to do all we can in the matter.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan spoke eloquently about the condition of the beedi workers and how they are a prey to tuberculosis. I hope the recent amendment to the Factories Act will give them the necessary relief. According to certain provisions of the Act, employers have to provide amenities like adequate water-supply and ventilation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister can finish his speech by taking four or five more minutes, he can do so."

[23rd March 1949]

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is what I am trying to do.

"Sir, it is not the beedi workers who require such relief but there are also tannery workers who are in the same condition and they must be provided with such relief. There are matters that will be looked after by Labour Officers and Inspectors of Labour.

"As far as women workers are concerned, we have got three women Inspectors to look after their interests—one at Coimbatore and another at Mathurai and another at Vijayavada. So, hon. Members must know that we are looking after their needs and in some cases by anticipating their difficulties and hardships, we are trying to help them. So far as wages being paid in kind, I can well appreciate it if it is to agricultural labour. Now there is a scarcity of cloth, and if agricultural labour is paid in kind, they would be only too willing to receive it in kind. But to suggest payment of wages in kind to industrial labour, I doubt whether they would be willing to receive it in kind. For they would be put to the necessity of marketing it before they could go and purchase their needs. Suppose there is a mine in ore, and if we are to pay them in kind, will they agree to it? So the suggestion of the hon. Member will not be acceptable to industrial labour. 1-31 p.m.

"Lastly, Sir, Mr. Sinna Kaziar said that there is no department to prevent cruelty to Harijans or workers, when there is a department to prevent cruelty to animals. (Laughter.) I am really surprised when he said that. And he was very poetic in his remarks. I assert that Government do take care of Harijan workers. The hon. Member knows it and I am really surprised that he should still make a remark like that. I challenge any member to prove that it is not the idea of Government to see that cruelty is not perpetrated on anybody. I assure him that Government are fully aware of the difficulties; and all the catalogue of things I have told must have convinced the hon. Member that Government do not propose to allow cruelty to be done to anybody, and so I would appeal to him not to make a statement that animals are treated better than men. To say like that is not correct. Of course the hon. Member was trying to be nice towards Harijan members; but Harijan members know, who their friends are. (Laughter.) Sir, I request the mover of the cut motion to withdraw his cut motion. Sir, I do not see him in the House. I request the House to pass the Demand."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation. I said, apart from the department of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, there is no such department. What I say should not be taken literally (continued laughter). I said, still Harijans and labourers do not get as much protection and sympathy as they deserve."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the mover of the cut motion is absent, the cut motion shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

The Demand was put and carried and the grant made.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

[23rd March 1949]

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,02,58,000 under Demand XXI—Industries. ’

“ I should like to be as brief as possible now. I will only draw the attention of hon. Members to a few salient points, await their suggestions and criticism, and answer them at the end. The expenditure under this Demand is spread over the following items:—

(i) Director of Industries and Commerce, Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Industrial Engineers, and their establishment.

(ii) District engineering establishment for pumping and boring operations which are mainly intended to help the ryots to get water for irrigation.

(iii) State technical scholarships to students of this Province deputed for training in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, the Andhra University and other institutions.

(iv) The polytechnics in the Province at Bellary, Kozhikode, Mathurai, Mangalore, Madras, Kakinada, Vuyyuru and Coimbatore. The School of Arts and Crafts, the Government Textile Institute, and the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.

(v) Sericulture and connected activities.

(vi) Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, and experiments in oil fats in the Institute.

(vii) Working expenses of Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode for the manufacture of vegetable ghee, the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur (Nellore district), the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, and the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras.

(viii) Miscellaneous experiments and demonstrations including those in Sericulture and on a small scale woollen industry.

(ix) The Provincial Textile Commissioner and his establishment.

I am drawing the attention of hon. Members to the various subdivisions under this Demand to enable them to offer criticism or suggestions on such points as they choose.

“ As I have said several times on the floor of this House, rapid industrialization is the goal of the Government of Madras. We are anxious to see that this province develops rapidly in the matter of industries. We are fully aware of the importance of industries to the development of the economy of this Province and therefore we are giving financial and other assistance under the State Aid

23rd March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

to Industries Act and by taking shares in the companies as we have done in the case of the Fertilizer Factory at Alwaye. We propose to take shares in the fertilizer factory which the Government of India are going to set up at Sindhri, so that the basic needs of agriculture in the matter of fertilizers may be partly met from the production of this factory and the factory at Alwaye. The Government assist private industrialists in providing them with electric power and facilities for the acquisition of sites, in having the issue of import licences for plant and machinery ordered from abroad expedited and in obtaining quick delivery of plants and construction materials like iron and steel and cement, etc. This in general is what we have been doing for the rapid industrialization of this Province. The Government have been able to secure from the Government of India a larger number of people for geological survey though, I am sure, that number does not come up to the level that would satisfy hon. Members of this House. I know the views of several hon. Members on the geological survey of this Province. We are trying our best to get the maximum number of people possible. The difficulty in the matter of survey is the non-availability of the latest type of equipment and proper personnel. We do realize the importance of this matter and we are doing our best in the restricted circumstances in which we are placed. I should particularly like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the mining of lignite in the South Arcot district. I am sure the hon. Members realize the economic importance of brown coal that has been found in the South Arcot area. I have had occasion to mention previously that one of the seams prospected is to a depth of 80 feet. Further survey and investigation might show that we have got a large area of seams ranging from 60 to 80 feet. This is a great asset to the economy of the entire province and the Government propose to expeditiously exploit the brown coal resources.

“ I do not want to say more at this stage. I am sure several hon. Members will be able to offer useful suggestions and constructive criticism. I can assure on behalf of the Government that we shall be very happy to receive, and be guided by, them in the administration of the Industries Department.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,02,58,000 under Demand XXI—Industries. ’ ”

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the cut motion standing in my name, namely—

‘ To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,02,58,000 for Industries by Rs. 100 ’.

“ When moving the Demand the Hon. Minister for Industries said that the Government were very anxious about industrialization. We, the Members of this House, would like to know the result of that anxiety and how far the Government have helped the intensive industrialization of this Province. So far as I see, I must say that it is all quiet on the industrial front of the Province. I know that the Hon. Minister for Industries, before he became a Minister,

[M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur] [23rd March 1949]

was one of the most enthusiastic industrialists of this Province. After he became Minister, I find that he is losing his enthusiasm and is almost resting on his oars. I really cannot understand the reason for this inactivity and lack of enthusiasm. Perhaps it may be due to the red-tape of his Department or the lack of co-operation and assistance from his own colleagues, particularly the Hon. Minister for Finance. If it is the red-tape, I would urge the Hon. Minister to apply the scissors immediately, cut the red-tape and see that he gives to this Province the much-needed industrialization. If it is the non-co-operation of his colleagues, I would earnestly appeal to them to desist from that course, for only on industrialization depends the rebuilding of the shattered economy of this Province.

"I would like to point out that we have not had the Administration Report of this Department for the last several years. I do not understand why hon. Members should be kept in darkness about the actual working of the Department. Because there is no Administration Report, we, the Members, are not able to appreciate the work done or assess the result of the activities of the Industries Department. Whatever information we gather, we gather from the answers given by the Hon. Minister to the several questions put on the floor of this House and from his public speeches.

"I have gone through his reply to the debate on the Industries Demand moved last year. Therein he mentions two important causes for the slow progress of industrialization. One is the lack of electric power and the other is the non-availability of necessary machinery. With regard to power, I would like to say that this Government are going the wrong way about it. They are thinking of big schemes like the Ramapadasagar Project. Firstly, such schemes require huge capital outlay involving crores and crores of rupees. Secondly, they are long-drawn schemes covering not one decade but several decades. Such schemes are not going to generate power to satisfy the immediate needs of the Province. The Government should tackle the generation of electric power on a smaller scale. The power of falling water is looked upon as a creative force; a source of energy to be utilized by the people to increase national production and people's well-being. There are several waterfalls in and near this Province. Take for instance the Periyar Project. The Madras Government have entered into an agreement with the Travancore Government to take water from the Periyar for irrigation only. They pay to the Travancore Government something like Rs. 40,000 per annum for taking water for irrigation only, why should they not revise the agreement, pay something more and get permission to take power also? I was told by a well-informed person that in Periyar there is a fall of water to an extent of one thousand feet. Similarly in the canal regions of the Andhra Desa, there are several falls which could easily be harnessed to produce power on a small scale. Why should the Government run after big schemes involving the investment of huge capital and a lot of time to complete when they could easily produce power on a small scale if only they are serious about the matter?

23rd March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

"With regard to machinery, I know the dollar position. We are not able to import as much machinery and capital goods as we want because we have to go through the sterling block to approach the people of the countries which have got machinery. I know the financial position of this Province also. But because of financial insufficiency and the difficulty of going through the sterling block, let us not give up the import of the machinery required for industrialization. I say, Sir, let us build up our national debt. It is a fact that those countries which had built up a huge national debt are really prosperous. Take for instance that small island country of England. How did she improve her industries? It was by building up her national debt alone. Therefore let us not be afraid to build up our national debt so that we may get whatever finance we require. Perhaps we may have to pay some little interest for the loan. Let not the Minister for Industries be afraid of interest. When the returns are going to be so great, let us not stand in the way of getting loans even at the rate of 4 or 5 or even 6 per cent. Sir, if you could only get this electric power, and if you could only get the necessary machinery, you would be able to bring out the sub-soil wealth of this Province and utilize it for the country's good. The Hon. Minister for Industries has made a reference to the discovery of the lignite deposits in the South Arcot district, which is my own constituency. There is not only lignite in this Province. There are ever-so-many other minerals underneath the earth. No doubt it is true, Sir, that this Province is the oldest part of the world and so some geologists might perhaps say that because it is the oldest part, there would not be any minerals underneath the earth. But what about the discovery of mica, which is one of the most tender of the minerals which could be burnt out by even the smallest heat, but which, at any rate, is dug out of the earth in very large quantities in this Presidency? You have got lignite, you have got mica, you have got bauxite, iron and coal in this Province. What more do you want? It is stated that when digging out the earth for discovering the lignite deposits, water was gushing forth from underground springs. There are ever-so-many perennial springs lying buried in the depth of the earth. You can make use of these perennial springs for various purposes. You are simply wasting away your time in mere party politics. You are not looking to the problems which are of real importance and interest to our Province. If you could only tackle this problem of the lignite mines, you can probably solve the whole financial problem of our Province. With regard to the lignite you have got five hundred million tons of lignite even in seam alone as was estimated by the experts. As my leader told the House the other day—and he has been saying it times without number—even if you sell this lignite at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton, you can realize 10,000 million rupees, by which you can change the entire face of this Province. There is so much wealth underneath, and the people of our Province are still down-trodden and suffering from poverty. You are not doing anything in this direction and your party politics is simply enervating you. When our people are suffering from poverty and when there is

[M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur] [23rd March 1949]

so much of untapped wealth, what is the use of mere posts in the Cabinet ? They are nothing. We are a new-born state and are in need of administrators and people who have got the energy, the vigour, the brains and the push to create wealth and to make this Province more prosperous, rather than people who run after mere jobs and posts in the Government. These jobs are illusory. People will not remember them if they simply sit here as Ministers to-day and go away to-morrow without doing anything for the Province. They will remember you only when you do some solid work for the prosperity of this Province. Therefore I say, let them forget their politics and attend to things which are really necessary and good for the Province. That is what is required of them. Even with regard to this lignite deposit, I say from one seam alone you can bring about 10,000 million rupees. Now it is said that there are two or three more seams in the same district. Therefore, our stock of lignite is inexhaustible. For ages we can go on digging lignite from the earth and even export it to other countries and thereby increase our national prosperity. These are all easy things to which you can direct your entire energy and attention. But you are merely running after implementing your ideological fads and ineffective schemes which are going to help nobody. When I see so much of sub-soil wealth, it is absolutely unnecessary for our people to be in this down-trodden and poverty stricken condition, with all misery and depression in their faces. I say that they can really be much better and much more cheerful and happy than even the people in the United States of America. There they have only one sky-scraper City, but you can have a number of sky-scraper cities in this Province. The prosperity and the wealth of this Province can be multiplied thousands and thousands of times, if only this hidden wealth is properly tapped. I wish, Sir, that the Hon. Minister compels his Cabinet to give him at least a crore of rupees from the Revenue Reserve Fund for the purpose of exploiting these lignite deposits.

" Sir, let me now come to the question of industrial planning. Sir, the report of the Industrial Planning Committee which was looked forward with so much interest and eagerness, is now lying in some dust-laden pigeon-hole of the Secretariat. Sir, the amount of trouble and labour that the Members of the Planning Committee had taken in producing this valuable report is all gone to waste. When the Committee had submitted its report, it was the duty of the Hon. Minister to have placed it before this House and to have enunciated the industrial policy of the Government. People outside, financiers and captains of industries have been looking forward to the Government for the enunciation of their industrial policy for this Province, but nothing has been done in this regard. They do not know what are the industries which are going to be nationalized, and what are the industries which are going to be left to private enterprise. You have not enunciated your policy and you have left them in the dark and so they are not able to come forward to invest their capital in the industries in which they could usefully invest their capital.

23rd March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

I wish, Sir, that the Hon. Minister for Industries enunciates an industrial policy for this Province, as early as possible and even to-day if possible.

" Sir, a word with regard to the Industrial Finance Corporation. I am glad, Sir, that the Government are going to set up an Industrial Finance Corporation and to take up shares to the extent of 51 per cent of its share capital. I am glad also that they are not going to make it a mere Government concern. I request them to put men of integrity into this Corporation. I request them to put men who have got vast knowledge and experience in industrial matters. I want them to put men who will be above all mercenary considerations, because what is wanted is good result. If you are going to make this Industrial Finance Corporation merely as a handmaid of politics, then woe unto the Corporation and woe unto the industrial activities of this Province !

" Sir, the question of organizing some heavy industries in this Province is still not properly tackled. I say that heavy industries is the mother of all industries. It is no use having some small-scale industries here and there. They are not going to serve any purpose. We want heavy industries. Comparatively speaking, from the point of view of the availability of electrical energy, the Madras Province is one of the best in this country. There is plenty of electricity in this Province, but have you organized any industries for the manufacture of electrical goods ? We require so many electric pumps, so many electric motors, so many switches and so many other electrical goods, all of which we are simply importing from England, from America and from other foreign countries, sending away our precious money. I am told that even now the Government had ordered for thousands of sets of electric pumps and electric motors from foreign countries. The Government have to export so much of our money to get these things from America. To that extent our country is depleted of its wealth. Industrially our Province is going down. The Government must tackle this problem seriously and properly and build up a heavy industry for the manufacture of electrical goods and also start heavy chemical industries as well.

" Then, Sir, coming to the question of control, I have on several occasions pointed out that these controls have demoralized our people. They have demoralized the merchants; they have demoralized the officers, they have, in fact, demoralized the entire people of the country as a whole. Therefore, give up controls, at least in regard to textiles, both yarn and cloth, because the position in this matter has considerably improved. The Government of India say that they are not prepared to relinquish control over textiles, but at the same time, they have given discretion to the Provincial Governments in regard to distribution. Therefore, the Provincial Governments are in charge of distribution of yarn and cloth. There are bales and bales of yarn and cloth not taken delivery of from the mills and you have got bales and bales of cloth unsold with the merchants and with the co-operative societies. This is the

[M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur] [23rd March 1949]

result of your control policy. When we say, give up your control policy and allow free trade and things will become all right, at least so far as yarn and cloth are concerned, the Government are persistent and would not do it. I need not go into all the details of control policy just now, because that will take considerable time, and I do not want to take the time of the House over this matter at present.

“ Now Sir, coming to the question of co-operative societies, the Government have said that they have given Rs. 2 crores to these societies for the purchase and distribution of yarn and cloth. All unsold cloth have accumulated in their godowns. They purchased them at a higher price, but to-day the prices have gone down by nearly 50 per cent and the provincial society is now faced with a heavy loss. With regard to primary societies, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister one important matter. These primary societies are both production and sale societies. They should not be like that. Marketing must be the responsibility of the provincial society. What it now does is, it gets cloth and yarn from the mills and distributes them to the primary societies and simply plays the part of a post office.

“ Sir, with regard to the industrial development of this Province, I want to make this suggestion. Just as the Finance Minister has constituted a Standing Finance Committee in his Department, so also for the industrial development of this Province, there should be a Standing Industries Board or Committee, which must be in a position to advise the Minister and the Government in all industrial matters from time to time, and see that no wastage takes place in this Province. I therefore urge that immediate steps may be taken for the setting up of such a Standing Committee or Board for the industrial development of our Province. Perhaps the Hon. Minister might say that there is already a Board of Industries performing the same functions. But I submit, Sir, that it is constituted only for the purpose of giving state-aid under the State Aid to Industries Act. It is only looking after Government grants and aids to small-scale industries. I am thinking of a bigger body like the Electricity Board so that people interested in the industrial development of the Province might contact the Ministry as often as possible and give such guidance and help as are necessary in this regard.

“ Lastly, Sir, with regard to the vegetable ghee industry, I should like to mention one important point. Somebody has trotted out a story in this Presidency or in this country that vegetable ghee is poisonous. When it was brought to the notice of the Government of India, they said that they have constituted an expert committee, that they are going into the matter and that they would announce the results of their experiments in due course. I want to know whether the decision of the Government of India has been received by the Provincial Government. If the Government of India are not going to announce their decisions early on this matter, people who have spent lakhs and lakhs over such industries and people who are waiting to start some more industries in this

23rd March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

Province, will have to incur enormous loss and all their efforts in this direction would go to waste. I would therefore request the Government and through them the Government of India to come out with their definite policy in this matter and also with regard to the industrialization of this Province.

“ Sir, before I close, I should like to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to that valuable advice of the great industrialist of this country—one of the noblest sons of India—Sir M. Visweswaraya in his recent speech on the subject of ‘ Prosperity through Industry .’ He said that you can raise the standard of living of the people in this country only through industrialization. Agriculture has failed to support the people and the country cannot be made self-sufficient in the matter of food. This has been admitted by the Hon. Ministers for Food and Agriculture. Therefore the way to prosperity is only through industries and so you have got to proceed towards the industrialization of this Province as rapidly as possible. As Sir M. Visweswaraya said, our motto should be, industrialize or perish.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, 3 p.m. I entirely agree with my Friend Mr. Majid when he charged the Hon. the Minister for Industries regarding the lack of interest and initiative of this Government in the industrial development of the Province. May I put a simple question, Sir, to the Hon. Minister? What was the position of the Province at the time when he took charge? And what is the position now? In what way and in what directions he had made any progress or development? I know the Hon. Mr. Sitharama Reddi who is a very good debater and a very able Minister will say that he has replied questions and made speeches. He will surely say: My department has done well, don't you see the satisfactory reply which I gave in the morning and the way in which I reply to the Debate. Don't you see a number of reports of committees, the Industrial Planning Committee's Report, etc. Sir, people are not fed by mere speeches and arguments and replies, particularly in a Province where the people are intelligent. They have to be satisfied with facts. Where are the facts which you have placed before the Province, saying I have done so much here and so much there, and so much remains to be done. I was all the while under the impression, Sir, that the Hon. Mr. Sitharama Reddi was only a good and successful lawyer, but I am told that he is a successful businessman. And therefore he knows the trade. I ask him, Sir, what is the achievement of the Ministry during the last two years, what are the policies put before the public and how far have they succeeded? In the absence of such a picture, I feel that there is not much for us to debate. Therefore, it is really a disappointment. Compared to other provinces, the Madras Province is a backward province and we are simply going backward. And what is the remedy? I would like to make a few suggestions, Sir, that our Province may also be developed industrially.

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [23rd March 1949]

"One pre-requisite for any Province to be industrially developed is the availability of trained personnel. In this direction something was done by the Advisers' Government in the way of opening some Polytechnics. That was a step in the right direction because without trained personnel, the industries cannot flourish. Whatever has been done is much appreciated, Sir, and I say that the Government must do more and start a few more centres. I may say that the money spent on them is really worth spending.

"Sir, the Hon. Minister said that it was unfortunate that capital in the Province was very very shy. I say, Sir, that there is no use of our simply talking. If the Province is to advance industrially, people should be prepared to take risks. After all, industry is not a thing from which you can get results in 5 or 10 months and earn a good dividend. In America and other countries, they were spending crores and crores of rupees for 15 or 16 years without any benefit and without any dividend. Only after 15 or 16 years, people got the benefit out of the industries. If capital is shy in the Province, Sir, we must approach the people in the proper way and give them the necessary help and assure them that it is worth taking. Particularly after the attainment of our Independence, the industrialists should not have the profit motive only. The ideal should be service to the people of the Province and the solving of the unemployment problem. That should be their attitude and the Government should help them and put them in the way. I say, Sir, that even in that direction much has not been done.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Majid, has drawn the attention of the Hon. the Minister to the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Bill has been passed and we Members of the House are anxious to know what has been done and how far they have succeeded and what is their share capital and when the Industrial Finance Corporation will come into being, who would be the directors and various other matters. I think much depends on the way in which they take up the thing. It is quite necessary, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister for Industries should decide one way or the other and see that the Corporation gets its share capital and begins to function soon.

"Coming to Planning, Sir, I may say that I too was reading the Report of the Industrial Planning Committee. There are certain basic industries in which the Madras Province is interested. The Hon. Minister has referred to four sugar factories and seven vegetable ghee factories. Mr. Majid drew attention to the latter. With regard to sugar, Sir, in spite of the fact that Madras is a very important sugar growing centre, our production is only 40 to 50 per cent of the consumption. Much has not been done, Sir, for the establishment of more sugar factories in the Province even though the Government of India have accepted to grant the flotation of share capital for 14 companies. Here I may give a

23rd March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

word of warning, Sir. I have to repeat it, Sir, because the Hon. Minister for Industries was not here when the Agricultural Minister brought his Sugar Factories Control Bill. When you have all these controls and give too much power to the Government or the Minister concerned, take it from me that no industrialist will come forward, because it amounts to some sort of suspicion on him. I think the Select Committee which has taken up that Bill will try to go into the matter and see that all the objectionable features of the Bill are deleted. Otherwise, it is going to hamper the advancement of the industrial development of the Province.

"Mr. Majid who comes from South Arcot and the Leader of the Opposition have referred a number of times to the lignite mines in the South Arcot district. It is often told that a survey is being made and some difficulty or other is raised. Member after Member has asked as to what they have achieved. What we want is something concrete. It is only natural that our Minister who is having a good pull with the Central Government should try to insist that they should give more facilities and see that these industries are taken seriously and earnest attempts are made to add to the wealth of the Province. The Hon. Minister himself speaking on one occasion stated that this Province has got things like bauxite, iron ore, mica, asbestos, etc. Even a geological survey of the Madras Province has proved that in Madras Province there are very good possibilities. There is no use of simply talking.

"As far as the Industries department is concerned, Sir, originally it was a small one and now it is an expanding department. The spending of a few more lakhs on the department will be worth while. We should not grudge spending a few more lakhs on the Industries department and expand it so that it may afford all the facilities and give instructions to the persons who would like to take advantage of the department.

"With regard to the revenues of the department, I see we have got an income of Rs. 70.75 lakhs excluding the income from the cinchona and other such departments. If the existing industries, like the Shark Liver Oil Factory, the Ceramic Industry at Gudur, the Kollegal Silk Factory, etc., are developed in a proper way, when there is scarcity of the commodity, our income would be doubled, if not more."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That the allotment of Rs. 2,02,58,000 for Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"అధ్యక్షా, పరిశ్రమల మంత్రిగారు కోరిన ఈ రెండు కోట్ల చిల్లర మొత్తమును మన రాష్ట్రములోని పరిశ్రమల స్థాపనలకు, రాష్ట్రములోని వైకాళ్ళమునుబట్టి చూచిన పరిశ్రమలకు వచ్చికి విస్తారము కావలసి, ఇంకను ఎక్కువ మొత్తమును కోరినప్పటికిని ప్రభుత్వము సత్యము, ప్రతి కష్టము అంతరము ఏకాగ్రముగా ఆమోదించి ఆ కష్టమును మంజూరుచేసి ఉంచురని వారికి తెలియచరము చేస్తాను. ఇంతవరకు మనీమగారు, రవాణామగారు కోరిన కొరతమునైన మొత్తమును మంత్రిగారు తేయవలసిన కార్యములు అంగీకరించి, ఇంకను రాష్ట్రము కష్టములను

[Sri Kallur Subba Rao]

[23rd March 1949]

పరిశ్రమాభివృద్ధికిగాను ఖర్చు చేయవలసియుండినదని వారిని కోరుచూ కొన్ని సలహాలను చేసినారు. వారుచేసిన సలహాలలో నేను వారితో సంపూర్ణముగా ఏకీభవించుచున్నాను.

“ ఏ దేశముయొక్క అభివృద్ధి అయినా ఆ దేశముయొక్క పారిశ్రామికాభివృద్ధి నాథారపడి ఉన్నదని అందరికీ తెలిసిన విషయమే. స్వతంత్ర భారతములో, ముఖ్యంగా ఈ రాష్ట్రములో, ప్రజలు సుఖ సౌభాగ్యాభివృద్ధి కావలెనన్న వెంటనే పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధి చేయవలెను. ఏ పరిశ్రమ ఏ ప్రాంతములో స్థాపించవలెననే విషయములో చక్కని పథకము, పరిశీలన, పద్ధతి అత్యవసరము. మంత్రి సీతారామ రెడ్డిగారు అధికారమునకు వచ్చిన తరువాత కొంతమంది విద్యావంతులను, విజ్ఞానవంతులనుచేర్చి ఒక కమిటీని యేర్పాటు చేసినారు. ఆ కమిటీవారు రాష్ట్రములోని వివిధ ప్రాంతములను పరిశీలించి, చక్కని పరిశోధన గావించి, ఒక మంచి రిపోర్టును తయారు చేసినారు. ఆ రిపోర్టులో ఈ రాష్ట్రమును పారిశ్రామికముగా అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకుగాను ఒక చక్కని పథకమును సూచించియున్నారు. రిపోర్టును సమర్పించినందులకు కమిటీ సభ్యుల నందరిని అభినందించుచున్నాను.

“ ఆ రిపోర్టులో సూచించబడిన 159 ఆంశములలో ఏ ఒకటూ, రెండో తప్ప మిగత వాటిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు పరిశీలించినట్లుగాని, అమలు పరచదలచినట్లుగాని లేదు. ఇందుకు కారణమేమో తెలియపరచవలసినది. ఆ రిపోర్టును తయారు చేసినవారు ఈ రాష్ట్రములో ఏ ఏ ప్రాంతములో ఏ ఏ పరిశ్రమలను—పెద్ద పరిశ్రమలను—చిన్న పరిశ్రమలను—ఏర్పాటుచేసిన వాగుండునో అవివరములను చక్కగా పరిశోధనచేసి వ్రాసియున్నారు. ఆ రిపోర్టులో ఉదహరించిన పరిశ్రమల నన్నింటిని వారి సూచన మేరకు సత్వరముగా స్థాపించు ఏర్పాటులు ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేయవలెనని ప్రజలు ఆశ్చర్యపడుచున్నాఁని ముఖ్యముగా రాష్ట్రములోని ఏ ఏ ప్రాంతములో ఏ ఏ ముడి పదార్థములు లభించునో పరిశీలించి దానిని అనుసరించి పథకములను తయారుచేసిన నేగాని వాటిని సరళమంగా కొనసాగించలేదు. ముడి పదార్థాలకు మూలగడ్డ అయినట్లువంటి రాయలసీమ నుండి వచ్చిన నేను, మంత్రిగారుకూడా ఆ ప్రాంతమునుండి వచ్చినవారే.

3-15
p.m.

“ కడప జిల్లా, పులివెందుల కాటాకాలో ఉన్నటువంటి రాతినారవంటిది ప్రపంచములో ఎక్కడా లేదని ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. నేను పోయినప్పుడు రాతినారను ఒక మాలగా తయారు చేయించి దానిని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ పరిశ్రమల మంత్రిగారికి వేసినప్పుడు వారు, ఇంకను అక్కడ ఉన్నవారు ఆశ్చర్య పడినారు. అది రాతినారతో తయారుచేయబడినట్లు చెప్పకుండా, అది దేనితోచేసినదని అడుగగా వారందరూ అది చక్కని silk తో తయారు చేయబడినదని చెప్పిరి. అంత చక్కటి రాతినార కడప జిల్లాలో అనేక లక్షల టన్నుల భాగస్వాములవున్నది. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు పరిశోధన చేయించి పరిశ్రమను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకు ఆర్థిక సహాయ మరియు యితర సహకారము నొసగవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను.

“ ఏ ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క పరపతిగాని, ప్రతిష్టగాని తమయొద్ద నిలువయున్న బంగారముపైన ఆధారపడి ఉంటుంది. ముఖ్యంగా మా రాయలసీమలో బంగారముకూడా ఉన్నది. ఈ రోజున బంగారము తులము 120 రూపాయలు అమ్ముచున్నది. ప్రపంచములో ఏ దేశమైనను ‘సర్వే జనాః కాంక్షన్ మాత్రయంతి’ అన్నట్లు పరపతికి మూలాధారమైన బంగారముపైననే ఈ దిశము ఆధారపడియున్నది ప్రజలకు, ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఈనాడు కావలసినదని. కాబట్టి రాయలసీమలో ఉన్నటువంటి బంగారు గనులను పరిశోధించి కార్య కలాపములను ప్రారంభించి మన ప్రభుత్వ బొక్కసములోనికి

23rd March 1949]

[Sri Kallur Subba Rao]

ఎక్కువ బంగారమును సేకరించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇందుకుగాను సరి అయిన పరిశోధకులను పిలిపించి వనికి పూనుకొనవలసినదని మంత్రిగారికి తెలియపరచుచున్నాను. బంగారమున్నచో మనము యితరదేశముల మీద ఆధారపడవలసిన అవసరము ఏ మాత్రము ఉండదు.

“ ఇలాగే మా రాయలసీమలో ఇత్తడి, ఇనుము మొదలగు లోహములుకూడా ఉన్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా బళ్లారి జిల్లాలోని సాందూరు సంస్థానములో నుప్రసిద్ధమైన ఇనుము లభించునని అందరికీ తెలుసును. అక్కడ ఉక్కు పరిశ్రమను ప్రారంభించి నట్లైతే చాలా వాగుండును. ఈ విషయములో మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధలీనుకొని వెంటనే పని ప్రారంభించవలసినదని.

“ ప్రస్తుతము దేశములో పెద్ద పరిశ్రమలను ప్రారంభించుటకు పెద్ద యంత్రములను మనము ఇతర దేశములనుండి తెప్పించుకొనవలసి యున్నది. ఈ యంత్రములను తెచ్చుకొనుటకు పది సంవత్సరములు తప్పక వట్టునని అనుచున్నాను. కాబట్టి చిన్న చిన్న పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధి పరచుటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు వెంటనే చిన్న యంత్రములను తయారుచేయించుటకు ఒక department ను యంత్ర నిర్మాణ శాఖను కేటార్చి పని చేయించ వలసినదని.

“ ఈ దిశము మన దేశములో పెద్ద పెద్ద బట్టల మీల్లలను స్థాపించవలెనంటే అందుకు కావలసిన యంత్రసామగ్రి ఇతరదేశములనుంచి రావలసియున్నది. తొందరలో ఈ యంత్రసామగ్రిని సంపాదించజాలని పరిస్థితులు ఇప్పుడు ఏర్పడినవి. కాబట్టి దేశములోని ప్రజలు తేలికగా నూలు తయారుచేసుకొనుటకుగాను ఒక చిన్న రాట్న యంత్రమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు తయారుచేయించుటతో అవసరము. ఇటువంటి రాట్నమును తయారుచేయించుటవలన పేదవారిని ఆర్థికముగా అభివృద్ధి పరచుటకు అవకాశమువున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు తయారు చేయించిన రిపోర్టులోకూడా ఇటువంటి యంత్రాన్ని తయారుచేయించుట అవసరమని సిఫారసు చేసినారు. ఇది చాలా చక్కని సలహా. దీని విషయమే ప్రభుత్వమువారు శ్రద్ధలీనుకొనవలసినదని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

“ మంత్రి శ్రీ సీతారామ రెడ్డిగారు అధికారములోనికి వచ్చినతరువాత రాష్ట్రములోని వివిధ ప్రాంతములలో పోలీటెక్నిక్ పాఠశాలలను ఏర్పాటు చేయించినందులకు వారిని అభినందించుచున్నాను. ఇంతటితోనే అగత ప్రతిజిల్లాలోను ఒక పోలీటెక్నిక్ గుగాని industrial school గాని పెట్టించి విద్యార్థులను తర్ఫీదు చేయించవలసినది.

“ మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇప్పుడు రాజకీయ బాధితులకు మాములు ఇవ్వతలపెట్టినారు. దీనికితోడు యాధములో ఉనిచేసినవారి పిల్లలకు technical విద్య తెప్పించుచున్నట్లు, ఈ రాజకీయ బాధితుల పిల్లలకుకూడా వారివారి అధ్యయనములను బట్టి technical విద్య నేర్పించు వసతులు కల్పించి వారి విజ్ఞాన విశాసములను వరంబడిని పెంపొందించుటకు ప్రయత్నముచేయవలసినదని కోరిక.

“ అన్నిటికన్న ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది ఇప్పుడు రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్నటువంటి చిన్న చిన్న పరిశ్రమల అభివృద్ధి పరచుట. ఈ విషయంలో అందరూ ఏకీభవించుచున్నారు. ఈజీదు గారు, రజాఖాన్ గారుకూడా ఈ చిన్న పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధి పరచవలెననే మనవిచేసినారు. కాబట్టి మన మద్రాసు కోస్తాలోని చిన్న చిన్న పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకుగాను ఈ శాసన సభలోనుంచి అయిదగురో, పదిమందోఉన్న ఒక కమిటీనివేసి వారిని జవాబుదేశము పంపించి, అక్కడ కుటీర లేక పెద్ద పరిశ్రమలను ఏర్పరచుటకు విశేషాధికార పద్ధతిని నడుపుచున్నారో పరిశీలించి, ఆ పద్ధతులమీద ఇచ్చ

[Sri Kallur Subba Rao]

[23rd March 1949]

అకాదా శక్తిశక్తులను సమస్త విద్యార్థులను చేయగోరుచున్నాను. ఈ కమిటీకగు ఖర్చుకన్న, పది అంతలు, సూరంతలు లాభము కలుగునని, తద్వారా మనము దేశ స్వాభ్యాసమునకు పాటుపడగల విలువను మంత్రిగారికి తెలియపరచుచున్నాను.”

[At this stage Mr. W. J. Fernandez (Chairman) took the chair.]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important Demand, which is asked for in order to find ways and means of increasing the wealth of our Province. By increasing the wealth of our Province, we increase the well-being of our large population. We are also raising the standard of living of our people. Industries in our Province, not having been developed in the past to a national extent, have become the responsibility of the present Government. The Government have to find out various ways by which they could start industries in this Province. In order to make the industrial concerns a success, we have to find the money, and we have also to find the technical personnel. So far as money is concerned, our Province, being a comparatively poor Province, cannot think in terms of limited concerns having crores of rupees as capital. In the north, Birlas and others may find crores of rupees for industries. They can underwrite shares and they can start companies to a large extent. But, unfortunately, we have not been able to find the money to such a large extent as to start companies with such large capital. The alternative for financing industries on a large scale is that Government should come forward with financial support to any concern which wishes to start large scale industries. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Industries, told us that he was proposing to promote what is called the Industrial Finance Corporation. Reference has been made to that by the previous speakers. We, in this Province, are anxious to see that it becomes a *fait accompli* very soon, and that the Corporation is really manned by people who work sincerely to improve the industrial progress of our Province. As regards technical personnel, we have to speed up training of our young men. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Industries, in his preliminary remarks told us that they have brought into existence number of polytechnics, and that they were training young people in these polytechnics in engineering and other sciences so that they may be useful in serving the industrial concerns which might come up soon.

“ So far as the department as a whole is concerned, I might suggest to the Hon. Minister that the department should be manned by persons who have had some experience of commerce and industry. Of course, it has always been said that a civilian (I.C.S.) should be suitable for any department, and that he would be able to man any department successfully. There is difference between civilians and civilians. It is not every civilian who succeeds in every department. Of course, we had in the past very good experience of how a civilian could extend our industries and bring them to a high level. Mr. Khaleeli, I.C.S., took personal interest in the development of our industries, and he extended them

[23rd March 1949]

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

to a very large extent. But to our misfortune, after he left the department, our industries are not extending. They are not being managed successfully, and they are being brought down. I hope we will have at the head of affairs persons who will not remember that they belong to the old Indian Civil Service—the steel frame. They have to be accommodating and courteous. Their treatment of the people who go to them should be of a different type. These men should forget that they are the masters. They should forget that they are superiors to the people who go to them. They must deal with people just as businessmen deal with the people—not like a superior officer dealing with a subordinate. I leave it there. I make this suggestion inasmuch as I am keenly interested in the development of the department. It is the man who is at the head of affairs that matters. According to the way he manages the department, he will succeed in developing the department.

“ I wish to say one word about the control of textiles in our Province. I briefly referred to this question when I spoke on Ministers' salaries. On this occasion, I would like to make a few more points. It is true that control is continued on account of the policy pursued by the Government of India. The Government of India have perhaps their own difficulties or perhaps they have got their own ideas of what it is going to be in the future and why control should be continued. We, in this Province, know that control is absolutely unnecessary and that it should be removed. The entire business of cloth should be handed over to the trade channels without any control from Government. We know how business given to businessmen thrives. When there is competition among businessmen, prices go down, and the stock also is sold out as quickly as possible. Now on account of control and the way in which the stocks of cloth are distributed on a small scale to each and every merchant, the merchant gets certain kinds of cloth which are unwanted in a particular market, and, therefore, he is unable to dispose of that stock. On the other hand, if merchants are left to themselves, they will know what kind of cloth they require for their particular markets, and they will buy only that cloth. It is therefore necessary that control on cloth should be removed, and it should be handed over to the merchants without any interference from Government.

“ So far as encouragement of smaller industries is concerned, I think a good deal more has to be done in this Province. I do not know why we do not import machinery for making small things like toys on a large scale. A man with a small amount of capital should be able to import small machines from foreign countries so that he can make a living not only for himself but for all the members of his family. With a small amount, small scale industries can be brought into existence. This is not being done. Therefore, I suggest to the Hon. Minister that he might think of importing small machines for making things like toys of various kinds and various other articles. These articles which are being imported from foreign countries in our country on a large scale

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [23rd March 1949]

3-30 P.M. can be stopped if we manufacture them in our own country. That ought to be encouraged. I would also like to suggest to the Hon. Minister and to the Government that they should not in haste adopt a policy of nationalization of industries. Of course, nationalization of industries is a good step, but it must not be resorted to in haste. It would make us a sort of victims of our own slogans if we should merely take to nationalization as a very easy matter. It is a very difficult thing and it is one which will cause damage to the industry itself if the policy is implemented in haste. We have seen in several cases that the Government want not only large capital to invest but they must also find the personnel for managing these affairs. The Deputy Prime Minister of India told us that it was not possible for us in this country at the present juncture and for a long time to come, to nationalize our industries, depriving the businessmen of their legitimate rights because we lacked the personnel who could man these industries. That is a very good reason why we should not go in haste in the matter of nationalization of industries. On the other hand, it should be the policy of the Government to encourage private enterprise, not only in trade but also in industries, and uncontrolled and unfettered development of industry by the trade itself. There are some of the things which I wanted to refer to on this subject.

"I have already suggested that our country should be industrialized on a large scale. Of course, the Government of India are trying to do it and, so far as our Province is concerned, we must get our due share in the matter of nationalization of the country. I am sure the jealous Minister for Industries will do his best to see that Madras is not lost sight of and that Madras gets the lion's share of the policy of industrialization of the Government of India. As we stand to-day, we are perhaps the most backward Province, so far as industrialization is concerned. Regional industrialization is a good step. In regional development of industries, the Government of India are likely to forget our Province and I would, therefore, suggest that we must keep on fighting with the Government of India till we get our due share or even more than our due share because our Province has been backward so far as nationalization of industries is concerned.

"Then, so far as imports of smaller things from countries like Japan, Germany or Italy are concerned, of course, trade missions are coming and they are trying to dump their goods on India, perhaps on account of political reasons, economic reasons or international reasons. Our High Command at Delhi might agree to mortgage our country, so far as imports of articles from Italy and other countries are concerned. Perhaps to a certain extent, that policy may be sound. But the first and foremost consideration of our Government should be to see that we become self-sufficient in as many things as possible. Therefore, keeping that in view, we must manufacture almost all our requirements and particularly smaller things such as toys and other things. In that respect at least, we can become self-sufficient. I know that my

23rd March 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

hon. Friend, the Minister for Industries, is keenly interested in this matter and that he has been trying to do his best. I wish him success."

* SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to-day to express my opinion and I feel constrained to offer my remarks on this very important Demand. My friends have said that our Hon. Minister for Industries is industrial-minded. But, after the assumption of office, the shackles of office have almost benumbed him into inactivity and he is not seen in his usual colours. Whatever might be the reasons, we cannot escape facts and realities. We have been expecting that our Ministry will place before this House and the country definite plans, policies and programmes of advancement of industry in order to raise our economic position and meet the demands of our Province. But unfortunately, we have not heard or seen any such scheme or long-distance plans regarding our industrial development in this Province except, of course, simply reacting to environments and circumstances instead of acting with positive initiative. It is really unfortunate. I would have expected an industrial-minded Minister to consult expert and advisers, to be guided by them, to act according to the expert advice and see that this Province advances in that direction. His advisers are probably the Director of Industries, Joint Director of Industries and other officers who, by virtue of their official position, occupy these offices. Just as my hon. Friend who preceded me said, it is assumed that every I.C.S. man is capable of doing all sorts of things, from A to Z in the administration of the Government. With that view in mind, the Director of Industries is appointed and an officer is transferred from other departments. What can we expect from these officers who have not got that frame of mind, a mind suitable for this department and for the industrial advance of this Province?

"Our Minister has placed before the House how the Government are aiding several of the industries by way of subsidies and loans. Of course, they are all welcome. But my complaint is that everything should be done according to plan, with expert advice and knowledge. Otherwise, we will be failing in our duty to the people. We are told that ceramic industry in Gudur has been taken over by this Government. It is not functioning properly. Only in order to pursue further, I brought to the notice of the Government and the officers concerned that very near Madras—30 miles from Madras—in Tiruvallur there is a good ceramic factory—a stone-ware factory—where they make very good pipes which stand to great pressure than any others and they manufacture other wares also. I suggested to them that it was possible to acquire it because it was being sold. But I was told that the Government had stopped all proposals of nationalization or taking over of such industries. I was simply surprised at this decision or opinion of the Government.

"With regard to the post-war development, we are told that we are manufacturing technicians from the poly-technic schools. But from my knowledge, I can say that even in these schools

[Sri G. Rajamannar Chetty]

[23rd March 1949]

there are not adequate number of lecturers and sufficient equipment. The people themselves have to carry the instruments. There is no sufficient arrangement at all and they are suffering due to lack of adequate equipment and lecturers. We might satisfy ourselves that we have got these schools. But I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to go and inspect these schools and satisfy himself whether we are training them properly and whether we are really producing the much needed technicians for the future.

“With regard to the cottage industries, Sir, we have really to understand the policy of the Government yet. We do not know what the views of the Government are with regard to the relationship between the cottage industries and other industries. I would impress upon the Government to forget the old prejudices against cottage industries. It is an ancient and traditional belief that cottage industries are prejudicial to the advancement of other industries. It is not so. If the Government shape a policy by which they could very easily link these cottage industries with the other basic industries, it would be very easy. It will serve the people and the Government and we will really go in the direction of advancement of industries. What is being done in Japan? The Government have shaped the policy by linking these cottage industries with the other industries. Only in the year 1939 I remember that the Madras Government sent an expert to Japan to study the functioning of cottage industries in Japan and for six months he stayed there. He made a report. The Government are in possession of that report. Fortunately or unfortunately, the Government have shelved it; they have not made use of the very good report that has been made by that officer. In 1946, that expert was appointed as the Deputy Director of Industries in-charge of cottage industries. But in 1947, his services were terminated and he is now under the employ of the Government of India in the Cottage Industries Department. It is misfortune for this Province that real experts are not recognized and are not made use of in this Province but elsewhere. Recently the All-India Cottage Industries Board met at Cuttack in Orissa. There was an invitation sent to the Madras Government to send a representative to participate. But unfortunately, this Government chose not to send a representative and that is the interest the Government are taking in the cottage industries. In a country which is predominantly an agricultural country, the rural population cannot be absorbed in high industries and it must be the policy of the Government to encourage cottage industries according to a plan and link it with bigger industries just as it is being done in Japan and other countries. So, Sir, unless that is done, these piece-meal methods, these bald and bland proposals will not suffice.

3-15 p.m. “Finally, Sir, you have got these Industrial and Commercial Museums. I do not know what work they are doing. People do not know what is being done in this Province, what kind of industries there are, and what things are manufactured in this Province. We are suffering due to lack of publicity. I hope and trust, our Chief Whip, who is responsible for it will make amends for it.”

[23rd March 1949]

[Sri G. Rajamannar Chetty]

“Finally, Sir, I implore the Government to view the whole thing very intelligently, consult experts, take their advice and proceed according to plan.”

Sri N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தொழில் மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நாட்டின் செல்வம் விவசாய அபிவிருத்தியையும் தொழிலபிவிருத்தியையும் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நாம் எடுத்திருக்கும் விஷயம் தொழில்.

“தொழில் விஷயமாக இந்த மந்திரி சபை ஏற்பட்ட பிற்பாடு எவ்வளவு தூரம் நாம் அபிவிருத்தியடைந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதைப் பார்த்தால் நாம் பெருமைப்படுவதற்கு இல்லை. பெரும் தொழிலோ அல்லது குடிசைத் தொழிலோ அதிகம் அபிவிருத்தியடையவில்லை. 1946-ம் வருஷம் முடிய ஏராளமான தொழில் கம்பெனிகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு வளர்ச்சியடைந்தன. ஆனால் 1947-ம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து அநேகமாக முக்கியமான தொழில் ஒன்றுமே ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவில்லை என்றும் இருக்கிற தொழிலும் அபிவிருத்தியடையவில்லை என்றும் சொல்லலாம். ஆகவே தொழில் விஷயத்தில் போதிய அக்கரை காட்டவில்லை என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். தொழில் எவ்வளவு தூரம் அதிகம் வளருகிறதோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் நாட்டின் செல்வம் வளரும். இப்பொழுது தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி தடை படுவதற்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு காரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள்.

“எந்தெந்தத் தொழிலை தேசிய மயமாக்கப் போகின்றோம் எந்தெந்தத் தொழிலைத் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களுக்கு விடப்போகின்றோம் எதை எதை குடிசை தொழிலாக நடத்தப்போகின்றோம் என்பதை சர்க்கார் தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் கூறினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். தேசிய மயமாக்குவதை நிறுத்திவைக்க வேண்டுமென்று மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு தகவல் வரவில்லை என்று ஒரு நாள் கேள்வி ஒன்றுக்குப் பதில் சொல்லுகையில் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆகையால் சர்க்காருடைய அபிப்பிராயம் என்ன என்பதைத் தெளிவாகச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்பதை வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“குடிசைத் தொழில் விஷயமாக அதிகமான சிரத்தை காண்பிக்க வேண்டும். கைத்தறி விஷயத்தில் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. புது புதுக் குடிசைத் தொழில்களை வளர்த்துக் கொண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது மிகவும் சரி. ஆனால் இன்றைய தினம் லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்து வருகிற குடிசைத் தொழிலாகிய கைத்தறிக்கு போதிய ஆதரவு சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கிடைக்கவில்லை. சுமார் 5 லட்சம் தரிகளினால் 25 லட்சம் பேர்கள் இத்தொழிலை நம்பி பிழைத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தத் தொழில் நாளுக்கு நாள் கூடினித்துக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இதில் அதிகமான சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு கைத்தரியைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தாற்போல் மில் தொழிலைப் பார்ப்போம். மில்கனில் துணி அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாவதால் கைத்தறி பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. கைத்தறியை வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால் மில் துணிகளின் உற்பத்தியை அவசியம் கட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும். மில் துணிகளுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. அதைக் குறைக்கவும் அல்லது அதில் ஈடுபடுகிறவர்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் கொடுக்காமலுமிருக்கவேண்டும். கைத்தறி எந்த விதத்திலும் பாதிக்கப்படாமலிருக்க அதற்கு எல்லா விதமான சலுகைகளையும் காண்பிக்கவேண்டும்.

“இன்னொரு விஷயம். துணி உற்பத்திக்கு பஞ்சு வேண்டும். பஞ்சு நம்மிடம் ஏராளமாக இருக்கிறது. என்றாலும் அயல் நாட்டிலிருந்து நம்முடைய மில்கனின் தூல் உற்பத்திக்கு பஞ்சு வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள பஞ்சின் விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தியிருப்பதால் அவைகளின் விலை அயல் நாட்டிலிருந்து வரும் பஞ்சின் விலையை விட குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் பஞ்சு இப்பொழுது மில்கார்

[Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman] [23rd March 1949]

களுக்கு கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதனால் நம்முடைய மில்காரர்கள் பாக்கில் தானிலிருந்து பஞ்சுகளை தருவிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பாக்கில்தான் பஞ்சை விட நம் நாட்டின் அதே ரக பஞ்சின் விலை குறைவாகவே இருக்கிறது. அயல் நாட்டின் பஞ்சிற்கு அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்குவது என்பது தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்ளுவதற்கொப்பாகும். நம்முடைய விவசாயிகள் கெட்டுப் போகாதபடி நம் நாட்டின் பஞ்சிற்கு கொஞ்சம் விலையைக் கூட்டிக்கொடுத்தால் அதிகமான பஞ்ச கிடைத்து கோயம் முத்தூரிலும் இன்னும் மற்ற இடங்களிலுமிருந்து இப்பொழுது வரக் கூடிய புகார்கள் இல்லாமல் போய் விடும். ஆகவே இந்த விலைக்கட்டுப் பாட்டை எடுத்து விடவேண்டியது, அல்லது உயர்த்தவேண்டியது அவசியம்.

“அடுத்தப்படியாக விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் அவசியம் வேண்டியது உரம். கடலைப் பிண்ணுக்கு மிக மிக நல்ல உரம் என்று எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காருடைய ஒரு நோக்கத்தைப் பார்த்தால் இதை நன்றாக சர்க்கார் போற்றவில்லை என்றே தெரிகிறது. கடலை இந்நாட்டில் ஏராளமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. ஆனாலும் இந்த வருஷம் எதிர் பார்த்தப்படி இல்லாமல் துர் அதிர்ஷ்ட வசமாக உற்பத்தி குறைந்திருக்கிறது. எனினும் இங்கிருந்து கடலையை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கடலையை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதால் கடலை ஆட்டுகிற தொழில் கெட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறது. அதனால் கடலைப் பிண்ணுக்கும் நமக்கு கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. அதனால் விவசாயமும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. உணவு உற்பத்தியும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் மேலும் கடலையை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கு அனுமதித்தால் நாட்டின் உணவு பொருள் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க சர்க்காருக்கு அக்கரை இருக்கிறதா என்று சந்தேகப்பட வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

“அதோடு கூட கடலை விஷயத்தில் ஒன்றைச் சொல்வதற்கு விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் சாட்டா வியாபாரத்தினால் (speculation) கடலை ஆட்டுவோருக்கு கடலை அகப்படவில்லை. 6, 7 மாதங்கள் கழித்து சர்க்கை கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லி கடலைக்கு விலை வைத்து வியாபாரம் நடக்கிறது. இவ்விதமான வியாபாரத்தால் கைக்கு கை சரக்கு மாறி வருவதில்லை. கடலை வெளியில் வராமல் மூட்டை மூட்டையாக இருந்த இடத்தில் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது. அதனால் வியாபாரம் கெட்டுப்போய் விடுகிறது. மக்கள் கஷ்டமடையாலிருப்பதற்கும் விவசாயத்திற்கு எல்லா நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டிய காரணங்களுக்காகவும், என்னை ஆட்டும் தொழில் தொடர்ந்து நடந்து வருவதற்கும் இந்த சாட்டா (speculation) வியாபாரத்தை அவசியம் தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்காக சர்க்கார் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்தார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டி ரொம்ப சிரமப்பட்டு அறிய விஷயங்களை சேகரித்துக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அறிக்கையின் மீது என்ன நடவடிக்கை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. எவ்வளவோ சிரமப்பட்டு தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கையினால் பலனடைந்து கொள்ளாவிட்டால் நாம் தான் நஷ்ட மடைவோம். ஆகையால் இன்னும் கால தாமதமாகாமல் சரியான நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பெரியாறு மின்சார திட்டம் என்று ஒன்று அறிக்கையில் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த திட்டம் 1953-ம் வருஷம் முடியும் என்றும் அதில் குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி 1953-ம் வருஷத்திற்குள் முடிக்கப்படும் என்றிருந்தால் அதன் வேலைகளை இப்பொழுதிருந்தே ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தி வந்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் அவ்விதம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாவது ஆரம்பிக்க போவதாவது இதுவரை தெரியவில்லை. மின்சாரம் தான் எல்லா தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்கும் அடிப்படையாக வேண்டிய சக்தி. ஆகவே இனிபும் காலதாமதமாகாமல் இந்த பெரியாறு மின்சார திட்டத்தில் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[23rd March 1949] [Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman]

“சர்க்கார் பல தொழில்களை வைத்து நடத்துகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக, சென்னையில் Engineering Workshop, கள்ளிக்கோட்டையில் சோப்பு தொழிலும் எண்ணெய் தொழிலும், கொள்ளைகாலத்தில் பட்டுத் தொழிலும் வைத்து நடத்துகிறார்கள். இந்தத் தொழில்கள் எவ்வாறு நடக்கின்றன என்ற விவரம் ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. ஒவ்வொன்றின் விவரத்தையும் லாப நஷ்டத்தைப் பற்றியும் தனித்தனியாக அறிக்கை வெளியிடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் அவைகளைப்பற்றி சரியாக அறிய உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am here to support the Demand. Of course, for the existence of human beings, food is most essential and I trust every other essential things for human beings depends upon industries. So, Sir, the industrial development of a country is the real development of the nation. Therefore, I wish to emphasise this point. Ever since the Congress assumed charge of the Government of this Province, we have not made much progress in this direction. Of course, the present Minister for Industries is a gentleman of great enthusiasm regarding any industry of this Province. But, all his energy is utilised only in the opening of Vanaspathi factories and such other factories which are of no use. That is not good, Sir. We must start new industries according to the needs and requirements of the people and further we must care much for the encouragement of cottage industries even at the outset. In my humble opinion, the handloom industry is a cottage industry, it gives work to lakhs of people of the Province and it is the goods produced by this industry we are in a position to export to places outside the Province. The cloth produced by these handloom weavers is very much appreciated, not only in the whole of India but also in Malaya and other places, where they have got a good market. So, Sir, in the case of such an industry, the Government should come forward and give all their support. In this connection, I would like to point out that after the introduction of control, the Government have not been paying much attention as to whether the handloom industry is working well or not. For instance, in Salem alone more than 25,000 looms are working and in the whole district more than 75,000 looms are working. When they ask for yarn, the Industries department have got their own way of doing things. As stated by my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, I.C.S. officers are presumed to be adepts at everything on the face of the earth. It is a very wrong impression. What they do is, they appoint an I.C.S. officer to be in-charge of these things. I will give an example of what they do. If people want 40 counts, they send 30 counts and another 10 counts separately and ask the people to count these as 40 counts. And the weavers themselves are laughing at the intelligence of these officers on account of such an action on their part. Moreover, Sir, after the introduction of controls, the mill-owners want to deceive the Government as well as the weavers, because the weavers require finer counts, say 60s and 80s. But, the mill-owners decide not to produce finer counts and the reason

[Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai] [23rd March 1949]

is palpable. The Government are unable to compel them to produce finer counts that are required by weavers. Of course, these are minor details which the Hon. Minister must look into. If you really want to give help to the handloom industry, you should take into account all the details of the working of the looms and their requirements and supply must be made accordingly. In one case, when the weavers of Salem wanted 60 and 80 counts, the yarn supplied was 20, 40 and another 20 separately, and they were asked to make these into 80. My point therefore is, they are not supplied yarn according to their requirements.

"Now, let us go to major industries. For any industry, and for any machinery you want to make, you require iron and steel. Now, in Salem you have got abundant iron ore.

4 p.m. "Sir, about eight miles from Salem there is a place called Kanchamalai which contains 66 per cent of rich deposits of iron ore. Even in Jamshedpur, the mines contain only 40 per cent of iron ore. Government could very well exploit this place for iron ore. Even the Government of India could take up this work and thus develop industrialization of this country. Sir, I am told that when the Central Government appointed a Committee to go into this question and when that committee toured this Province, the Hon. Minister for Industries took the members of that committee only to Sandur which is situated in his district and did not care to take them to the Salem district. I do not know whether it is a fact or not and I speak subject to correction. If it is a fact, even now it is not too late for the Hon. Minister to move in the matter and see that the rich iron ore deposits found in the Salem district are exploited for the benefit of the Province and the country as a whole.

"Sir, Salem district also contains manganese and bauxite and they are available in large quantities. Even in 1947 I requested the then Minister for Industries to exploit this region in the interests of the province. But nothing has come out till to-day. Now I request the present Minister of Industries to take up that work.

"Sir, there is the motor industry which can be taken up by this Government. Mr. Visveswarayya advocated both in the press and on the platforms and also told me when I had an occasion to see him, that we must start this industry in the Province. Sir, finance is required for starting this industry. Recently, we have passed a Bill which envisages the setting up of an Industrial Finance Corporation in which the Government will have a voice. I do not know what they are going to do with this Corporation and the money invested by them. They can very well use this Corporation for the purpose of financing the motor industry. I hope the Hon. Minister will consider my suggestion in a dispassionate manner without any bias.

"Cottage and major industries should be started in this Province. With regard to the development of these industries, we must take lessons from Japan. They have made very rapid

[23rd March 1949] [Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai]

advance in the development of these industries. Hon. Members are aware that the previous Congress Government deputed one officer to Japan to study the industrial conditions of that country. He would have submitted his report and I do not know what the Government are doing on that report. I want to know whether they have taken any action on it"

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

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, one hon. Member asked, what is the industrial policy of this Government and in anticipation of this question, I suppose the Hon. Minister for Industries said that rapid industrialization is the policy of the Government. The question was vague and the answer was even more vague. What is the kind of industrialization that we envisage? I believe, the kind of industrialization which is envisaged by several Members who have preceded me does not seem to be exactly the kind of industrialization which, we Congress members, have had in view for a very long time. It is not that the Congress has been against industrialization of this country if we take the heavy industries into consideration. But the Congress has had at the same time the view of decentralizing the industry particularly with regard to production of essentials of life. That is a point which we should not lose sight of when we discuss the policy of industrialization. Take for example, cloth. Cloth is a product which need not be centralised according to us—those of us who have been following the Congress programme for the last 20 or 30 years. We know the economics of the production of cloth in textile mills and the economics of the production of cloth in a decentralized way. Therefore, I submit to the Hon. Minister for Industries to have before him also the view of decentralizing the cotton industry altogether. People may wonder how this industry which has been concentrated in big places like Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad could be decentralized. Centralized industry and rapid industrialization even in the production of essential of centralized industries will give rise to certain conditions which will be propitious to the working out of certain kinds of political theories and practices which this Government do not like and which are diametrically opposed to the tenets of the Congress. Rapid industrialization is also supported by those whose ideology is against that of the Congress. Let us be aware of it. So apart from the question of industrialization of other things, decentralization of the cotton industry is a thing which this Government must carefully think about. Of course we have been talking about khadi all these days. I do not want to dilate upon this subject. Production of khadi need not always be by the hand-power alone. It can be done by electric power also. After all, what is the textile mill? It is the assemblage of spindles. The spindles work by power. If 15,000 spindles can form a unit in a textile mill and if it is concentrated in a particular place, it is not economical to the country though it may be profitable to the producer. I would rather suggest an assemblage of two or three spindles run

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [23rd March 1949]

by electric power. There is no harm in it. You can design machinery with two spindles run by electricity and this will produce yarn. As a radio set is giving music to you, this small assemblage of spindles, run by electricity in a house will produce cloth not only for you and the members of your family but will also meet the requirements of a few others. Therefore, I submit that decentralization of the textile industry is absolutely necessary. After all, when Gandhiji said that we must take to Charkha, he was talking about decentralization although he did not put it like that. We need not be particular whether it should be done by hand-power or by electric power. Sir, for cloth we cannot depend upon the mills of Bombay or other mills which may or may not come to our assistance. Even now, with all the mills in the country, we are not having the cloth we require. Recently, I had occasion to attend the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Conference. At that conference, the weavers complained that the yarn supplied to them does not last more than ten or twelve days and that they are without work for the rest of the month. Therefore, I address myself to the Hon. Minister for Industries that he should think in terms of decentralising the cotton industry.

"That apart, he was talking about the 'Vanaspati' industry and the expansion of sugar factories. This 'Vanaspati' industry is an unnecessary intruder upon the prosperity of this country. It kills cattle wealth. When cattle wealth is gone, land is not prosperous and it does not yield well and when crops are less, food production is less. Not only that. When cattle wealth goes down, milk production goes down and when milk production goes down, health and nutrition of the people or rather the human wealth also go down. Therefore, I submit that this 'Vanaspati' industry should not be given any encouragement by the Government. It does not serve the interests of the country—apart from the scientific opinion whether 'Vanaspathi' is good or bad.

"Sir, similar remarks have to be made about fertilisers. Recent opinions of American experts have been that these fertilisers really do not fertilise land and they only stimulate land even as liquor stimulates human beings for a short time. Therefore, I ask the Government not to waste money on such big ventures. You can leave it to private individuals. If you think they can do it let them do it. If the Government do take interest, let them take interest in the cattle industry so that they may help agriculture on one side, and human beings on the other side.

"I have got only one more suggestion to make. Let us try to establish a new industry, which is really useful. Steel is the important thing. What have we done with regard to production of steel? We require so many precision instruments. If we really want to make progress whether in the field of electricity or in the field of other industries, we must have steel. To-day we have not got steel to make even the bearings of the motor car and we have to import them from America. We also import bearings of engines from America. If these bearings go out of use, we have

23rd March 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

to wait for six months for their replacement. Therefore, I ask the Hon. Minister for Industries whether it would not be possible to try his hand at the production of steel particularly when it is useful to make precision instruments and building materials. I hope Government will take some interest in making building materials easily available to the public. When we talk of building materials we think only about steel and cement. We forget other materials. We forget mortar; we forget brick and we forget everything except steel and cement. When considering this question, the Hon. Minister must also think of wood which can be used effectively for building purposes. 'Ascu' treatment of wood should be encouraged by this Government. Ordinary bamboo and casuarina when treated with 'Ascu' will have nearly 25 years of life. I submit that this will help to solve the housing problem in this province particularly for the poorer classes of people. A plant does not cost more than a lakh of rupees, and if the Government should start 25 plants, one for each district, they will be adding to the housing of 40 crores of this province."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I have to begin with congratulating the Hon. Minister for certain things he has done. Now, Sir, he is going to give us a chemical and analytical testing laboratory in the province, and provision has been made for that in the budget. It is really a very useful institution, because hereafter we need not have to depend on outsiders to test our materials and articles. The minerals, wherever it may be that the Government are going to mine, may be tested here. And the laboratory may be useful in so many other ways. So Government have really to be congratulated on this idea which they have hit upon after all, this year. They are to bring the National Leather Research Laboratory to Madras. We have also an electro-chemical institute in our Province. These are things which will be very useful in the days to come.

"The Hon. Minister says that in the matter of geological survey of the Province he is handicapped on account of the want of trained personnel and also equipment. True, it is on account of this very reason that hon. Members have been exerting pressure upon the Government. But still that pressure has not yielded any result so far, and still we are given the same old excuse for the apathy in which Government find themselves in this matter. We know, Sir, we are not an industrially advanced country; we are not a scientifically advanced country, and as such we do not have sufficient trained personnel, and yet we have been harping on this question of the mapping out of the Province for mineral resources. If they have been earnest about it they could have done it. For the necessary personnel they could have requisitioned the assistance of foreign experts and surveyors. They could have sent a commission to foreign countries to obtain necessary equipment. Russia when she began industrializing herself found herself in a worse position. She did not have the personnel, and she thought that the whole world was hostile to her. In spite of that, what did she do? She requisitioned, of course, at great cost the assistance of foreign engineers and foreign experts. I think the same way is

4-15
p.m.

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [23rd March 1949]

open to us. We might go to such foreign countries as Canada and Australia, where, I am told, they have a large number of geologists. So I do not think Government have got any real excuse for not proceeding further in the matter. It is no use depending on the Central Government for everything. We have to tell them that if they are not going to help us in this matter, we would ourselves proceed in the matter.

"Now, Sir, I want to give you certain figures from which you can see the position of our Province. We have been told that the chief handicap in the industrialization of our Province is the absence of sufficient amount of power for machinery. I shall give certain figures from the report of the industrial planning committee. The per capita consumption in 1936 in Canada was 2,309 units per head. In Norway in the same year it was 1,150 units. In Switzerland it was 1,118 units; in France it was 301 units. France even though classified among the civilised countries has got the lowest number of units of consumption per head. Coming to India, you should not be shocked, Sir, when I give the figures. The consumption in Bombay is 40 units per head; in Mysore it is 35 units and in Madras it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ units per head. Sir, that is the position of availability of power in our country. Even after the completion of all the power schemes which Government have got in view at present—I do not speak of the schemes which Government may take up hereafter—even then what would be the position. The consumption may come to 9 units, not even 90 units per head. Therefore the Industrial Planning Committee drew the attention of Government to the presence of lignite deposits in South Arcot district. When we speak of this brown coal some of our friends feel fed up. They want to taboo mention of this article altogether; because we have been harping on this question *ad nauseum*. We have been asking the Government what they have done and what they propose to do, and the Government are almost systematically ignoring this important question. And that is why our friends feel fed up at the very mention of this article, lignite. The Industrial Planning Committee thought that this deposit was a Godsend for a country which was long feeling miserable owing to absence of coal. So it urged upon the Government to take immediate steps to exploit this deposit. Some of us urged on Government to take some samples and send them to other countries for testing. It is only now in the year of grace 1949, we are told by the Finance Minister that some samples have been sent to foreign countries. It has taken such a long time for Government to move in this matter.

"Sir, this lignite has got another aspect. It is well known that cow-dung is being used as fuel in this country because the availability of firewood is smaller than the demand. So if other fuel is available and if cow-dung can be spared, it can be used for manual purposes. Some people estimate that cow-dung can be used as manure, if the entire stock is available to one-third of the whole extent of cultivable land in the country. Others estimate it at one-sixth. Now, under these circumstances if we exploit lignite

23rd March 1949] [M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur]

we will have a vast addition to our resources of power, and then, also a large portion of this cow-dung can be saved for manure. Thereby not only industry but agriculture also will be helped in this Province.

"Now the question is how to push up this scheme. In the current budget I find that a sum of Rs. 5,38,500 is allotted for the exploitation of this lignite in South Arcot district. But the revised estimate for the same thing is only Rs. 2,14,600, which is less than half the allotted amount. Even this small amount which they allotted at the beginning of the year has not been made use of. That is the enthusiasm they are showing in the matter. Why they have not spent it we do not know. For the next year they have allotted Rs. 900, and we all fervently hope at least this amount, which is comparatively small for the purpose, will be used before the year is out. Then, again, for the investigation of minerals the allotment in the current year is Rs. 21,000, and in the revised estimate it went down to Rs. 18,900. For the next year it is only Rs. 4,000. I do not know whether the Government think the investigation of the mineral resources of our Province is to be completed with this amount. Otherwise what is the meaning of Government, when Members of the House and the public are crying hoarse for the exploration of the mineral resources of our Province, in making this small provision for this purpose? It is doubtful whether they have got any clear-cut idea about industrialization of our Province. No doubt the Minister has said that Government want to speed up industrialization of our Province. Sir, desire is one thing; but what they have done is the question.

"Two years ago we were told village autonomy was the goal. A self-sufficient prosperous village is the goal, and that heavy industrialization is a secondary thing. That was the impression that Government gave us. Let us know whether the same idea continues or whether they have got any reorientation of the idea. Village autonomy and big industries can't go together. You want to have a self-sufficient village. For that, say, you want a minimum of 500 villagers. They should produce everything that the village wants. That means those 500 people should not leave the village at all; for if they do, the self-sufficiency would not be accomplished. Suppose there is a big iron and steel industry to be started, and it requires ten thousand to run the industry; and wherefrom are these ten thousand people to come except from villages. The Government have fixed the villages and told that the five hundred people of each village must remain there and that the Government are making arrangements for them. That is what the Government have done. What will the Government do to provide workmen for the big industries? They will have to come from the same villages. Self-sufficiency and big industries cannot go together. The Government will have to fit them with each other. They need not concentrate only on big industries, as has been urged by certain friends. Small industries also must be developed as they are in keeping with the tradition and genius of our people. The products of small industries can be

4-30
p.m.

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [23rd March 1949]

made use of by big industries. People speak of the evils of industrialization. We know that the evils of industrialization are there. But what I say is that in this respect we are in a more advantageous position than the other industrialized countries of the world. When the other countries were going through the process of industrialization, they did not have the same advantage as we have got now. In our plan to industrialize our Province and our country, we can profit by the experience of other countries, eschew the evils and take only the benefits of industrialization. We must have a clear-cut idea about these things. We need not be self-sufficient in everything. Every Province need not aim at the goal of self-sufficiency. We shall concentrate upon those industries which can utilize the raw materials that are abundant in our Province. We can buy our other requirements from the other Provinces and they will buy their requirements from our Province. That is the way in which we have to do things. We must have not only self-sufficiency. For the sake of the prosperity of the people, we must increase our export trade in the products of not only the large scale industries but also the small scale and cottage industries. For example, handloom industry is a cottage industry. Its products are in demand in foreign countries. If only the Government encourage and develop the handloom industry in the proper way, the sale of its products in the other Provinces and countries where there is demand will fetch a good amount of money to this Province. One need not think that only machine-made articles are in demand in the world. I am not one of those who are mad after big industries. But big industries also must be there wherever possible. We cannot replace them by manual labour. The hon. Mr. T. Viswanatham referred to khadi. He advocated a step which people took some five hundred years ago. Five hundred or six hundred years ago, people took to hand-spinning and hand-weaving. There was competition as to who would spin finer yarn and more yarn. Hand-weaving developed into spindles, spindles developed into powerlooms and finally people alighted upon machinery. I say that we need not go through all this experience which the other countries had gone through in the past. For political purposes we want to do certain things. Are we going to revive antediluvian policies and programmes which have been denounced? What we want is more prosperity for our people, more comforts and adequate food, clothing and shelter. When there is a quicker and easier way of achieving these, why should we not adopt it? Instead of spending so much money on Firka Development and particularly on khadi, if the Government had only spent half the amount on assisting handloom industry, they could have brought more prosperity to the Province. Nobody fights against decentralization. But decentralization as such need not become our fad. That is all I want to impress on the Members and the Government.

"Sir, I have been repeatedly saying that we must first of all make up our minds as to what we want and then set about doing things. After all, Ministers also are human beings and they are apt to err. Simply because they are Ministers, they need not think that they know every conceivable idea in the world. It is for

[23rd March 1949] [M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur]

this reason that one of my friends suggested the constitution of an advisory committee for this department. In fact, I advocate an advisory committee for every department of Government. If the Government think that it will be a nuisance and are not agreeable to it, at least for this very important and vital department they may have an advisory committee. The committee may be able to place before the Minister new ideas and different points of view about the development of industries in this Province. Let not the Hon. Minister be frightened at the very idea of associating an advisory committee with him in this important matter. After all, it is open to the Minister to accept or reject the advice tendered by the committee."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the industrialization of this Province was first begun by Sir S. V. Ramamurti during the Advisers' regime. Looking at the industrial backwardness of this Province, he planned the starting of several industries like Vanaspathi, Textiles, Sugar and Cement. His plan was to have these industries on a regional basis throughout the Madras Province so that the Province might become self-sufficient with regard to industries. I am afraid that the present Minister for Industries has not given a sufficient drive to see that the plan is put into execution. The 352,000 spindles allotted to this Province have been distributed among 28 concerns. Except 3 or 4 or half a dozen mills, the other mills have not come into existence. No doubt there was the difficulty of getting machinery from abroad. But later on there was a better prospect of getting machinery from Japan and some other countries. The licences issued to those who had not utilized the spindles should be cancelled and the spindles re-allotted to the mills that could utilize them. No attempt has been made in that direction so far as I am aware.

"Out of the one lakh of spindles received from Japan for the whole of India, a certain number of spindles were allotted to the Madras Province. For this the Government of India want a five per cent commission. In the ordinary course of business, a businessman takes half a per cent commission for accepting contracts and getting orders executed. Instead of helping the industry, the Government of India are demanding a five per cent commission for sponsoring the orders from this Province. They know that industrially Madras Province is backward and that sufficient capital is not forthcoming when companies are floated. The Madras Government should take up this matter and see that those who have placed orders from this Province are not harassed by the five per cent commission which the Government of India are demanding.

"There are two systems of electric supply. There is the Pykara Hydro-electric system for the South which is better off. Then there is the thermal power system. The Vijayavada thermal station generates 4,500 kw. of power. For the new industries started under the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme, that station is not in a position to supply power. Out of the 4,500 kw., 3,900 kw. are already being given to the various consumers. Enquiries elicit the information that it would take at least two years more to

[Sri Guntur Narasimha Rao] [23rd March 1949]

supply electric power to the new industries. While the industries are not supplied with electricity, I find that power is supplied anew to cinema houses. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to see that preference is given to industries in the supply of electric power.

"The charge for the consumption of electric power varies between the hydro-electric system and the thermal system. The difference in respect of the same industry, one drawing power under the hydro-electric system and the other from a thermal system, is as much as Rs. 3,000 per month. It is the duty of the Government to supply the necessary electric power, whether it be under the hydro-electric system or the thermal system. It is for them to fix a uniform rate and see that an industry in a thermal power area does not suffer in comparison with the same industry located in an hydro-electric power area. This province is deficit in cloth and is importing 18,000 bales from Bombay this year. Early steps should be taken to make the Province self-sufficient in cloth. The Bombay Government are levying a sales tax of Rs. 1-9-0 on export of cloth to meet their deficit. There is no other way for the Government except to pay the tax and import the cloth. This province has lost practically 50 per cent of its revenue due to the introduction of prohibition. We may get some money from the sales tax because of the present inflated prices. Unless the province is industrialized like the Bombay Province, there is no hope of getting any more revenue.

4-45
p.m.

"Sir, with regard to chemical factories, caustic soda is very necessary as it is also to various other industries. Excepting that we have got a small unit for the production of caustic soda in Mettur, no attempt has so far been made by the Government to set up a caustic soda factory in this Province or to see that sufficient assistance is being given to those who intend to start such a factory. No doubt, the Government have been supporting applications sent to the Controller of Capital Issues for permission to the starting of such industries, but unless the Government also back up their applications and come to their help, they will not be able to accomplish their object. I therefore hope that the Government will take interest in this matter and see that such industries are started at an early date.

"With regard to chemical manures and fertilizers, a very big factory is being put up at Sindri by the Government of India which is expected to produce about 3½ lakhs tons of sulphate of ammonia in a couple of years. Now in the Madras Presidency about 90 per cent of agricultural lands is dependent upon imports of chemical fertilizers from other provinces and from other countries outside. Without superphosphates, this sulphate of ammonia will be useless because the latter by itself cannot facilitate the production of more crops of paddy or sugarcane. No attempts have been made by the Government to start such industries themselves in this Province. They have simply given permission to some industrialists to start some factories, but now the money market has become very tight and the rate of interest has gone up as far as 12 per cent and so they

23rd March 1949] [Sri Guntur Narasimha Rao]

are not able to raise the necessary capital or call for subscriptions from the public. The Government must therefore come forward with a suitable scheme and try to help them by contributing towards their share capital and by putting some Government directors to see that these concerns are run properly.

"Sir, so far as the textile industries of this Province are concerned about 3.52 lakhs of spindles have been allotted, but the necessary machinery has not arrived and so these spindles quota is not utilized and are lying idle. The Government have not deputed any expert to foreign countries to arrange for the purchase of these machinery, with the result that the industrialists who have secured the necessary capital are not able to start their mills and the share-holders are put to considerable loss. Whenever the Government want to encourage any industries, they must immediately appoint some experts to guide and give advice to these industrialists, so that they might save a lot of money for consulting experts from abroad or bring them here.

"Then Sir, you know that in the Ceded districts, we have got a lot of raw materials for the manufacture of paints and varnishes. These raw-materials are being exported to Calcutta and other places in North India, where they manufacture paints and varnishes and sell them here at a very huge profit. Although we have got very great scope for developing the paints and varnish industry in this Province, no encouragement has been given by the Government in that direction. They simply say that they have no objection for that industry being started in this Province, but they are putting all sorts of obstacles and obstructions in the way of importing the necessary machinery and for obtaining the necessary iron and steel for putting up a factory for the purpose. Even for a ton of steel, we have to approach the Minister for Industries for a permit, and then there are a number of bottle-necks and other difficulties and so we are not able to import the necessary machinery and raw materials to get the factory started, apart from the difficulty of securing capital. The paint and varnish industry is a very important and very profitable industry for which we have enough raw materials in this Province and I hope, Sir, that the Government will come forward to see that this industry is developed and that these raw materials do not go to the benefit of other Provinces.

"Then, Sir, there is another industry which is also a very important one and which we have not developed in this Province and that is the asbestos cement sheet industry. There are about three or four cement factories in India. We have got plenty of asbestos fibre in Cuddapah and if we could get sufficient quantity of cement, we will be able to start this industry there, which is a very lucrative one. We are now paying a lot of money for importing these sheets from Bombay where they are making huge profits out of this industry. It is highly necessary that the Government should assist the industrialists in setting up a number of factories for the manufacture of asbestos cement sheets in this Province, which are, in addition to being profitable, very useful for industrial purposes.

[Sri Guntur Narasimha Rao]

[23rd March 1949]

“As you know, Sir, in England the British Government are more keen on encouraging their export drive of their manufactured articles, such as cars, heavy machinery and capital goods, etc., in order to get more money from other countries. That is why they are not allowing even their people to use their own cars and the Board of Trade there is regulating all these things. There are various institutions and bodies affiliated to the Board of Trade and they see to it that all assistance and encouragement necessary are given for export. Similarly we should have a body in this Province also, which will be able to give all assistance and facilities necessary for a vigorous export drive of our manufactured articles in this Province, so that we may be able to industrialize South India at an early date.”

Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur:—

“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஜனாப் அப்துல் மஜீத் அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட வெட்டுப் பிரேரேபேனையை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். அதே சமயத்தில் கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்களையும் பாராட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் கனம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்கள் சமீப காலத்தில் தனக்கு தொழில் வளர்ச்சியில் அதிகம் அக்கரை இருப்பதாக சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அதை இப்பொழுது செயலில் காட்டுவதற்காக சென்ற வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த வருஷத்தில் 96 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அதிகமாக மான்யம் கோரி இருப்பதற்காகவே பாராட்டுகிறேன். சரித்திர காலம் முதற்கொண்டு நம் நாடு தொழில் வளம் பெற்றிருந்தது. சரித்திர ஆராய்ச்சிக்காரர்கள் குறிப்பாக சென்னை மாகாணம் வெகுநூலம் முதற்கொண்டே பல சாமான்களை ஏற்றுமதி செய்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருந்தும் இன்று சென்னை மாகாண தொழில் மிகவும் பிற்பாக்காக இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் வருந்தாமலிருக்கமுடியவில்லை. நம்மால் ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய முடியா விட்டாலும் சுய தேவையையாவது பூர்த்தி செய்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகம் அக்கரை இருந்தால் குறிப்பாக மந்திரியவர்கள் தொழில் விஷயத்தில் அதிகம் பணத்தை முதலில் சிலவு செய்வதற்கு முன் வரவேண்டும். முதலாளிகளிடத்தில் ஒரு தப்பு அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்து வருகிறது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் எல்லா தொழில்களையும் தேசிய மயமாக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்று பயந்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பணத்தை முதலீடு செய்யாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். சில நாட்களுக்குமுன் கனம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்கள் திருச்சியில் வானஸ்பதி தொழிற்சாலையை ஆரம்பித்தபோது தொழில்களை தேசிய மயமாக்கப்போவது இல்லை என்று உறுதி கூறியிருப்பதை அதை செயலில் காட்டினால் தான் முதலாளிகள் முன்னாக்குவந்து பல தொழில்களில் தங்களுடைய முதலை முதலீடு செய்வதற்கு முன் வருவார்கள்.

“இப்பொழுது குடிசைத் தொழிலிற்காக சர்க்கார் இந்த வருஷம் 5 லட்சம் சொச்சம் ரூபாய் கிரான்ட் ஆக கொடுத்திருப்பதை பாராட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் குடிசைத் தொழிலுக்கு சர்க்கார் அதிகமாக சிலவழிப்பாக்களா என்பதுதான் கேள்வி. குடிசைத் தொழிலை சர்க்கார் முன்னாக்குகொண்டுவந்தால்தான் நம்நாடு பயன்டையும். கயிறு, பாய், கூடை, தீக்குச்சி முதலிய தொழில்கள் இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்றன. அந்தத் தொழில்களை இந்த சர்க்கார் நம் நாட்டில் மட்டுமல்லாமல் எந்த விதமாக அதிகம் தேவை இருக்கிறதோ அந்தமாதிரி அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்து அவைகளுக்கு வெளிநாடுகளில் மார்க்கட்டைக் கண்டுபிடித்து விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இன்னும் வெளிநாடுகளுக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கும் வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது துணி கன்ட்ரோல் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த துணி கன்ட்ரோலை கைத்திருப்பதனால் என்னென்ன நன்மைகளை அடைந்

[23rd March 1949]

[Abdul Khadar Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் என்னென்ன விளைவுகளை அனுபவித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு அகமதாபாத்திலும், பம்பாயிலும் அதிகமான துணி தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது என்று அறிக்கை வந்திருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில்கூட பார்த்தால் அங்கங்கே வியாபாரம் செய்யும் மொத்த வியாபாரிகளிடத்திலிருந்து சிலசை வியாபாரிகள் துணிகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்றும், துணிகள் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றனவென்றும் புகார்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு வந்தவண்ணமிருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கார் எந்த பிரயோஜனத்தை எதிர்பார்த்தார்களோ அது நடக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே ஒன்று கன்ட்ரோலை எடுக்கவேண்டும் அல்லது இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கும் முறையை எடுத்துவிட்டு யார்யார் லைசென்ஸ் வேண்டுமென்று மனுச் செய்கிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் இப்பொழுது துணி தேங்கிக் கிடப்பதை சிறிது நீக்கலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கைத்தறித் தொழில். இந்த கைத்தறி தொழில் அதிகமாக நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில்தானிருக்கிறது. நம்மாகாண சர்க்கார் மத்ய சர்க்காருடன் அதிகமாக போராடி ஒத்துகொடி கெஜம் துணியை பாதிஸ்தானுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கு உத்திரவு வாங்கி இருப்பதற்கு நம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்களை அதிகமாக பாராட்டவேண்டும். ஆனால் எந்த ஏற்றுமதிகளாக அவர்கள் உத்திரவு வாங்கினார்களோ அதோடு நின்று விடாமல் எந்தெந்த நாடுகளில் துணியை நம்மாகாணத்திலிருந்து வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்களோ அங்கே ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பாதிஸ்தானில் நம்முடைய துணியை வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பர்மாவிலும் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே எந்த நாடுகள் நம்முடைய துணிகளை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கின்றனவோ அதை அறிந்துகொண்டு நம்முடைய துணியை அங்கே இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு மத்ய சர்க்காரிடம் அதிகம் அணுக வேண்டும். பாதிஸ்தானுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய உத்திரவிடப்பட்டுள்ள 5 கோடி கெஜம் துணியை இந்த ஜூன் மாதத்திற்குள் ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கும் திட்டத்தை சிறிது காலம் தீடித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடும் செய்து தரவேண்டுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் ஷே நாடு நம் துணியை இறக்குமதி செய்ய இன்னும் உத்திரவு பிறப்பிக்காததால் நம் வியாபாரிகள் ஒரு கெஜ துணியைக்கூட இதுவரை ஏற்றுமதி செய்யவில்லை.

“அத்துடன் இப்பொழுது பேபர் மார்க்கெட்டில் தாராளமாக கிடைக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக இந்த நியூஸ் பிரிண்டிங் பேபர் ஏராளமாக இருக்கிறது. விலை வாரியம் குறைந்துகொண்டிருக்கிற நிலைமையில் கன்ட்ரோலைவைத்து நடத்திக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இப்பொழுது நம் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ஆந்திரா பேபர்மில்லை ரூ. 25 லட்சம் கொடுத்து வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதற்குமேல் பல லட்சம் சிலவுகள் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு மூலதனம் போட்டு சிலவு செய்திருப்பதிலிருந்து வட்டியாவது அதன் மூலதனத்துக்கு கட்டும்படி கிடைக்குமா என்பதுதான் கேள்வி. இப்பொழுது அந்த மில்லில் எவ்வளவு பேபர் உண்டாக்கப்படுகின்றன என்றும் அந்த பேபருக்கு மார்க்கெட் எங்கே இருக்கிறது என்றும் எப்படி அந்த மில் நடக்கிறது என்ற விஷயமும் எங்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆந்திரா பேபர் மில் விஷயமாக கவர்ன்மெண்டார் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட விஷயங்களை விளக்கிச் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

“விவசாயக் கருவிகளை வாங்கிக்கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் பிரத்திய எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். இப்பொழுது தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா கடலூர், விருத்தாசலம் முதலிய இடங்களில் ஆர்டிஷியன் கிணறுகள் வேண்டுமென்றும், மிராசுதார்கள் தாங்களே பணத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்றும், அதற்கு வேண்டிய சிலவுகளையும் தாங்களே ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்றும் அதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு மேல் நாடுகளிலிருந்து artesian pipeகளை வாங்கிக்கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டும் இதுவரையில் சர்க்கார் அதைப்பற்றி கவனிக்கவே இல்லை.

“State Aid to Industries Act என்று இப்பொழுது சமீபத்தில் சர்க்கார் செய்தார்கள். அதன்படி 60, 70 லட்சம் ரூபாய் இதழிலுக்காக

[Abdul Khadar Jamali Sahib Bahadur]

[23rd March 1949]

கடனாகக் கொடுப்பது என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதாகச் சட்டம் சொல்லுகிறது. ஆனால் சட்டமிருந்து எவ்விதத்திலும் அந்த பணம் விநியோகிக்கப்படவில்லை என்று, பலதடவை சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களால் சட்டசபையில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. அது உண்மையென்றும் பொய் என்றும் எங்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. கனம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்கள் அந்தப் பணத்தை சரியான முறையில் விநியோகிக்கப்படுகிறதா என்பதை விசாரணை செய்து சபை முன்பு தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அத்துடன் நம்முடைய நாட்டில் groundnut ஒரு முக்கியமான விளைபொருள். இதன் எண்ணை நம் நாட்டிற்கு எவ்வளவோ லாபத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. இதற்காக உலகம் பூராவும் நம்முடைய நாட்டையே எதிர் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இது விஷயத்தில் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் பெரிய தவறுதல் செய்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் தொழிலை விருத்தி செய்வதற்கு நம் ஆலை முதலாளிகளுக்கு ஊக்கம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. பம்பாய் மாகாணம் அல்லது வேறு மாகாணத்தாருக்கு மேல் நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய மத்திய சர்க்கார் பர்மிட் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்வது மிகவும் தவறு. நம் முதலாளிகளே அதன் முழு பயனையும் பெற உரிமை படைத்தவர்கள். அப்படியே இருந்தால் எண்ணை வியாபாரம் சீரழிந்துவிடும். அம்மாதிரி பெர்மிட் கொடுப்பதால் நம் நாட்டில் அநேகருக்கு கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அத்துடன் கடலை ஏற்றுமதிக்கு பெர்மிட் கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்திவிட்டு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் எண்ணை ஏற்றுமதிக்கு பெர்மிட் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கடலைவயை ஏற்றுமதி செய்துவிடுவதால் எண்ணைத் தொழில் நின்றதுவிடும். பல மில்க்களை மூடவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Sir, on this Demand, I want to say a few words and I have been lucky to have got this chance of a few minutes at least at this stage. Sir, the Hon. Minister for Industries has been telling us how the Government have been granting loans or helping industries through the Industries Department under the State Aid to Industries Act. He said that a Board of Industries has been constituted under the Industries department which look after and scrutinize applications from industrialists who seek aid under that Act and that they recommend these applications for sanction by the Government. But the industries which the State Aid to Industries Act is sought to help are only small-scale industries and cottage industries. But when big industries with huge capital are proposed to be started, the Government do not consult the Board of Industries and they themselves take up shares or give loans to the extent of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 lakhs. But I do not know under what provisions of that Act, they have taken shares in the Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., at Alwaye to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. We were told that the factory was not properly running and that the management of that concern were in want of funds and some other facilities and because it is a factory which is producing fertilizers now badly required for our Province, the Government have given such help. It is also stated that the Travancore State had also taken shares in that concern, but now that it is not working properly, they have withdrawn their support and their shares and have refused to grant any further loans. I see that our Government have taken some shares. I want to know on what

[23rd March 1949] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

basis they have invested money and whether we are benefited by it. I also want to know on what basis they sanction the loans. Mr. Speaker, Sir, how many minutes have I before me?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“We want to take up the Bill as soon as the hon. Member finishes.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“We have, Sir, the District Industrial officers who look after all the industries. Except the inspection of factories, etc., they are not doing any other urgent work. I want to know whether they are giving proper help to small industrialists and whether they are studying the conditions in the districts as to whether there is scope for starting new industries. I want to say something about the Ramnad district, Sir, and it should not be said that I am always speaking about my Ramnad district. The Industries Department have altogether neglected our district. Agriculturally we are worse than the Ceded districts wherefrom our Hon. Minister himself comes. We are backward in every way. At least the Hon. Minister for Industries should come forward and do something for our district by starting some big industries in our district. There are lakhs of people in Ramnad who are unemployed and the refugees from Burma who have been driven out of the country on account of the civil war there have all come to Ramnad because most of the Tamilians who went to Burma were from the Ramnad district. I do not know how the Government are going to solve their problem. I request the Hon. Minister to come forward and start some big industries in my district by giving them all help possible.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Hon. the Minister for Industries will reply to the debate on this Demand tomorrow after the discussion on Charged Items is over, if there is time. If not he will reply to the debate the day after tomorrow at 5 o'clock.”

“Now the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill will be taken up.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1949.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949, and move—

‘that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

“In doing so, Sir, I should like to explain briefly the implications of the various provisions of the Bill.

“This short amending Bill to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which has been recently published is mainly intended to set right what the High Court has deemed as vitiating on technical grounds. The Bill deals with the following matters:—

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 8th March 1949.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [23rd March 1949]

“(1) Validation of all awards made binding on the parties and of other action taken under the Industrial Disputes Act which has been recently rendered invalid by the High Court's decision.

“(2) Remove the restriction imposed on the Government in the matter of notifying any industry as a public utility service.

“So far as this is concerned it is found, especially in the case of Industries like the tanning industry, that it is necessary to see that it is included in the list of public utility services in view of the fact that any sudden strike is likely to involve huge waste of money which waste is likely to cause great loss not only to the industry, but to the entire Province. If a few skins are put in for curing and if there is a sudden strike what happens is that the entire quantity of the skins would be spoiled. If there is a power to declare such an industry as a public utility service it will be possible to see that the labour will not lose its right to strike but at the same time it will also protect the industry and save any loss, for alternative arrangements could be made to preserve the skins that are put in for curing. I am only trying to illustrate, Sir, as to why it is necessary that this particular provision is very much needed. It is needed in the interests of saving the industries. I assure hon. Members that it does not in any way take away the special rights that labour enjoy. It is only a question of giving a notice of strike, if they want to strike. I should like to emphasize that aspect of it, Sir. It is not as though by this amendment the Government are trying to take away any special right. It is only a question of the right being delayed so that the industry may not suffer in view of its specially peculiar nature.

“(3) In a case where an Industrial Tribunal has been constituted for a specified industry, to allow the parties to the dispute, the employer or the majority of the workers, to refer further disputes to that Tribunal without the intervention of the Government again. Once a matter has already been referred to an Industrial Tribunal it is intended to avoid coming again to the Government for referring the matter to the Tribunal in case of further disputes. We think it is an unnecessary procedure and it will avoid certain delay in the matter of reference. Once a matter relating to a particular industry has already been referred to an Industrial Tribunal, if in a similar industry situated within the Province certain difficulties arise, there is no need again to come to the Government, because the matter is already pending there. So, Sir, it is sought to provide for such a contingency. Objection has been taken, Sir, that in case such a procedure is adopted it will become a permanent Court, and that it will not be an Industrial Tribunal. That objection cannot be sustained, Sir, because as soon as the Industrial Tribunal goes into the merits of the case and makes an award then it ceases to function. And so, there is no question of the Industrial Tribunal becoming a permanent institution as is feared in some quarters. It will be in the interests of both the management and labour and I feel that it is necessary that there should be quick settlement and for that

[23rd March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

this provision is necessary. Under section 2 (n) (vi) of the Act the Government's power to notify any industry as a public utility service is restricted to the industries specified in the Schedule to the Act. It is considered necessary that this restriction should be removed. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons makes this point clear. I move, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Motion moved:

‘That the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949 be taken into consideration at once.’”

* MR. B. W. BATCHELOR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that this Bill is like a patent medicine. It may be good in parts and for certain illnesses. But, Sir, it is not a panacea. It will not cure the Government's difficulties and it will not cure the labourer's or the employer's difficulties. I feel, Sir, that in parts I have definitely to oppose it. Nobody would grudge a Government powers of getting out of the embarrassing situation created by a technical lacuna and nobody would grudge the powers to the Government to clothe the awards of last year with legality. I oppose the Bill, Sir, mainly because it seems to me, in spite of what the Hon. the Minister has said, to introduce a new principle. I am referring particularly to the powers envisaged in the proposed new Sub-clause (2-A) amending section 10 of the Act. The Hon. Minister has said that once the Tribunal's business is over on a particular reference the Tribunal no longer functions. My difficulty is this, Sir. The Government have parted with the initiative in referring any points to the Tribunal and in doing so they have established a new principle. They have included even a dispute which may be apprehended in future. I fail to see by whom it must be apprehended. Under the amending Bill, the reference becomes a valid one, if anyone who apprehends a dispute comes to the Tribunal. This clause in the amending Bill appears to me to be nothing less than an opportunity or power taken to harass employers, who can be dragged before a Tribunal for any trivial matter. The new clause (2-A) of Section 10 of the Act leaves the employer wide open to this form of harassment.

“I will ask the Hon. Minister to consider that possibility and to withdraw from his Amending Bill that particular section. These powers, I urge on him, are unnecessary. In all parts of India we hear a desire for uniformity of legislation in labour matters. Here, in Madras, this is an important departure from the legislation of the Centre. These Tribunals are likely to be overwhelmed with work. Already there is not much of uniformity in awards, and before the appellate Courts are constituted, how are the Government going to ensure uniformity? We have countless examples where the Tribunals take a genuinely different view of the same question. They take different views, because in some things there are no first principles on which you can make an award or come to a conclusion as to what is morally right and proper. Also it is quite impossible to achieve uniformity without

5-15
p m.

[Mr. B. W. Batchelor] [23rd March 1949]

careful preparation and an elaborate Code for Tribunals, without appellate Tribunals being set up, to hear appeals against the awards of Tribunals. I would ask the Hon. Minister, therefore, to remove Section 2-A from this Amending Bill.

"We have on many occasions recently listened to the appeals to promote the establishment of new industries. I do not think this particular section of the Bill contributes to the promotion of that desirable atmosphere of harmony which is a pre-requisite to the establishment of companies and the industrialization of South India.

* **SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN** :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் தொழில் தகராறு திருத்த சட்டத்தை கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டிய கடமை எனக்கு உண்டு. சினிமா, மோட்டார், பீடி, சுருட்டு முதலிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை வைத்து நடத்தக்கூடிய முதலாளிகள், High Court-ல் இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் டிரிப்யூனலின் தீர்ப்பின் பேரில் அப்பீல் செய்து கொண்டார்கள். High Court-ல் அவர்களின் அப்பீலின் முடிவு என்ன ஆயிற்று என்றால் இந்த adjudication தீர்ப்பு செல்லாது என்று முடிவு செய்து விட்டார்கள். அப்படி செய்யப்பட்டவுடன் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதனால் தொழில் சங்கங்கள் அவ்வளவும் இந்த விஷயத்தில் பெறும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். அரசாங்கம் அதனால் இந்த முடிவுக்கு வந்து ஒரு திருத்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று மிகவும் முக்கியமாக எல்லோரும் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். High Court-ல் கேஸ் நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த காலத்திலும் நாமும் லேபர் கமிஷனர் அவர்களும் கூட adjudication தீர்ப்பு ஒருவாறு இருந்தாலும் இப்பொழுது கேஸ் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த முடிவு என்ன ஆகிறதோ தெரியவில்லை. அதைப்பார்க்கலாம் என்று பலநாளும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே வந்தோம். அப்படி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்து கடைசியில் என்னவாயிற்று என்றால் தொழிலாளிகளை வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கப்படுவதும், பலதொழிலாளிகள் இன்னும் பலகஷ்டங்களை அனுபவித்துவாயிற்று. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால், அந்த சட்டம் High Court-ன் தீர்ப்பு பிரகாரம் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, அந்த தீர்ப்பில் அவர்கள் என்ன சொன்னார்கள். சட்டத்தில் கொஞ்சம் திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் நாங்கள் அதை தப்பு என்று சொல்லவில்லை, ஆனால் சட்டம் இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை யானையால்தான் நாங்கள் adjudication தீர்ப்புகளை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாமலிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அதன்மூலமாகத் தான் இன்றையதினம் இந்த சட்டத்தை கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த சட்டத்திலும்கூட இன்னும் சீர்திருத்தம் பலதை நாம் செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்குமுன் adjudication தீர்ப்புகள் இருந்த காலத்தில் எவ்வளவு விட்டுப்போயிருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவையும் இதில் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டியது நம்முடைய கடமையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்தக்கடமையை உத்தேசித்து கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் அவசியமாக இந்த திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதென்று எண்ணுகிறேன். அந்த முறையிருந்தால் மிகவும் முக்கியமாக இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய இந்தசீர்திருத்தமாவது முக்கியமாக தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்யக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும். உண்மையாக இந்த சட்டத்தை இயற்றுவதால் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு விமோசனம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அந்த முறையில் இந்த சட்டத்தை நாம் கொண்டுவருவது உசிதம். இன்னும் பல சீர்திருத்தங்களையும் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரியான சட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு நன்மைகளை உண்டாக்கினால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அதன் பொருட்டு இம்மாதிரியான சட்டங்களை இயற்றுவதுதான் நம்மம். இவ்விதம் இயற்றி அவர்

[23rd March 1949] [Sri M. Kanniappan]

களுக்கு நியாயம் தேடிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். காலப்போக்கிலும் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்த போதிலும்கூட இந்த மசோதாவை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“Sir, while supporting the general principle involved in the Bill, I want to make a few remarks. In the original Act there is no provision for retrospective effect. It definitely says that ‘It shall come into force on the first day of April 1947.’ I understand the purpose of the Amending Bill is to give retrospective effect. Even though the subject is a concurrent one, I want to know whether the Madras Legislature is empowered by this Amending Bill to take away or nullify the express provisions of the Central Act. Therefore, I want to know whether this Government have taken legal advice in the matter, and whether they are in order in bringing forward this Amending Bill.

“The second point is that though the Government are empowered to come forward with this Amending Bill, I wish to suggest that Government can simplify Clause 5. It is rather too vague and cumbersome. One does not know what is the real purport of this Clause. The Clause says ‘.....shall be deemed to be valid and shall not be called in question.....’ without specifying the time. If it be the real purport of that Clause to give retrospective effect, it may be expressly embodied in appropriate language, and the present Clause may be simplified.

“I want these two points made clear.”

* **SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY** :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the object of the Bill may be very essential and useful at a time when labour matters of our country are not safe. Introducing the Bill, the Hon. Minister gave out what is in his mind in regard to any industry which the Government, if satisfied, can bring under section 2 (a) (vi). This has come to me as a bolt from the blue. He told us that tannery industry also will be included, if Government so chose. It is known that the labourers who are working in the tanneries are, or happen to be, Harijans. It has been pointed out in this House and elsewhere how the Harijans are undergoing various difficulties. They are getting only small salaries. There is the constant agitation by these tannery labourers to improve their conditions. These have been well laid before this House. I do not think the tannery industry can be clubbed or can come under any public utility service. There are other avocations like the Public Health Conservancy system—though it has been the lot of these poor Harijans to take up this Conservancy and sanitation—which nobody can refuse or take exception to being included. But I feel constrained to think that the inclusion of tannery in this wholesome Bill will not be received with satisfaction by the Harijans. I would strongly plead with the Hon. Minister that on no account should the tannery industry be brought under the purview of this Bill. If ultimately the Minister feels so, the Bill may go before a select

[Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay] [23rd March 1949]

committee or a body of labour agencies to consider whether it is necessary to include tannery industry in this Bill. I would again request the Hon. Minister to reconsider his views as to the inclusion of tanning industry in the schedule of this amending Bill."

6-30
p.m.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Mr. Speaker Sir, கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள்

இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலாவது இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற நான் அவரை பாராட்டாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. இந்த தேசத்தில் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்திய அரசாங்கம் இருந்த காலத்திலிருந்து முதலாளிகளுக்கு சாதகமாக எத்தனையோ சட்ட திட்டங்களிருக்கின்றன. அதே நேரத்தில் பாடுபடும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சாதகமான எந்தவித சட்டத்திடமும் இன்னாட்டில் இல்லை என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. அந்த நிலைமையில் இன்றையதினம் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சென்னை அரசாங்கம் சில சலுகைகளை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு கோர்ட்டை நியமித்து இருத்தரப்பாரும் சொல்வதைக்கேட்டு ஒரு முடிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றி வந்தார்கள். அதன்படி முடிவுகளும் செய்யப்பட்டன. அன்று ஒன்றைக் கார அரசாங்கம் நடந்த காலத்தில் அவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட சட்ட திட்டங்களிலும் அதன் பெயராலும் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தாரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட Tribunal கொடுத்த தீர்ப்பு செல்லாது என்று High Court-ல் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் சென்னை மாகாணத்தின் லேபர் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நண்பர் முனிசாமி பிள்ளை தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். இன்னாட்டில் ஒரு லட்சம் பேர்கள் மோட்டார் டிரைவர்களாகவும், கண்டக்டர்களாகவும், இன்னும் work shop தொழிலாளர்களாகவும், லட்சம், பதினாயிரம் பேர்கள் பீடி தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டும், பீடி, சிகரெட் முதலியவைகளில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் 20 லட்சம் பேர்களும், இன்னும் அதற்கு மேல் ஒரு கோடி தொழிலாளர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் இதை reconsider பண்ணவேண்டுமென்றும், ஒரு Select Committee-க்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதும் சரியல்ல. இப்பொழுது இன்னாட்டில் எத்தனையோ தொழிலாளிகள் கொந்தளித்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளை அடக்கவிட்டோம் என்றும் இன்னும் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளை அடக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் மக்கள் எழுந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நியாயமானவைகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்துதானாகவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் நடப்பதற்கு தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஒழுங்கான சட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நாட்டில் அராஜகம்தான் ஏற்படும் என்பதை எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன். இந்த சட்டத்தை இப்படியே கொண்டு வருவதனால் அவர்களுக்கு யாதொரு பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லை என்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது செட்டம் பர் மாதத்தில் award கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன்படி ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குதான் இந்த award செல்லக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது செட்டம் பர் மாதமாகி 6, 7 மாதங்களாகிவிட்டன. இன்னும் ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களாகிவிடும் இந்த சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வருவதற்கு. இப்பொழுது இந்த சட்டத்தை பாஸ் பண்ணினாலும் அதற்கு கவர்னர் assent கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களாகிவிடும். அதற்குள் ஒரு வருஷமாகி விடும். பிறகு இந்த சட்டத்திற்கும் உயிர் அற்றுப்போய்விடும். இந்த, பில்'லைக்கொண்டுவந்தும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். ஆகையால் இந்த சட்டம் கவர்னருடைய assent கிடைத்து அமுலுக்கு வரும் தேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வருஷம் வரையில் செல்லும் என்று ஒரு amendment-ஐ நான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அந்த amendment-ஐ ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளாமல் இந்த சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால் யாதொரு பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். அதற்காகவே இதைக்கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். இதையும் கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் என்று வாக்களித்திருக்கிறார். அதற்காக அவருக்கு நான் இந்நாட்டின் தொழிலாளிகளின் சார்பாக நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த சட்டம் மட்டும் அல்ல. தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கும் அத்தனை சட்ட திட்டங்களையும் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். இந்

[23rd March 1949]

[Sri K. T. Kosalam]

நாட்டில் விரல்விட்டு எண்ணக்கூடிய சிலர் இந்தச் சட்டங்களை எதிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கமும் இந்த சட்டசபையும் அந்த எதிர்ப்பை ஒரு நாளும் கவனிக்கப்போவதில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி பொருட்படுத்தப்போவதும் இல்லை. இந்த அரசாங்கம் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு எவ்வளவு சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவையும் காட்டப்போகிறது. இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் முதலாளிகளுடைய வோட்டுகளைப் பெற்று இங்கே வரவில்லை. இங்கு இன்றிருக்கும் அரசாங்கம் பாமர ஜனங்களின் வோட்டுப்பெற்றுதான் வந்திருக்கிறது. பாமர மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சட்டங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். Non-power Factory சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டோம். அதற்கு இன்னும் ரூல்களை frame பண்ணவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் சட்டங்களைச் செய்துகொண்டே போனால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஆகையால் கொண்டுவரும் சட்டங்களை துரிதமாக நிறைவேற்றி அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். ஏதாவது ரூல்கள் frame பண்ணவேண்டுமென்றிருந்தால் அதிகாரிகள் கங்கணம் கட்டிக்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு துரிதமாக செய்யவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு துரிதமாக அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமையில் கனம் மந்திரியவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட இந்த amendment bill-ஐ நான் மனப் பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். நான் பின்னால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் amendment ஐ நிச்சயமாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார் என்ற நம்பிக்கையையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill as a step in the right direction, to further the cause of industrial peace. I am glad the Hon. Minister cited the example of tanning industry. He referred to the difficulties which that industry has been experiencing in recent times. It is a flourishing industry. It is also an export industry that earns dollars for our Province and our country. I am very glad that the Hon. Minister is fully in possession of the difficulties of that industry. Many Communists have got hold of the labour force. I do naturally sympathize with the hon. Member, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, when he says that the wages of labourers should come in for sympathetic consideration. But beyond that I must clearly give every well-wisher of this industry a warning that we must keep this industry free from Communist menace. For that, Mr. Speaker, it is high time that that industry should be included amongst the public utility services. The power which this Government seek under this Bill to notify any industry as a public utility service should naturally be welcomed, as the first and foremost principle applicable to the industry. Not only is the tanning industry our mainstay but also it is the biggest industry of our Province. At the same time, in these days of terrible difficulty to get dollars, that is the only export industry that earns dollars for this country."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"கனம் அங்குசு, ఈ బిల్లును ప్రశంసించి గౌరవనీయులను కృతజ్ఞులని అభినందిస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి సాంసకూ డివిజన్ ఎక్కడా కాఫీ లేకుండానే ఉన్నది. ఇక్కడ కూడా ఈ సాంసకూ రేషన్లనిండుకు లాంఛనరేషన్ ఇప్పుడు కాఫీలు వీర్యదీక్షనంటి ఆకాంక్షి కాఫీలకు అబ్బులని ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నందుకు ప్రభుత్వవారిని అభినందించును. దీనివలన కూడా కాఫీలు వీర్యదీక్షనంటి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని, జనరల్స్ డివిజన్ ఆఫ్ కౌన్సిల్ లాంఛనరేషన్లను అభినందించి అభినందిస్తున్నాను. అన్ని Industrial Tribunal

[Sri G. Latchanna]

[28rd March 1949]

యొక్క awards ను valid చేయటానికి ప్రయత్నము చేయటమువలన ఈనాడు ఉన్న టువంటి అనేక కార్మిక సమస్యలు పరిష్కారముకావలసి, ఉత్తరోత్తరా ప్రభుత్వము వారు ప్రవేశపెట్టదలచిన కార్మిక శాసనములవలన కార్మికులకు పార్శిశ్రామిక వేతనము మధ్యన ఏర్పడుచున్న తగాదాలకు తాళండదని, ఉభయవర్గములవారు సంత్వప్తితో పాటే శ్రమలను అభివృద్ధిపరచగలరని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. కాని ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టిలో ఉన్న టువంటి కార్మిక శాసనములేమీ తెలియదు. అనివర్తనములుగాని, సూచనలుగాని ఇంతవరకు బయటపెట్టినందువల్ల కార్మికులలో కొంత ఆశాభంగము కూడ ఏర్పడుచున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న టువంటి శాసనములో కొన్ని లోపములు ఉన్నందువలన పార్శిశ్రామిక వేతన అలోపములను అవకాశముగా తీసుకొని వివిధంగా శాసనాన్ని ఉల్లంఘించాలా అనే విషయమును అలోచనలు సాగిస్తున్నారని మన కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తిస్తారని నేను అనిస్తున్నాను.

“గౌరవ సభ్యులు మునిస్ట్రుమి పిల్లెగారు ఈ శాసనములో ముఖ్యముగా టూసర్ కార్మికులను చేర్చకూడదనే కారణముచేత ఈ బిల్లును Select Committee కి పంపించ వలసినదని కోరుతున్నారు. వారి సూచనను కనుక అంగీకరించినట్లైతే ఈ నాడు కార్మికులలో ఏర్పడిన ఆశాభంగి సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో తొలగించ లేము సరిగదా, పరిస్థితులు ఇంకను క్లిష్టముగా మారునేమోనని నేను భయపడుచున్నాను. కాబట్టి గౌరవ సభ్యులు వారి సవరణను ఉపసంహరించుకొనవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. వారు ఆ విధంగాచేస్తారనిమాదా అనిస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ నాడు శాసనములో ఉన్న తప్పులను అవకాశముగా తీసుకొని చట్టాన్ని ఉల్లంఘించటానికి పార్శిశ్రామిక వేతన ప్రయత్నములు చేస్తున్నారు. వారు ఈ విధంగా శాసనాన్ని తృటికరించ తలచడంవలన వారికిగాని, కార్మికులకుగాని, పశ్చిమ లకుగాని విచిత్రము కాబించదని వారికి సవిధముగా మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఇక ముందైనా వారు సకల పద్ధతులవల్ల సమరసభావముతోను, సంప్రతింపుల ద్వారా, చట్ట బద్ధమైన సిద్ధాంతాల రీత్యావారికి కార్మికులకు మధ్యన ఏర్పడి ఉన్న టువంటి బేదాభిప్రాయాలను తొలగించుటకు ప్రయత్నములు చేస్తారని నమ్ముచున్నాను. కాని జాతీయవాదులకు చెప్పకొనే కొందరు పార్శిశ్రామిక వేతన ఇందులకు విరద్ధముగా ప్రవర్తించుచుండము వాలా విచారకరమైన విషయము. ఇట్టి ప్రవర్తనవలన వారికిగాని కార్మికులకుగాని ఉపయోగము ఉండదు. చట్టాన్ని ప్రాసేపుత్వటానికి వారుచేయు చున్న ప్రయత్నములవలన కార్మికులలో ఆశాభంగి స్రవించుచు పరిశ్రమకే ముప్పువచ్చే టువంటి స్థితి ఏర్పడుతుందేమో కాని కార్మికులకు మోసపుచ్చుటకు వారికి సాధ్యమైన టువంటి పనికాదని మరల వారికి సవినయింగా మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు పార్శిశ్రామికులు కొందరు శాసనాన్ని అతిక్రమించుటకుగాను అనేక వేలకొలది నెబ్బను ఖర్చు పెట్టి లాయర్లవద్దకు వెళ్లి బ్రహ్మచయిత్వాలు చేయుచున్నారు. శాసనములోని లోపాలలోపలను అవకాశంగా తీసుకొని కార్మికుల ఆశాభంగి, ప్రతీకారానికి గురికావటానికి బదులు వారు సంప్రతింపుల ద్వారా, సమరస భావంతో పరిశ్రమలను జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగిస్తారని, తద్వారానేక సౌభాగ్యాన్ని పెంపొందించటానికి యత్నిస్తారని, సర్వమానవ కళ్యాణానికి కోహడమిస్తారని అనిస్తున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా ఈ బిల్లు త్వరగా శాసనముగా చేయుటకు గౌరవ సభ్యులందరికూడ హృదయ పూర్వకంగా తోడ్పడతారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill that is placed before the House. I congratulate the Hon.

[23rd March 1949] [Sri S. Nagappa]

Minister for having come forward with such a beneficent Bill to the labourer. No doubt it is a very important measure. At the same time, I want to bring to the notice of the Minister that there are so many disputes in which awards have been granted by the courts. According to a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, such awards will be in existence only for one year. Now, by the time this Bill is passed into law—it may take some more time—those awards which have been implemented so far will not have any chance if this Bill does not cover even the disputes that have been already settled and awards have been granted and in whose case one year time has elapsed. I would request that even those awards must be given new life and they must be taken into consideration when awards are granted. First of all, we have to go deep into the cause of the dispute. If we do that, we will be able to do much more than tinkering with this legislation. I yesterday told the Hon. Minister how the workers could be made the owners of the industry.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let us not go into that point now.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Now, I would request the Hon. Minister to pay his attention to the system of Bata Company. What are they doing? From the manufacturer to the seller they have a system; they pay a nominal salary; they fix a commission basis. So also if the Government can suggest to the capitalist to see that on the turnover . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Bill has a different object. The hon. Member speaks on an entirely different subject. The hon. Member probably has not studied the Bill.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“I have studied the Bill, Sir. My point was that we should see how disputes arise. This Bill covers only disputes prevailing between the capitalist and labour. With that intention the Bill has come into existence and now the Hon. Minister has come forward with an amendment. So, I want the Minister, if not here, at least when he attends one of the labour conferences or the Labour Ministers' Conference in the Centre to suggest to the Centre and see that a suitable legislation is brought forward to make the capitalist realize the need of the hour and come forward and join hands with the labourer and share not only the profits but also that profit which he takes towards the capital share of the concern and make the labourers also partners of the concern.

“Another thing. The other day when I put a question, the Hon. Minister said that within the four corners of the Act he could not ask the Coimbatore capitalists to give one or two days' wages when the mills had closed for want of raw material.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“What have we to do with these things now?”

[23rd March 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"The labour problems have to be discussed here."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Not all the problems can be discussed here. The hon. Member may resume his seat."

*** SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI:**—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் தொழில் மந்திரியவர்களால் கொண்டு வந்த இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவை ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இந்த சட்ட திருத்த மசோதாவின்மீது எவ்வளவு நன்மைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவோ அதைக்காட்டிலும் இன்னும் அதிகமாக கிடைக்கப்போகிறது. அதோடு அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிக நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டி ஒரு labour legislation-ஐ கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்தால் இந்த தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு எவ்வளவோ பயனளிக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்ததின் காரணம் 1947-48-ம் வருஷத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கப்பட்ட adjudication tribunal award செல்லுமா செல்லாதா என்பதை விளக்கமாக கூறவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவேதான். இந்த மசோதாவின்மீது தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுக்கும் ஏற்படும் தகராறுகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்து தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு பயனளிக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்."

"அதோடு கூட தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுக்கும் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டால் அந்த தகராறுகளை தீர்ப்பதன் மூலம் சர்க்காருக்கு மனம் சேதுகொண்டால் அதை விசாரிக்க ஒரு தொழில் கோர்ட்டை நியமிப்பதற்கு மாதக்கணக்குகளாகின்றன. அதனால் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி பாதகம் ஏற்படாமல் இப்பொழுது பம்பாய் மாகாணத்திலிருந்து போன்று தொழில் கோர்ட்டை அந்தந்த ஸ்தலங்களிலேயே ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது Civil Court, Criminal Court என்று வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதுபோல் இந்த தொழிலாளிகளிடமிருந்து வரும் கேஸ்களை அவ்வப்போது உடனடியாக தீர்த்துவைப்பதற்கு ஒரு Industrial Court-ஐ அந்தந்த பிரதேசங்களிலேயே வைத்து விசாரிக்கும்படி உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இந்த சட்டதிருத்த மசோதாவை கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் சீக்கிரத்தில் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். பம்பாய் மாகாணத்திலிருந்துபோன்று சென்னை மாகாணத்திலும் Industrial Court ஒன்றைக்கொண்டுவந்தால் சென்னை மாகாணத்திலுள்ள அநேகம் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு பயனளிக்கும் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதை சீக்கிரத்தில் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே நன்மைக்கீழ் செய்வதற்கு, உடனடியாகக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*** SRI T. VISWANATHAM:**—"Sir, while supporting the object with which this Bill has been introduced, I wish to point out some of the difficulties which have crossed my mind as I was going through the wording of the Bill. The Hon. Minister said that the Industrial Tribunal becomes *functus officio* as soon as it gives the award. I wish it were so. But, the provisions of Act XIV of 1947 do not lend colour to that view. In fact, there is no clause anywhere in the Act saying whether that tribunal is a permanent tribunal or whether it becomes *functus officio* after giving an award. Section 7, under which a tribunal is appointed, does not mention the period for which it may be appointed. All

[23rd March 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

that is stated there is: 'The appropriate Government may constitute one or more industrial tribunals for the adjudication of industrial disputes.' There is no other provision to tell us the life of the tribunal or that the Government is authorized when ordering the constitution of the tribunal to prescribe the life of the tribunal. Whatever it is, the Minister was good enough to tell us that it is intended to cover disputes which may arise during the life of the tribunal itself. That is, there is already a tribunal, the parties refer the matter to the Government, or the Government refer the matter to the tribunal and during the course of that enquiry or while it is pending, whether as part of that enquiry or apart from the facts of the enquiry, a fresh dispute might arise, and as the Hon. Minister explained, there is no necessity in that case for the parties to come again to the Government and waste some more time but that they might go to the tribunal straightaway with the fresh points of dispute. If that is so, the language of the amendment, I submit, may be suitably amended. If a tribunal has been constituted under this Act for the adjudication of disputes in any specified industry or industries—and that again is a point of doubt as according to Section 7, the appropriate Government is authorized to constitute one or more industrial tribunals for the adjudication of industrial disputes which might arise—it is in respect of those disputes the tribunals are intended to be constituted. I do not at this stage propose to dispute that. If he thinks he has got the power to constitute a tribunal not for a dispute that arose but for a dispute that may arise, he may constitute a tribunal and call it a tribunal for cement industry, a tribunal for tanning industry or in similar terms, but even then where a tribunal has been constituted under this Act for the adjudication of disputes in any specified industrial dispute, this new clause, as it is worded, contemplates that there is a specific tribunal constituted in respect of a particular industry and that a dispute exists or is apprehended in the factory. Then without reference to the Government, under the existing sub-clause (2), the employer or the majority of the workmen authorized under this may go to the tribunal with that fresh point of dispute. But while the tribunal is there constituted, any dispute that arises may be referred to that tribunal without reference to the Government. If that is so, and if it is a fresh dispute, and there is no pending dispute before the tribunal, as Mr. Batchelor has stated, the initiative may be transferred to the workers or the employers. Of course, I have no objection if the initiative is transferred to the workmen, but I have every objection to the initiative being transferred to the employer who is very strong. So, Sir, if Mr. Batchelor objects on the ground of the initiative being transferred to the workmen, I have got every objection to the initiative being transferred to the employer. So, Sir, I submit that these are some of the difficulties. Therefore, I have given notice of an amendment which the Hon. Minister may accept or adopt in any other suitable language he likes.

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [23rd March 1949]

"Again, Sir, I find that in the Bill itself there is no reference to the annexure, and the only clauses which are to be amended are sections 2 and 3.

"Clause 2 of the Bill simply says 'the words specified in the schedule' shall be omitted. But, there is no amendment of sub-clause (vi) in clause (n) of section 2 of the Act. There is an amendment of sub-clause (vi) in the annexure. So, I would suggest that either a reference be made to the annexure in the body of the Bill or the amendments embodied in the Bill under section 2. Otherwise, both will be absolutely disjointed as there is no reference to the annexure in the section. I submit, Sir, the Hon. Minister may consider whether it is worthwhile doing so."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I support the Bill which has been brought forward by the Hon. Minister for Industries. The reason for it is obvious. And, every representative of labour is keen about this, because on account of differences of opinion between the employer and the employee, various disputes have gone to the High Court and they have given their verdict that they cannot refer such disputes to the tribunal. Therefore, on the face of it, it is very necessary that the Bill should be passed, so that the benefit of it might go to the sufferers.

"As regards the fear of Mr. Batchelor—he said that it might harass the employer—I may tell him that there is no need for entertaining such a suspicion at all, because there is no basis for it, since the object of the Bill is to provide facilities for the suffering people. Sometimes the capitalist may suffer at the hands of labour and sometimes labour might suffer at the hands of the capitalist. But, invariably the complaint comes from the employee and therefore employers like Mr. Batchelor are entertaining the suspicion that it is likely it may harass the employers. In fact, it is not so and that is not the object of the Government. This Government are taking care of both the employee and the employer as far as possible, because every industry requires both capital and workmen and it is only when both of them combine together that the industry will flourish. It is only with this end in view that the Government have come forward with this Bill. Therefore, I request the hon. Member not to oppose the Bill because there is no basis for his entertaining that suspicion. Therefore, Sir, I heartily support the Bill and I hope it will be passed to-day and become an Act. I am also for supporting the amendments proposed by hon. Members as they are also very essential in the interests of labour."

* **THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:**—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to meet some of the objections raised by the hon. Member, Mr. Batchelor. His objection, in short, seems to be to the tribunals, that they are likely to be a source of harassment to employers, because he probably felt that petty things are likely to be taken up under this amending Bill and cause harassment to

23rd March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

employers. Sir, the same thing can be said in respect of labour also and the objection now raised by the employers can equally be raised by labour also because they have a right to say the same in regard to this provision. But, that is not the idea. The whole idea with which this amendment has been brought forward and incorporated is, once a tribunal has been constituted and the nature of the industry being the same, the work of the tribunal may be expedited and there may be no need for the parties coming to the Government again, which may involve some delay, and to avoid such things, this provision has been incorporated. Suppose there is a dispute between some textile workers and the management and according to the provisions of the Act, a reference has been made to an Industrial Tribunal. For instance, in the Binny Mills there may be a small dispute and if a similar dispute is already in the list before a tribunal, if they have to go to the Government again and again and agitate, some time must necessarily be taken up before the Government refer the matter to the tribunal; but according to the proposed amendment, there will be no need to come again in such matters to the Government, it will enable the employer and labour to take advantage of an Industrial Tribunal which is already constituted and which is already functioning, for resolving that dispute. That, Sir, is the only purpose with which this amendment has been brought forward. It will not only help labour but also employers in the sense that unnecessary delay will be avoided and things will move much quicker and a lot of unnecessary references to the Government are also avoided. Let me illustrate it further. Disputes can be referred only through the Government and naturally Government would automatically resort to the tribunal by transferring subsequent reference, because the tribunal is already there and so it is more to facilitate the work of both the employer and labour that such a provision has been made. I can assure the hon. Member that it is not going to increase the work of the tribunals. But, my own feeling is, it will help the expeditious disposal of disputes that may arise in small industries, so that there is no need to come to the Government again and again in respect of these matters.

"Sir, they need not go again to a separate tribunal for the 6 p.m. sake of one or two establishments because the tribunal is already functioning and they can take advantage of it and refer it there. I do not think it is necessary to have another tribunal constituted for this purpose. I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no difficulty felt in the working of the tribunal and even before the High Court gave their decision we were referring these industrial disputes to the tribunal who gave their awards, and there was no difficulty. If it is to be referred to a fresh tribunal, it will cause needless difficulty. Sir, this amendment is intended to regularize the procedure which is being followed so far and which has been held to be technically wrong.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [23rd March 1949]

"Sir, Mr. Muniswami Pillay raised another objection on the ground that the employees in the tanning industry are likely to be affected by this amendment. It is not as though it will affect only the tanning industry. In the Schedule of this Act, the hon. Member can see a number of items like coal, cotton textiles, foodstuffs and iron and steel which we did not consider as essential industries before the war. Therefore, an industry becomes essential or otherwise in a particular set up and it depends upon certain circumstances of the case. The only idea with which this Government has brought forward this Bill is to see that we have reserve powers for declaring a particular industry as an essential one, and where the interests of employers and employees will be affected. We should not forget that unless an industry is preserved its fruits cannot be enjoyed either by the employers or employees. Also if people who are interested in themselves and not in the industry or labour are to create mischief in an industry, it will certainly ruin the economy of the area and we have to see that such things do not occur. I am sure, after this explanation, my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillay will be satisfied with the necessity for this amendment.

"Sir, with regard to the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham, I should like to tell him that the main purpose of this amending Bill has been examined and it is found that this amendment is necessary. It has only a limited purpose and Government are satisfied that there is no need for any change.

"Sir, some of the hon. Friends found fault with the Government for having delayed this legislation. But I must tell them that we have tried our best to bring forward this Bill as quickly as possible and the delay was inevitable.

"I am thankful to you, Sir, for having permitted me to move this Bill after 5 p.m. I have nothing more to add to what I have said before, and I think I have been able to answer all the points raised by hon. Members in this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was carried.

Clauses 1 to 5 were put separately and carried.

New Clause 6.

SRI K. T. KOSALARAM:—"I move, Sir—

'that after clause 5, add the following new clause 6:—

"All awards passed by Industrial Tribunals and mentioned in the Schedule hereto which could not be enforced on account of the proceedings before the High Court, shall be current and valid for a further period of one year from the commencement of this Act."

23rd March 1949] [Sri K. T. Kosalam]

Schedule.

1. The Motor Transport Award.
2. The award in the dispute between the managements of Cinema theatres and workers.
3. The awards in the disputes between Beedi workers and managements.
4. The awards in the disputes between the Cigar workers and managements.'

"Sir, இந்த amendment எவ்வளவு முக்கியம் என்பதைப்பற்றி முன்னாலேயே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அதாவது சென்ற செப்டம்பர் மாதத்திற்கு முன்னால் சில அவார்களுக்கொருக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த அவார்களுக்கொருக்கப்பட்டபின் பல மாதங்கள் ஆகிவிட்டது. இந்த பில் பார்சாவதற்கு இன்னும் சில மாதங்களாகலாம். இந்த அவார்களுக்கு 12 மாதங்கள் தான் செல்லக்கூடும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுதே பத்து மாதங்களாகிவிட்டது. இன்னும் இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்குள் இது வரவிட்டால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். அதற்காகவே இந்த சட்டம் எந்த தேதியிலிருந்து அமுலுக்கு வருகிறதோ அந்தத் தேதி முதற்கொண்டு இந்த அவார்களுக்கொரு வருஷத்திற்கு செல்லவேண்டுமென்பதாக இந்த amendment-ஐக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த amendment-ஐ கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்வதற்கு பாராட்டுவதுடன் கனம் Speaker அவர்கள், பல லட்சக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்களுடைய சார்பாகக்கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட இந்த சட்டத்திற்கு தங்களுடைய நேரத்தில் ஐந்து மணிக்கு மேலிருந்துகூட இந்த சட்டத்தை எடுத்து pass பண்ணிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவகாசம் கொடுத்தற்கு அதிகமாக விளக்கிக் கூறாமல் அவரையும் கனம் மந்திரியவர்களையும் பாராட்டிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU:—"I second the amendment."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"இதை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I accept the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That after clause 5, add the following new clause 6:—

"All awards passed by Industrial Tribunals and mentioned in the Schedule hereto which could not be enforced on account of the proceedings before the High Court, shall be current and valid for a further period of one year from the commencement of this Act."

SCHEDULE.

1. The Motor Transport Award.
2. The award in the dispute between the managements of Cinema theatres and workers.
3. The awards in the disputes between the Beedi workers and managements.

[Mr. Speaker]

[23rd March 1949]

4. The awards in the disputes between the Cigar workers and managements.' "

The amendment was carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Sir, I move—
' that the Bill as amended be passed into law.'

" While doing so, let me take this opportunity to thank you, Sir, and the hon. Members of this House for the expeditious disposal of the Bill. My hon. Friend Mr. Batchelor says that it is hasty but I can only tell him that 'haste' is also good in certain circumstances and if at all there is any haste in the passing of this Bill, it is done only for a good cause and I am glad that he has supported the Bill."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Sir, I welcome this Bill. After the explanation offered by the Hon. Minister, I am fully convinced of the necessity for this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is:

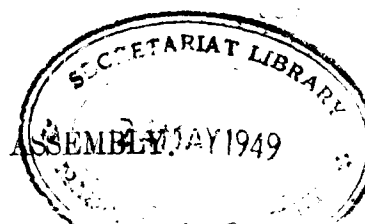
' that the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949, as amended be passed into law.' "

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

MR. SPEAKER:—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 24th instant."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MAY 1949



Thursday, the 24th March 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Rationing of kerosene.

* 990-A Q.—SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to withdraw the control and rationing of kerosene?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" There is no such proposal at present. The Government, however, considered the question of withdrawal of control over kerosene recently but decided that the control should continue for some more time as the supply position of kerosene was still unsatisfactory and the de-control of kerosene at this time would only result in unfair distribution generally and inadequate supplies to rural areas in particular. In view of this and in view also of the present policy of reimposition of controls over essential commodities, the Government decided to continue the control over kerosene until its supply position improved."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Is the present kerosene position in the Province not as good as it was before the war? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I think the Hon. Minister's answer will have to be repeated again."

(The Hon. Minister read out the answer once more.)

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" As the distribution of the kerosene should be fair, is the Government aware that the poor man is not able to get his kerosene and will the Government consider the desirability of giving kerosene licences only to poor people if they organize themselves on a co-operative basis? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Kerosene distribution has so far continued very satisfactorily and I do not think there is any reason to interfere with the present arrangements."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In the preamble to the answer, the Hon. Minister has stated that the Government decided to de-control kerosene supply, and yet the following part of the answer says that they decided to continue the control for some time more in view of the unsatisfactory position. May I know what was the data on which they thought they should de-control kerosene supply in the Province? "

[24th March 1949]

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I thought the answer was fairly clear regarding the position of the Government in the matter. The position of kerosene to-day though a bit better than it was in the previous years is not satisfactory enough to have de-control altogether. After examining the question, the Government came to the conclusion that for satisfactory distribution of kerosene to the poor people in the villages it is necessary to have the control."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"May I know if kerosene of 150 degrees proof is under control and if it is so, are Government aware of an advertisement appearing in a Madras paper that such a kerosene is available without restriction in Mathurai?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The question relates to Mathurai and I want notice of it, Sir."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that while the Government want to ration kerosene, they have no kerosene because they have no control either on the quantity of the kerosene supplied to the districts or on the persons who supply them?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"To the extent that it is available, it is controlled by the Government."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—"Are the Government aware that most of the agents and wholesalers are wantonly creating scarcity in order to sell the kerosene in blackmarket?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"If the hon. Member will bring to the notice of the Government instances of this kind, the Government will certainly go into the matter."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Are the Government aware that the agricultural labourers who have to wait for the manigars for their kerosene ration are put to a lot of inconvenience because the agricultural labourers come late in the evening and the manigar goes away even before and will the Government consider the desirability of removing the control as early as possible?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I have just now said that it is not desirable to remove control. Whatever may be the difficulties of the poor people and the labourers to get the kerosene in the districts, I do not think the supply position is such as could give rise to such complaints as mentioned by the hon. Member."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that even under control it is possible to get large quantities of kerosene in the blackmarket, to what conclusion does the Hon. Minister come and what remedy does he suggest?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The remedy is to control it for some time longer."

[24th March 1949]

Alleged death, in police custody, of one Raman Nair.

* 991 Q.—SRI B. PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Raman Nair died in police custody at Tirupathi in the first week of February;

(b) whether his body was exhumed; and

(c) whether any arrests were made in this connexion?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (a) A person described as Raman Nair died in police custody on the 31st of January, and not during the first week of February 1949.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) A magisterial enquiry was held and as a result thereof, it has been decided to register a case of murder and investigate further the death of Raman Nair. Investigation is now in progress but no arrests have been made so far."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know for what charges was he arrested?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no information."

Publication of an article on psychology in 'Sowbhagya'.

* 992 Q.—SRI B. PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a journal in Telugu conducted by the Madras Government called 'Sowbhagya' published an article on psychology in which young girls and boys are credited with a natural temptation to commit incest with parents;

(b) if so, who wrote the article;

(c) whether there is any censor for these journals; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the journal is intended to serve women?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative. The statement followed from the main subject-matter of the article.

" (b) The article was written by Sri Antati Narasimham.

" (c) The matter is generally scrutinized by the editorial staff of the magazine.

" (d) Yes."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Who is the editor of this paper and where is it published?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"This journal is published by the Women's Welfare Department of the Government."

[24th March 1949]

Dr. Savage's report regarding the dam-site at Siddheswaram.

* 993 Q.—SRI B. PERUMALLA NAYUDU (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Savage inspected the dam-site of Siddheswaram in Kurnool district;

(b) what the opinion given by Dr. Savage is;

(c) whether he has recommended the construction of the Someswaram (Nellore) dam even prior to the construction of the Siddheswaram dam as a piece of work connected with the Krishna-Pennar Project; and

(d) whether the Government will place on the table of the House the report of Dr. Savage?

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

“(b) He is of opinion that for the dam on Krishna river the sites at Siddheswaram as well as the alternative site a little higher up the stream are suitable. But the site at Siddheswaram will be slightly more economical.

“(c) In answer to a question whether work on Pennar dam can be started immediately he stated that it appears logical to start with work on the Pennar dam.

“(d) The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by placing the report on the table of the House at this stage of the investigation.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Arising out of the answer to clause (c), may I ask whether the dam at Siddheswaram was not economical and why was it given up?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“There is no question of anything being given up. We are only at the stage of investigation.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Did not the Hon. Minister himself visit the present site and was he not satisfied with it? Will the Government assure the House that that site will be selected?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I am not a technical man and there is no use of my being satisfied. I am not competent to give any opinion on these matters. When the results reach the Government, they will take into consideration all the aspects mentioned by the experts and take a decision.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Will the Government see that the site that was proposed in the beginning and the present site that the Government are considering are examined by a committee of experts not merely by one individual and see who comes to the right conclusion?”

[24th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have just now answered that Dr. Savage, the American expert, has examined the thing and there is no better expert than Dr. Savage.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that Dr. Savage, the American expert, expressed the opinion that so far as the foundations are concerned, the bed of the river is rocky and foundations can be laid easily?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question. I do not have the details with me.”

Subsidy to cattle-breeders and dairy farms.

* 994 Q.—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any scheme under consideration to give assistance or subsidy to cattle breeders; and

(b) whether the Government have any scheme under consideration to grant subsidy to dairy farms in the Province?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) & (b) Yes.”

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—“May I know when the scheme will be implemented?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The scheme is under examination by the Director of Animal Husbandry.”

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is there any proposal to open a cattle-breeding farm in South Kanara and if so what steps have been taken in that direction?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“Yes, Sir, there is a proposal to have a cattle-breeding farm in South Kanara. I cannot say at what stage it is. I think it is in the stage of acquisition of land.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“When the Government are preparing a scheme may I request them to take into confidence such of the non-official agencies as are interested in dairy farming?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“Schemes have been sent to us by various non-official agencies and they are also being considered by the Director of Animal Husbandry. We shall give as much publicity as possible to the matter and get all possible help from the non-official agencies.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“May I ask whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to tell us the general features of the scheme?”

[24th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The schemes run to 5 or 6 pages. I can show it to the hon. Member or place it on the table, if the hon. Member puts a separate question."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Have the Government any proposal to encourage by means of subsidy the best cattle-breeder of India, the Zamindar of Hosur who has recently won a prize in the All-India Cattle Show?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"My hon. Friend evidently means the Pattagar of Palayakottai. He has a breeding farm and the Government have given him the services of a Gazetted Officer as Manager."

11-15 a.m. SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know since how long is the scheme before the Government and when they are likely to take action on it?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I cannot give a hard and fast date as to when the scheme will be ready for execution. Both the schemes were sent to the Government by the Director, on which the Government have called for further information. On receipt of it, it will be examined, and action will be taken as quickly as possible."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"May I know whether subsidies are given to private dairy farms, whether any applications have been received for that and whether the Government have given any subsidy?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No subsidies have been given to any private dairy farm till now."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—"May I know whether there is any proposal to start a dairy farm in Tirunelveli district?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I am not sure about it; a separate question may be put."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know when the scheme will be completely drawn up and put into practice?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"That was the identical question put by Mr. Manigar. I cannot give any date now."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the subsidies given for cattle-breeding are only for dairy farm, or is it also for the purpose of wool?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No subsidy has been given to anybody for that."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Is it not a fact that when the Animal Husbandry Officer came to the town of Ootacamund last time, he, instead of encouraging the dairy farm there, threw cold water on the scheme?"

[24th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"That is a very vague question. What were the things put before him and what was the cold water he threw, I am not aware. The question should be more specific."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I know whether there is any proposal under the scheme to help individual owners of cow kept in houses?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No, Sir. A scheme was under consideration to give Rs. 50 a year for the best cow kept by an individual. But it is now proposed to give a subsidy only if a number of twenty cows are maintained by a person."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—"May I know what is the policy of the Government regarding the size of the farm to be started in the districts?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The policy of the Government as stated in the last year's budget is to have a cattle-breeding farm for each district. For eight districts sites have been selected. Acquisition proceedings have been going on. As a preliminary to that two hundred to three hundred acres of good land for raising fodder crops would be required."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the question of selection of site for a cattle farm in Malabar has been pending for a long time, and if so, will they come to a decision very soon?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The site has been selected and taken possession of by the Animal Husbandry department."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to my previous question, may I request him to call for the report made by the Animal Husbandry Officer when he visited Ootacamund last and let us know what his recommendations are?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I shall call for the report."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know when the scheme to have a cattle-breeding farm in Kurnool will be ready as there is a large extent of land available for pasturage there?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Steps taken to have a cattle-breeding farm in Kurnool are nearing completion."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the answer of the Hon. Minister that he cannot give any exact date by which the scheme will be completed, at least can he say the maximum time when it will be completed. For there are several schemes

[24th March 1949]

which are contemplated by the Government but are not forthcoming; so I wish to know the maximum date by which time it will be completed."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not want to indulge in speculation."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether there is any scheme under consideration with regard to artificial insemination of cows?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"A special officer has been trained for that purpose. Artificial insemination is going on in the Madras Veterinary Hospital."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know the breeds in which Government are going to specialize?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The particular breeds that the Government would specialize in breeding are those breeds which are generally well-grown in particular areas, like the Ongole breed in Ongole, the Kangayam breed and Sindhi in Hosur and so on."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that Ootacamund is the most suitable place for a breeding farm, and if so, will they select that place?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I am not so sure that Ootacamund is the best place for a cattle-breeding station, but I know that a particular variety of sheep is found only in Ootacamund, and for a breeding station for them is under consideration."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister if it is a fact that 200 acres of land in Hosur taluk have been granted to one Muthiah Reddi for starting a farm, and if so, what other facilities the Government propose to give him?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the present scheme will help only rich people as it requires a minimum of 20 cows. Will the Government reduce the number of cows to a less number so that ordinary persons also may be benefited?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not think that will help in any way proper cattle-breeding."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know how many calves have been produced as a result of artificial insemination, and may I know how the calves compare with the natural breed?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I have seen the calves. On an average they are as good or better than the naturally inseminated ones."

[24th March 1949]

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know what are the arrangements made for supplying the districts with stud bulls, I mean in the farms to be opened by the Government."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"We shall transfer the number of stud bulls we have from Hosur or Lam, as the case may be, to the area suited for them."

Appointment of Sri A. R. Srinivasa Rao as a Special Officer for Electroculture.

* 995 Q.—SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH (on behalf of Dr. S. Subrahmanyam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri A. R. Srinivasa Rao, Reporter, Madras Legislature, has been appointed as Special Officer for Electroculture;

(b) what his qualifications for the particular job are; and

(c) whether this is intended to help the Grow More Food Campaign?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) Sri A. R. Srinivasa Rao has been appointed as Special Officer for Electroculture experiments in the Agricultural Department temporarily for a period of six months.

" (b) Sri A. R. Srinivasa Rao has made a special study of the practice of electroculture in some of the villages of Mainpuri district of the United Provinces under Dr. S. S. Nehru, I.C.S. (formerly professor of Physics at the Allahabad University) and has been interesting himself in electroculture experiments for over ten years. He is one of the foremost exponents of the theory in South India.

" (c) Although not intended strictly as a Grow More Food measure, the scheme, if successful, should yield results of far reaching importance from the point of view of scientific development of agriculture."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Have the Government given serious attention to the theory advanced by this specialist in electroculture that it will yield 30 per cent more crop?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is about the theory that the question is now put; but the main question deals with the specialist. So I rule that a separate question may be put."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I can answer the question even if it does not arise from the main question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister wants to answer the question, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The claim of the specialist is that it will give at least 30 per cent more yield, and we have placed one farm at his disposal to prove it."

[24th March 1949]

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"If he was the foremost specialist in electroculture in South India, why was such an expert kept here in the Legislative Assembly as Reporter, and all his abilities wasted so far?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"His first work was in the Assembly as Reporter, and he tried the experiment in his own farm before he made himself an expert."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether he is the only electroculture expert among the Reporters in the Assembly or whether there are any more among them?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No other electroculture experts have yet come to the notice of Government." (Laughter.)

Action taken on Mr. Clifford C. Taylor's article on "Wind, Water and Food".

* 996 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has seen an article published in the *Hindu*, dated 6th February 1949, written by Mr. Clifford C. Taylor, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, New Delhi, under the heading "Wind, Water and Food";

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken so far; and when; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) to (c) I have since seen the article referred to. Wind mills were tried in the past but it was found that wind velocity in most places in the Province was insufficient for their effective operation. However the Director of Agriculture is being asked to examine the various suggestions made in the article."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask the Government, when an expert like Mr. Clifford C. Taylor has written like that, why not the Government have it experimented in our Province, as it is not from mere theory the expert has suggested the possibilities in our country?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is open to my friend to have any expectations he likes."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Is it not a fact as stated in the article that a minimum of six miles of wind velocity is sufficient to work a windmill, and that velocity is available throughout the Province?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not know whether there is wind available everywhere; and I do not know what is the velocity required to work a windmill."

24th March 1949]

[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:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'that under sub-rule (3) of rule 15 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the following four Demands be taken up in the revised order as set out below, after Demand XXI—Industries:—

Demand VIII—Irrigation.

Demand I—Land Revenue.

Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous.

Demand II—Provincial Excise.'

Sir, we have only two more days for voting on Demands, the 26th and 28th instant. After finishing Industries to-day, several hon. Members want to discuss Irrigation, Land Revenue and Miscellaneous. There are members including the leader of the United Peoples Party who are anxious to raise the question of compensation to zamindars under land revenue. Then there is the question of nationalization of motor transport under XXXIII—Miscellaneous. Then there are several members from Rayalaseema who want to speak about Irrigation, and so we thought that the three Demands may be given priority. Otherwise we may not reach Irrigation at all. Hence I move this motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that under sub-rule (3) of rule 15 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the following four Demands be taken up in the revised order as set out below, after Demand XXI—Industries:—

Demand VII—Irrigation.

Demand I—Land Revenue.

Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous.

Demand II—Provincial Excise.'"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, why there is constant change in the order of business like this. Would it not have been better to settle it once for all at the conference of leaders of parties, instead of coming up with a motion like this once every two days for a change in the order of business?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have already settled the order in which the Demands would be taken up. The only change made is that Irrigation may be taken up before Land Revenue instead of after Land Revenue. Since we have only two days more we are anxious to see that important Demands are discussed. This is being done to suit the convenience of the Leader of the United Peoples Party, and the Leader of the Opposition also has been consulted in the matter."

[24th March 1949]

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I want to know why we are so indecisive. Why not we decide once for all the order of business instead of doing it piecemeal. I am not at all blaming Government. I only say why not settle it once for all."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This is only done to suit the convenience of hon. Members who want to discuss important Demands in these two days. I am not at fault."

11-30 a.m. SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Sir, as the Government have chosen to change the order of Demands often, may I suggest that such important demands as those relating to Electricity and Famine should have been given a high priority? The Government are aware that famine is stalking the land and that vast areas of our province are affected by famine. I naturally expected that they were fully alive to this situation and would give this House a chance to consider the Demands relating to Famine and Electricity."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I also feel that Electricity is an important subject. I hope that the Hon. the Minister for Public Works will permit me to say a few words on electricity in the discussion of the Demand on Irrigation, as electricity and irrigation are interdependent."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have no objection to the discussion of whatever Demands the hon. Members want to discuss. We are anxious to discuss as many Demands as possible. This year we have discussed more Demands than in previous years. With regard to Famine and Electricity Demands, it looks as if we cannot reach them. If time permits, we shall certainly give them the highest priority."

The motion was put and carried.

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE CHARGED ITEMS IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1948-49.

MR. SPEAKER:—"In discussing these Supplementary Demands, the hon. Members should be careful. They should not discuss as if they are discussing the general budget. The discussion should be confined to charged items only."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I do not know what purpose is served by separating the charged items from the voted items and whether this is necessary under the Rules."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is necessary under the Rules."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, it is really kind on the part of the Hon. Speaker in having given an opportunity to the Members of the House to discuss the charged items though they cannot vote upon them. Except the Supplementary Demand of Rs. 4,60,600 for Debt Charges, the other charged items are for small amounts and are more or less of a formal nature. It would have been convenient for us to have the discussion on the

24th March 1949] [M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur]

charged and voted items together, especially as the charged items are very few. I am saying this only for this year and not for future years."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As far as possible, let the hon. Members confine themselves to the charged items. If they say a few words on voted items also, I cannot prevent them. I cannot divide the items into water-tight compartments."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is a good thing that the Government are following the procedure recommended by the Public Accounts Committee of presenting to the Legislature a supplementary statement for expenditure on new services not contemplated in the budget. By this means the Government are giving an opportunity to the Members of the House in time to know the intentions and activities of the Government. I say 'in time' because the Government can profit by the suggestions and criticism of the Members before they go ahead with their new services. An explanation is given in the Introductory Memorandum for the delay that has been caused in presenting the supplementary statement of expenditure, and that is 'Owing to the pressure of legislative business, it was not found practicable to present the supplementary statement of expenditure earlier in this year.' We cannot accuse the Government of any slackness in legislative activities. Our Province has been particularly active in the sphere of legislation, and for this I pay my compliments to the Government. The advice given the other day in the Indian Parliament that the Provincial Governments might take a holiday in the matter of legislation applies more appropriately to this Government."

"I have been often complaining that the Government have not been doing things in a consistent and systematic manner. In one matter at least, they have been very consistent and systematic and that is in making inroads on the powers of the courts. Almost in every legislation that they have brought forward, they have made some encroachment or other on the powers of the court. We cannot accuse the Government of lack of consistency or system in the matter of cutting down the powers of the court. They do not want interference from any agency in what they do or what they think to be right. Therefore they are anxious to see that the courts have as little powers of intervention as possible."

"The amount involved in this supplementary budget is more than Rs. 10 crores. We can understand the Government incurring new expenditure or more expenditure on standing sanctions all of a sudden. But to say that Rs. 10 crores have got to be accounted for at the fag end of the year is rather a little extraordinary. This only substantiates the contention that the Government do not have clear foresight and forethought of things. If they had done a little clear-thinking in time when they prepared the budget, so large an amount as Rs. 10 crores need not have been made the subject-matter of a supplementary budget. In the budget of 1949-50,

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [24th March 1949]

the Government anticipated a deficit of Rs. 4 crores and based on that estimate the Government have brought forward proposals for taxation. Here again if they make calculations with such a huge margin as Rs. 10 crores, what will happen? Suppose the actual deficit is Rs. 10 crores and not the anticipated Rs. 4 crores. Then the Government will come forward with proposals for further taxation and that will upset the economy of the Province. I do not grudge to give the Government the revenue that is absolutely necessary. What I say is that, when the Government are dealing with the money of the people and economy of the Province, they must exercise clear-thinking and be as definite as is possible under the circumstances. They may say: 'We are in a state of flux. New ideas are in the air. We want to launch upon new schemes. The Members themselves are pressing for prosperity drive, self-sufficiency drive and so on. Therefore more expenditure on sanctioned items and expenditure on new services are inevitable.' The Government must know what the atmosphere is, exercise forethought, and provide for things in proper time. Then a supplementary budget for such a large amount can be avoided. When there is a necessity for presenting a supplementary demand, I say that it must have precedence over every other item of work—legislative or otherwise—because it is a financial matter. That is my contention. These items ought to have come before the House as soon as the Government saw the need for incurring expenditure. There is a small supplementary demand of Rs. 700 under 'Forest'. The need for it is occasioned by the Government's dismissal of a peon of the Forest Department. That shows that the Government have been rather hasty in dealing with their employees. They have done a thing which they cannot sustain in a Court of Law. That is the reason why they so very frequently fight shy of the powers of the court.

"There are some voted items on which I will speak to-morrow. The grant of conveyance allowance to the Chief Whip of the Government is long overdue and such other legitimate expenditure, which the Government cannot foresee, must necessarily be incurred. They strain at gnats and let away the camels. I am giving notice that I will speak on some voted items to-morrow. The House will remember the discussion of the Legislative Demand in which we raised several points. The Leader of the House sat down all of a sudden when he was replying to my point about the constitution of the Legislative Department into a separate, independent department. He did not give a reply to that point. He simply said that, if the Members interrupted him, he did not want to reply. Perhaps in that way he wanted to take some time to think over the matter. I think he would have thought over the matter. He need not say anything to-day. To-morrow I hope he will agree with our request for constituting the Legislative Department into a separate, independent department."

11-45 a.m. Mr. SPEAKER:—"I think the Hon. Premier will speak on the Demands. A number of Members also wish to take part in the discussion. So, I am fixing a time limit. The time available up to 1-30 will be divided among all the Members."

24th March 1949]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I do not know under what rule the charged items are put separately for discussion. We have started this only to give an opportunity to hon. Members to have their say on items which they cannot reduce. We can only express our opinion. So far as these charged items are concerned, I do not think the Government have come up with a Demand for any extraordinary items. The items for which the Government have come forward with Demands are all very necessary. I do not think anybody can really take any objection to the Demands the Government have made under the head charged. I tried my best to find out whether there was any loophole to enable us to criticise the Demands under 'charged'. The Demands under Civil Works, Rs. 1,02,800 and Stationery and Printings, Rs. 1,19,500 are all very necessary. Under Medical item we find a sum of Rs. 7,200. I do not think anybody can take much of the time of the House in discussing these Demands. We must all agree to allow the Government to spend these necessary amounts."

* Sir T. VISWANATHAN:—"Sir, I particularly draw the attention of the Leader of the House to Demand IV—Forest, Rs. 100,—Charged. It is stated in the explanation that 'A peon in the Nellore Forest Division was dismissed from service as a measure of disciplinary action. He filed a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Nellore, for a decree for past salary and damages for wrongful dismissal. The suit was dismissed. Against this, he filed an appeal to the High Court of Madras and the High Court decreed that the Provincial Government should pay the ex-peon Rs. 432 towards damages and Rs. 230-12-3 towards half the cost of the appeal. . . . Government are always in the belief that Government servants hold their office during the pleasure of Government, and that they can dismiss them in their discretion or at their pleasure. I know there have been several cases in which the Government have exercised their discretion in an arbitrary manner. Some cases like this have arisen in Vizagapatnam also. Unfortunately the courts there gave a decision in favour of the Government. (Interruption.) The point at issue was whether the Government could say 'We dismiss such and such an officer, because under the Government of India Act we have the power to dismiss our servants as we like.' But the courts are very particular about this point. They declare that when Government exercise their discretion, it must be a judicial discretion. It must be one based on sufficient grounds. I submit the Government have been bringing before this House several pieces of legislation in which they have taken extraordinary powers into their hands. If Government feel that power in their hands could be exercised arbitrarily, this judgment should be a warning to them. I submit that Government should take great care in putting powers in the hands of the executive officers or in exercising them in a very arbitrary manner. (Interruption.) I agree that Government have always been acting in the belief that they have got powers to dismiss their officers as they

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [24th March 1949]

like. In one case the matter went up to the Privy Council. The Privy Council held that the person concerned had no right for damages. The trend of judicial opinion is changed. That is why I say that Government should be very careful in exercising their discretion. It should be based on sufficiently reasonable grounds so as to justify it in a Court of Law. I am not criticising the Government, but I say it must be a warning to Government, because the Government are taking extraordinary powers in their hands. Hereafter, let Government exercise their discretion in a more judicial manner.

"With reference to the charged item relating to the residence of the Governor, I only want to submit that the compound of the Government House, Guindy, is not at all in keeping with the dignity of the Governor of this Province. There is no sufficient water there. Gardening of the land is in a tardy condition. I was told that water is not sufficient. If we want to maintain these compounds befitting the status of a Governor, we shall have to spend money on them so that they may not present a tardy and moorlike appearance. This is a matter which the Hon. the Finance Minister should take into consideration."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make just a few observations on the various heads of expenditure. Taking first the Heads of Provinces, I wish to know whether the 'Hanuman' is properly utilized by the Government."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, it does not come under the 'charged' items."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Lady Member will see the charged items in column 5 of the statement. She should confine her remarks only to those items. To-morrow the other items will be discussed."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"In dealing with the subject, I must refer to specific items with the figures."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will speak later. Mr. Majid will now speak."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking on the charged items referred to in the Demand for grants for further expenditure, the Hon. the Finance Minister thinks that this House is 'Winken, Blinken and Nods'. He can spend anything, come before the House and then get the sanction of the House. I would wish that these items of expenditure are brought before the House in time. It is no use making excuses that delay has occurred, and therefore the House should pass the Demands."

"With reference to the charged item under 'Land Revenue' it is stated that Collectors anticipate that the payment in the year will be more than what was originally fixed, and hence there is the need for additional appropriation. My complaint is that the Government are not making a proper estimate of their expenditure. We

24th March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

are revising our estimate of expenditure year after year or we are estimating for more than we can realize, because we are not devoting as much attention as is required in the circumstances. This year even Collectors expect more payments to be made than anticipated. I really do not understand why there is so much wrong anticipation with regard to expenditure.

"Reference has already been made to the charged item under Forest. Sir, it is not a question of one peon only. We do not know how many such cases are there in the departments where people have been unnecessarily dismissed from service. This peon seems to have taken courage, and has gone to a Court of Law. Therefore, he got justice. There may be hundreds of cases like this. I want that Government should look into the case of dismissals and see that justice is done to the poor people who are not in a position to defend themselves. I have already pointed out to the Hon. the Minister for Finance that there is what is called professional conduct with the officers. That mentality should go. Here is a case which is brought to the notice of Government that such injustices are taking place in the administration. With these points, I resume my seat."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, in view of the ruling that you have given I shall defer my observations on the Supplementary Demands to to-morrow. I will deal with the subject as a whole now. I wish to endorse the view that has been expressed by the previous speakers that Government should determine beforehand what expenditure they should incur. It is no use Government coming forward depending upon the fact that they will get the sanction of the House for incurring the expenditure. It is much better that Government adopt the procedure of determining beforehand the expenditure necessary. Let that be as minimum as possible, without the sanction of the House. This is the observation I want to make. As regards the rest I reserve them for to-morrow."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the charged item under Demand XVIII—Agriculture, Rs. 8,500. Under this item there are agricultural research stations and experimental farms. There is an experimental farm in Nandyal. I do not know why the fieldmen should go all the way to Bapatla when there is a farm in Nandyal. All agricultural facilities can be given to the people of Rayalaseema. (Interruption.) I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that about eight Harijans were trained last year in Guntur College as fieldmen. Only five of them have been posted as fieldmen. Training was given to them in a wet cultivation area. But they have been posted to an area where there is only dry cultivation. After some practical experience, they are expected to sit for an examination. They were coached up in an area where there is wet cultivation and they are posted to an area where there is dry cultivation. How can these poor people pass the examination?"

[Sri S. Nagappa]

[24th March 1949]

12 noon "Such irregularities are in plenty in the Agriculture Department. I hope the Hon the Minister will come forward and see that such things do not happen, especially as agriculture happens to be the main industry of the Province and the Harijans are interested in agriculture though they do not own any land. I request the Hon. Minister to examine the case and do justice to the eight fieldmen who have been posted far away from their places; though they have been given training only in wet cultivation they have been posted to duty in places where there is only dry cultivation."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, it is good to find in the supplementary budget estimate charged and voted items though the distinction seems to be without a difference. When the Budget is that of a people's Government, the people ought to have a voice in every item of expenditure, but there are certain items which I think ought to be charged; whether there is the vote of the House or not the expenditure has to be incurred."

"Under the Education Demand I find that a sum of Rs. 400 comes under charged expenditure for providing scholarships in the Amindivi Islands. The population of the island is more than 10,000 and the school-going population must be really very large. Therefore I suggest that more scholarships should be provided as a charged item for the education of the children in the Amindivi islands."

"The other charged item is under District Administration for raising the status and pay of the manigars in the Amindivi islands. It is also a very good method of providing for the proper officers in those islands by charging the item. These two features of the Budget are very good and I hope in future also this kind of practice will be followed by the Government so that certain important, urgent and necessary items may be provided for under the head 'charged'."

* SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that two States in our Province have merged and naturally the responsibility for those areas has devolved upon this Government. This House would be anxious to know from the Government, how the administration is being carried on there, what are their assets and liabilities and how the people of the merged States have reacted to the new dispensation. I would have naturally expected, Sir, that the Government who are ultimately responsible to this House would come and give us an idea of the several issues arising out of the merger. I am therefore sorry that we are not given even an inkling of what is happening in those areas. As an appendix to the supplementary grants, I should have expected the Government to have given us the various details or at least a general summary of the work of the several departments and the grants required for them. Probably, Sir, I may not be permitted by you to enter into a detailed discussion of the various issues confronting the people who have come into our fold. You are aware, Sir, that owing to centuries of oppressive and tyrannical

24th March 1949]

[Sri N. Venkatasubbayya]

rule at the hands of the rulers they have completely been ruined. Their economic prosperity therefore would require special treatment. When the Government took over, the Revenue Minister told the people that they would be given all privileges and rights and the possibility of rearranging the various departments would be attended to as early as possible. Speaking from personal knowledge, Sir, I may say that the people of the Banganapalle State are greatly disappointed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should confine his discussion to the charged items and he should not speak as on a general demand."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"The land revenue in the Banganapalle State is very high and they have been complaining about it. The State Congress representative as well as some other organizations have been making representations for the past 1½ years that they should be given immediate relief by reducing the rates to the level prevailing in the adjoining Union villages. It has not been done. An alternative was also suggested. Pending a decision on the larger question of resettlement of the entire area, there may be a reduction of 25 per cent or 33-1/3 per cent. That has also not been attended to. The Education, the Police and the Judicial Departments have not been reorganized."

MR. SPEAKER:—"From the beginning I have been telling the House that hon. Members should confine their remarks only to the charged items."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Yes, Sir. Some of these items come under charged items also."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member read the notes and point out one item like that."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"I think some of these items come under charged expenditure, Sir. My point is, Sir, that the Government have failed to give us any idea about the administration of the merged States. They should have done it but they have failed to do it."

* SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"தனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சிலவிஷயங்களில் அவ்வளவு தெளிவாக இல்லை. அதைத் தெளிவுபடுத்த வேண்டும் என்று நிதி மந்திரியவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். Medical என்றும் item-ல் 'Mufassal Hospitals and Dispensaries—III. Excluded Areas—Pay of Establishments and other charges' என்ற இளத்தில் ரூ. 7,200 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. Hospitals சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரைக்குமா அல்லது வேறு எல்லா நிர்வாகச் செலவுகளுமா என்று item-ல் சொக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்."

"இரண்டாவதாக Agriculture பகுதியில் Agricultural Research stations and contingencies என்ற இளத்தில் ரூ. 8,500 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மற்ற எல்லா சிலவுகளையும் வேண்டுமென்றால் நிர்வாகச் செலவுகளாகச் சொல்லப்பட வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவ்வளவு சிலவுகள் வேண்டுமென்றால் நிர்வாகச் செலவுகளாகச் சொல்லப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்."

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [24th March 1949]

a normal course and so our departments also are spending year after year more money under various heads, Irrigation, Capital Expenditure, etc. With regard to 10 crores, over Rs. 477 lakhs are loans to municipalities, port funds, cultivators, etc. We cannot foresee because municipalities and district boards may not be ready with their schemes and in the middle of the year, when they come forward, we cannot say 'Wait till the next Budget; we have to take certain decisions.' Like that, Rs. 493 lakhs have been allotted under 'Loans and Advances', Rs. 71,13,000 under 'Capital Account' and 494 lakhs under 'Revenue Account' and that too under various heads. We could not foresee the expenditure in the course of the year and we had to take decisions then and there. Of course, strictly speaking, the House has a right to demand that the prior sanction of the Legislature might be taken and, if possible, we will certainly take their prior sanction before we launch upon a big scheme. But, as I said, it is not possible always and we have to face the Legislature with a *fait accompli* sometimes in these matters, but proper care will certainly be taken before we give the administrative sanction whenever we launch on a big scheme without even the prior sanction of the Legislature. We shall attempt in that manner and I have nothing further to say except that I anticipate a very interesting debate to-morrow on the various cut motions and I am sure that three-fourths of the Demand will not be covered at 5 o'clock to-morrow."

IV.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES—cont.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members in all sections of the House for the very encouraging remarks made about the industries to be developed and already developed in the Province of Madras. I know along with these, certain strong criticisms were levelled about the slow progress made in industrialization of the Province. At the same time, Sir, some of the hon. Members did feel that we had done something though they were not satisfied with the pace at which it had been done. Evidently their anxiety to see that our Province advances very rapidly has made them make that kind of remarks. I should first like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the recent exhibition that was held in Madras and the stalls that the Industries Department had arranged. Those of the hon. Members who had an opportunity of visiting the Industries Department stall there would have had some idea as to the various activities in which the Department of Industries of the Government of Madras have been trying to improve our industries and I am sure that they would have certainly noted with interest the diverse branches of industry in which the Department of Industries is interesting itself. The Department of Industries is not here to start industries for the Madras Province. Hon. Members must bear in mind that the dominant motive and primary work of this department are to advise the industrialists of the Province, to

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

furnish them with technical knowledge, to furnish them with the necessary data, and at the same time to help them to secure the necessary help from the other departments, whether it be of the Government of Madras or of the Centre. They also help to secure the necessary permits for the import of machinery by sponsoring the applications and, in other ways also they help the various industries. For instance, the Government of Madras have started a few industries of their own, where it has been felt necessary that they should give a lead in the matter. That is how the soap factory was originally started at Calicut. Then the soap industry developed in that area considerably after the Government started that factory there. To-day the soap factory has been working at a profit and the hon. Members must be aware of the fact that the Government propose to extend the existing soap factory, by adding another 15 tons capacity so that it may become much more economical and much more paying than what it is to-day. This factory there not only works on a commercial basis but at the same time, helps people to get themselves trained in the art of soap manufacture. So, the Government industries not only give a lead to other people but at the same time they enable students to get opportunities for training. Sir, this is one of the factors that has to be borne in mind. Wherever the Government find that the private industrialist is not coming forward and they feel it necessary to come forward to start an industry in such places Government have come forward occasionally. Take the case of the Andhra Paper Mills. We had representations from the Andhra area that it was the only big industry there and the only paper industry in the whole of the Madras Province, that it was going into liquidation, and it was apprehended that if it was sold to somebody else, the persons who purchased it might remove the plant and machinery and even the industry itself might be removed from this Province. Thus the industry which has been started some years ago with the pioneering efforts of the local people would disappear and it would also throw a lot of labour out of employment. Considering all these factors and the fact that in Madras we did not have a good paper industry, it was found necessary for the Government to intervene and the Government did purchase the Paper Mill. We have been running the mill after its purchase. We have had consultation with the Paper Expert of the Government of India who came from Delhi, examined the whole mill and then advised us. It is on the advice of the Government of India Paper Expert that the Government finally decided to run it as a Government concern. Though we discussed with him about the feasibility of handing over the management of the mills to a private company, the Expert advised that it would be better, in the interests of the Government themselves that the Government should run the factory. So, the Government have been managing this factory.

"At Gudur in Nellore district, we have got the ceramic industry which has already started to function. It is proposed to give facilities for training to other people who do want to get training with a view to start their own industries. It will be

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

a sort of guide to other people. There are also certain proposals being examined about starting similar industries, whether on the same scale or on a smaller scale, in South Kanara also. That is one of the things that is being examined.

"Some hon. Members felt that the Government had begun to be slack in the matter and reference was made to me personally that I had begun to take less interest or that my interest in these things was very much slackening and waning. It was sought to be put that one of my Colleagues, the Minister for Finance, was not giving me or to the department concerned adequate finance. That is a wrong idea; there is no such thing. Let me assure the hon. Members that every Member of the Cabinet is as anxious as all of them and myself about doing something quickly and speedily for the economic development of the Province. Myself and the department have had the fullest and very active co-operation of every Member of the Cabinet. So, I should like to dispel from the mind of any hon. Member here the fear that anyone of the Ministers is less anxious than any other about the question of industrialization of the Province.

"One good feature has been, that I find every Member of the House, whether he belongs to this party or the other party, has been very enthusiastic in supporting the move. I am very happy that with this atmosphere it will be possible not only to do what we have now contemplated but I think much more, because after all it is not merely the question of money alone that counts; it is the co-operation, sympathy and enthusiasm of the people that count. I am sure that in the atmosphere that we have seen on the floor of the House, our Province will certainly advance very rapidly and I am sure that the same co-operation and sympathy shown by the hon. Members will be shown to every new industry started in the Province.

"Now, Sir, the Department of Industries has done one thing, specially in the last one year which was not being done previously. A circular was sent round by the Department of Industries to the existing industries and also the industries that are proposed to be established, to know what kind of help they need and what is the assistance that they want; a questionnaire was sent. I am glad to say that about 87 industrial units all over the Presidency responded to the circular and answered the questionnaire and we have been able to secure help to these 87 industrial establishments all over the Presidency and we have assisted them in obtaining power, land, raw materials, transport, building materials, steel, etc. This is a part of the work which perhaps is not known or is not seen in the Budget statement; but this is one of the solid advances made by the department in that it has brought the department and the industrialists together and made them discuss with each other the difficulties with which they are faced. We have been kind enough to help them not only with assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act but also with assistance by

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

way of correspondence with the department concerned. That is the kind of help that we have been able to secure to the 87 industrial establishments I have just now mentioned.

"Then, Sir, the question of the supply of electric power has been causing us some trouble, because it has been rather difficult to secure for every unit of industry immediate electric power. So, sometimes there has been delay in securing power and hon. Members are aware of the reasons why there is such a delay. It is not as though the Government are apathetic to the needs of people, but there are some basic factors which stand in the way of securing easy and speedy supply of electric power and I may inform hon. Members that the Department of Electricity has been very actively co-operating with the Industries department. I know personally of several cases wherein, after some sacrifice and trouble the Electricity department has been able to give special attention to the supply of electric power, but at the same time, I know there is a large section of people who feel that so far as the supply of electricity is concerned, agriculture must have priority over other industries. Of course, that aspect of the question has also to be borne in mind and when the supply of power is made to industry, we shall see that agricultural industry is not neglected, because it is felt that agriculture is the basic industry of the Province and it is that industry that produces food for feeding people and in fact no other industry can survive without food. We are aware of the matter and we will bear this in mind when the supply of electricity is made available. I am sure, my Colleague, who is in charge of the Electricity department will give details of the various schemes that the Government of Madras have in view. We have got in view various thermal stations and as soon as some of these schemes come into actual working order and the supply of power starts, it will certainly enable more industries to be started in the Province because without adequate supply of power the progress of industrialization cannot be as fast as all of us desire.

"Sir, from what I have said just now, let not hon. Members carry the impression that I am fully satisfied with the progress that is being made with regard to this matter. I personally think—and that is also the point of view of the Government—that we need much quicker progress. We are in fact as impatient as hon. Members but there are certain factors which stand in the way of our doing things as in the last year. Last year the prospect of import of capital goods and equipment for electricity supply were not as bright as they are this year. Now things are shaping well and I hope during the course of another year the situation will be considerably eased and the supply position of various plants and machinery would be considerably improved and we will see better progress than what we see now. In this connexion, I would like to mention to hon. Members some of the new industries that have been established or which are likely to start functioning in the course of a year or two, because some hon. Members might feel that they are not likely to come within a few years. But, I want them to bear in mind the old saying that 'Rome was

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

not built in a day' . . . (Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib: We know that) . . . Some industries cannot be built in a day. I know that my Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, knows many things and I am only trying to remind him of what he knows. I am trying to impress and bring to the notice of hon. Members that we have started doing things and they are expected to be completed shortly. I may inform hon. Members that an assembly plant for Austin motors is being established near about Madras, and though that factory may at first start with an assembly plant, they contemplate manufacturing cars in course of time. According to the programme of the manufacturers, which I have seen, it may take them a decade before entire cars are made in or near about Madras. In this connexion, hon. Members must know that in no country in the world they manufacture at any one place every part of an automobile. Parts are made in various places—it may be about 50 places—and then they are all assembled together. It is one of the things which we in Madras are going to have. Sir, when this Austin motor people came and asked for the assistance of the Government we have given them the necessary assistance, for instance, in the matter of securing them electricity supply, sponsoring of applications for steel and such other things. I am trying to bring to the notice of hon. Members that the Government have been trying to assist private industries by giving financial aid, if necessary, to see that industries are started. I hope, that within the course of the next few months quite a sizeable factory which will manufacture car batteries will be functioning near about Madras.

"There is another proposition that is pending in respect of another company, and that is, in regard to the manufacture of bicycles in Madras. I have examined the proposition and it is related to the extent of manufacturing bicycles in conjunction with a British firm and correspondence is going on between a set of people in the Madras Province and some British manufacturers and it is proposed to erect a bicycle manufacturing plant very soon. I am sure it will be a very good and big concern. I am not in a position to say at what stage the matter is and whether it has been finally settled, but negotiations are going on and from the point of view of the Government, we have promised to give assistance to the promoters of this enterprise in Madras.

"So, Sir, there are tens and twenties of propositions like this that do come here, but I do not have the necessary time to narrate every one of them which we are trying to sponsor every day. I would like to dispel from the minds of hon. Members that I, or the department or the Government have slackened in our efforts. On the other hand, I may inform hon. Members that we are keeping up a sustained effort in the matter.

"Now, Sir, certain remarks were made that we have no plan, that things are being done without any plan and that we have no targets in respect of the various industries in the Province. I may tell hon. Members that we do have plans and it is not as if we

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

have been working without a plan but the difficulty is about execution. We have got targets for textiles, sugar, cement, Vanaspathi, paper industry, caustic soda, soda ash, fused phosphate industry, motor car industry, paints, varnishes, lithophone, glass, sericulture and so on and so forth. So, Sir, it is not as though we are unaware of the need for planning. As a matter of fact, we have the plans and we have been examining them. As I said, we are trying to implement the plans and also trying to help private people as it is not possible for Government to start all the industries that I have mentioned. Take the case of textiles. Supply position of textile machinery has begun to ease and the people are now able to get them. And perhaps next year, you will see more textile factories functioning in Madras.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, said that much has not been done with regard to sugar industry. So far as sugar is concerned, we have already sponsored about nine units and in respect of four more, as I have already said, we have got permission to give aid. I am glad to tell hon. Members that one sugar factory under the post-war scheme is getting ready in the Mathurai district and it may go into production by June. In respect of two other factories, some people have taken steps to start them, and are seeking the aid of Government in the matter of acquisition of land and other facilities. That is so far as sugar is concerned.

"So far as cement is concerned, one post-war factory will go into production very soon in the Tirunelveli district. In one or two other places, factories are also expanding their production. There are also other factories sponsored by Government. But the promoters have not been able to do much in the matter because of the difficulty of finance. So, Sir, it is not as though we have not got plans. In fact, we have got plans and we are trying to implement them. In this connexion, the hon. Mr. Guntur Narasimha Rao suggested that licensees should not be allowed to keep quiet, but that Government must follow up and even if they did not get sanction to start the industry, but got only licence, they should cancel the licence and give it to others who can start such industries. I entirely agree with him. But he himself knows that the Department of Industries has been sending Surveyors who should submit reports in respect of the various industries sponsored by Government and aided by Government. So, Sir, a careful watch is kept over the progress made by these industries and if it is found that anyone with a licence has been keeping quiet without using it, his licence will be cancelled. I know in one or two places, licences have actually been cancelled and given over to other people who would be able to start industries. And, I may say that even those people have found certain difficulties. As I have already said, the difficulty is mainly the question of finance. (M. Mohamed Ismail Sahib Babadur: Why?) Because investors are unfortunately not keen in coming forward with their capital as they did two or three years ago. That is a matter which applies not only to the Madras Province but throughout the entire Indian Union. I do not know about other countries but I know that in other parts of India, some difficulty has been felt. Then the

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

question was raised as to what is the industrial policy of the Government of Madras. The industrial policy of the Government of Madras is one which is in line with the industrial policy of the Government of India. All the provinces have been co-operating in the matter of development of industries and whatever policy is laid down and initiated by the Government of India, it is adhered to by the Government of Madras. And we have not found any difficulty in adhering to this principle, because in the planning of industries, Madras has been given an adequate share and we have not been having any difficulty in securing help from the Government of India. So far as this Province is concerned, in respect of particular industries which we want to sponsor, if we convince them about the availability of raw material and other special facilities in the matter, we will not have any difficulty with the Central Government. So far as industrial planning is concerned, we have integrated our plans with the Central Government's plans and that is why, as I have already said, we have got a definite share in textiles, cement, sugar, heavy industries, and so on. One hon. Member asked what has happened to the steel industry, about which questions were recently asked. I may inform hon. Members that recently one of the officers of the Government of Madras had occasion to go to Delhi in connexion with some other matter and he had a discussion with the Government of India over this matter. We are now corresponding with the Government of India and impressing upon them the need for the establishment of a steel industry in South India. The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India and we are still pressing our case for the location of the industry in view of the raw material and other resources that we have in this Presidency. (Interruption.) I cannot say more, I am not an astrologer.

"Sir, one hon. Member, coming from Salem, made a rather unfortunate remark which I did not expect from that hon. Member.

12-45 p.m. "Sir, it is not with any particular regional or district bias that I would go and sponsor a particular proposition. He felt that because I come from a particular district, I have looked after the interests of that district alone. It is not true. I want to assure that hon. Member as well as other Members of this House that I have looked at this problem not from a narrow, regional and provincial point of view but from the point of view of national interest. While doing so, it may so happen that it may benefit a particular area but it is not done intentionally. In all the work that I have tried to do, I have always taken the national aspect of the question and the interests of the Province as a whole. I have always looked at it as an economic problem which is going to benefit the people and it does not matter whether a factory is opened here or there or anywhere else.

"Let me say a few words about lignite. I am very happy to know that every section of this House has stressed the need for exploitation of lignite deposits available in our Province. The Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Majid and some other hon. Friends said that the Government must go ahead and spend any

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

amount of money for the exploitation of this mineral to the best advantage of this Province. I am sure hon. Members would like to know the latest position so far as this lignite is concerned. Sir, I will take one or two minutes to discuss this matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister can take his own time."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Let me give a very short history of lignite.

"At the request of the Madras Government, the Geological Survey of India undertook in 1943-44 the survey of the lignite deposits of the South Arcot district. Their investigations revealed the existence of a bed of lignite varying in thickness from 16 to 50 feet below an overburden of about 150 feet over an area of about 23 square miles in the Cuddalore and Vriddhachalam taluks of the South Arcot district. The reserves were then estimated to be about 498 million tons. Towards the end of 1946 the Government decided to put down a trial pit in the lignite bearing area with a view to find out the exact nature of the overburden and to study the possibilities of mining the lignite economically. For this purpose they got from the Government of India the services of one mining engineer Mr. Ghose with the necessary technical staff and machinery. Mr. Ghose has put down two trial pits one of which has gone to a depth of about 150 feet. They have been protected by brick work and reinforced concrete rings. Owing to the artesian springs further deepening of the pit could not be proceeded with and necessary machinery is being obtained to tackle the artesian flow and to strike the lignite. Besides a number of bore holes have been put down by Mr. Ghose to assess the dip and spread of the lignite reserves. Recently a calyx-core-drill bore was run down to a depth of about 300 feet which has shown the existence of a further layer of lignite below the one found by the Geological Survey of India. It is also said that the lignite found in the second layer is superior in every respect to the first layer. The samples of this layer have been sent to the following institutions for analysis and report:—

- (1) Director, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.
- (2) Research and Control Laboratory, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur.
- (3) College of Engineering Technology, Guindy, Madras.
- (4) College of Engineering Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar.

"The lignite field, as has been explored recently, seems to be an extensive one covering a very much wider area than known originally. The lignite bed thickens out on its dip towards the sea. Extensive prospecting operations with deep drilling machinery is therefore being arranged

"The question of utilizing the South Arcot lignite for industrial purposes and for the production of coal-tar, ammonia and

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

synthetic petrol, etc., are engaging the attention of Government. The Government have held discussions with the Czechoslovakian, United Kingdom and United States of America delegations who visited this Province on the question of utilization of the South Arcot lignite. It is proposed to obtain bulk samples of lignite and send them to foreign countries to test their suitability for use in iron and steel industry and in other industries. Arrangements have been made to obtain bulk samples from the trial pits already put down and send them abroad. Sir, this is what is being done in the matter.

“Sir, so far as red-tapeism is concerned, I should like to take this opportunity to assure hon. Members that we are trying our best to minimize the delay caused by red-tape and we have given greater powers to the officers working on the spot. The officials in charge of the work have been working with great enthusiasm and it is very gratifying to see that they have been doing like that in an out-of-the-way place far away from their homes. We are giving necessary facilities to them to see that the work is done as expeditiously as possible. So far as mechanical equipment is concerned, whenever they ask for the supply of mechanical equipment we immediately approach the Finance Department and other departments for sanction and I am glad to say, in this connexion, that all the departments give the highest priority to it and they have been expeditiously disposing of applications for the purchase of machinery and appointment of officers. Sir, I must inform hon. Members that officers connected with the Coal Commissioner's office will shortly be visiting this area and I am sure they will see the great possibilities of exploiting this mineral. That apart, we will spare no efforts to see that we utilize the resources of this mineral fully for the benefit of the people. (Interruption.) Sir, nothing can be done without labour. Nothing can come out of the earth without the help of labour. Every industry is dependent on labour. This work of extracting lignite from the earth is a difficult process and cannot be done by labour alone. The position of lignite can be found only after we go through some process. There is the layer of water and the layer of sand and there is also the layer of first-class china clay and then there is the layer of lignite. This china clay is a very valuable material and when I had an occasion to visit this area, I took a sample of this clay and sent it for testing. Now, coming to the subject, this work requires modern type of machinery and it is not simply a question of digging it from the earth. The water has to be pumped out from the earth. So, wherever there is need for labour, they will be usefully employed.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, is it not a fact that even when you employ big modern machinery, you still require thousands of labourers and it is to provide employment for labour that this kind of work is started.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Yes, Sir. It may even be lakhs of people.”

24th March 1949]

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“In the short account given about lignite, the hon. Minister stopped with the fact that they were thinking of sending bulk samples of lignite to foreign countries. If I remember aright, and if the hon. minister also remembers aright, there was a proposal some months ago to send these samples of lignite to foreign countries. Have they not been sent and if not, when do they propose to send them?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“It is true that this proposal has been there for a very long time. In fact some samples have been sent but they are not adequate for testing purposes. Sir, I do not want to go into details. There are several points to be answered. There is difficulty in getting bulk samples of lignite. As I have already said, owing to the artesian springs further deepening of the pit could not be proceeded with and necessary machinery is being obtained to tackle the artesian flow and to strike the lignite. Recently, engineers have been trying to prevent the flow of water from the artesian springs by building an impervious layer around water with the help of cement and chemicals. As soon as we overcome these initial difficulties, we will be sending bulk samples of lignite to foreign countries and we will also begin mining operations in the area.

“Sir, I should like to say a few words about the report of the Industrial Planning Committee. Some hon. Members were rather critical of the attitude of the Government in this matter. I must tell them that some of the recommendations of the Industrial Planning Committee have been implemented and other recommendations have not been implemented in view of large and heavy financial commitments involved in them. After examination, some of the recommendations that could be implemented will be given effect to. I can assure hon. Members that the Government are fully aware of the importance of this report and we are indeed grateful to the members of the Committee for having given us such a valuable report.

“Then, Sir, certain questions were raised about the Industrial Finance Corporation. Some hon. Members suggested that the Board of Directors should be men of integrity and character and should not be influenced by party politics. I am indeed grateful to this suggestion and let me assure them that that has been the view of the Government also. The Government will look upon the institution purely from the point of view of securing the best available help from various competent people in the Province. Politics will have no place in its constitution and only men of integrity will be selected. Sir, there are a number of competent men in the Provinces and it is likely that all of them may not be taken into this Corporation. And if certain persons are not taken, it does not mean that we consider them as less important and less competent than those persons we may take as Directors. Sir, I take it that the men who will come on behalf of institutions will be men of experience and who know the job, and we do expect that

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

1 p.m. much assistance will be forthcoming from those institutions. I would like to give the assurance to hon. Members that Government do not have any idea of allowing the matter to drift, or they have got any ulterior motive in delaying the establishment of this institution.

"Another useful suggestion was made by several hon. Members. It was about the appointment of a standing committee for the Industries department. I shall consider this matter, call for a report on this from other provinces or even from the Central Government as to what is being done in those places. There is some mention about it in the Planning Committee Report. I hope I shall be able to do something in the matter very soon. (A voice: Why not we set an example to other provinces?) It does not mean that I do not propose to set a standing committee if there is not such a thing in other provinces. My calling for a report is only to guide me in the matter. It is better to have a picture of the whole thing before we start such a committee here. There is no point in constituting a standing advisory committee and leaving it high and dry; we must know its purpose and functions."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"A Committee is not constituted without a purpose. In the Central Government we have a standing committee for every department."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There was a suggestion made by Sri Kallur Subba Rao to send a small delegation of hon. Members of this House to Japan to investigate and find out the means of securing machinery for starting small scale industries and cottage industries in the Province. Sir, the idea is very good, and I am sure both sides of the House would very much like the idea. But I do not know the financial implications of the suggestion." (Laughter.)

THE RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"May I submit, it would not be a costly one." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I shall have it examined, because it looks attractive, and I do not know who is to lead the delegation . . . (Several voices: 'It will go under your leadership.') The suggestion if accepted I am sure will go a long way to improve the economic condition of our Province. I do not know what the number of the delegation is to be. I shall have it examined in consultation with the Finance Department. For the time being, I can only say, the suggestion is very good."

"Now, Sir, I come to cottage industries. Mr. Rajamannar Chetty referred to Mr. Chitra going to Japan and submitting a report to Government after his return from Japan and Government having shelved the report. I do not know whether hon. Members know the whole story about it. It is an old story; it is not a recent thing. Mr. Chitra no doubt did go to Japan; but it was during the last Congress Ministry in 1938-39. Mr. Chitra did submit a report

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

to Government, but the then Government thought that it was not worth while publishing the report, or take action on it. So it is not as if anybody was indifferent about it. I have had occasion recently to go through the relevant papers on that report and I found the then Government had declared that no action need be taken on it. So, Sir, it is not as if the information available is kept secret.

"Mr. N. M. R. Subbaraman raised the question of handloom industry being protected against mill industry by restricting perhaps certain counts in the manufacture by mills. Very many valuable suggestions were made on this subject. The question of protection of handloom industry against competition by mills has been there for a long time. The Government of India have got a All-India Cottage Industry Board. Our representatives of handloom industry are there in that Board. I am sure they will do the needful in the matter. This is an All-India problem; it is not a regional problem; any way I have my greatest sympathy for the difficulty felt by handloom industry. Handloom industry is one of our ancient industries, it is organized on co-operative scale on a large basis, and our products have had not only inter-provincial reputation but international reputation also. So, Government know the importance of the industry; they know the need to give every assistance to the industry, and every protection to it. Mr. Viswanatham said that there was a conference recently, and in that conference somebody said that at present yarn was available only for ten days' manufacture. It is an old story."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"No, Sir, it is a very recent thing; it is not at all a story; it is a fact."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I can assure hon. Members, I know it for a fact from people who are dealing in handloom business that there is no scarcity of yarn at present. I have heard it said by people who know the exact position of yarn. So it is not correct to say that yarn is available for only ten days. The difficulty is we are not able to sell the stock of yarn we have. So to say that we have only yarn to last for ten days is not correct."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know for how many days will the present stock suffice?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"For as many days as weavers are willing to work. On the other hand, I am getting complaints that the yarn stocks are piling up in various handloom weaving centres. Sir, that is an indication to show that yarn is still available in plenty."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"On a point of personal explanation Sir, in our place, yarn that is not wanted is given to weavers. When they require sixties and eighties, they are dumped with twenties and forties, and this is the cause for the stagnation of stock."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is a fact, Sir; but that does not take away the correctness of my statement

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

that there is stock of yarn sufficient enough to work the looms. Sir, I do not want to go into the details. I have informed the House about the availability of certain counts. Sir, we can only distribute the counts that are available. Weavers have to adjust themselves to the counts that are available. I am accustomed to a certain sort of rice. Due to control, only Brazil rice is available. I have to accustom myself to it; because it is a question of necessity."

"Then, Sir, one word about the geological survey of the Province. I have stated in my opening remarks as to what we have done in the matter. The Leader of the Opposition said, 'do not depend on the Centre, but organize yourself for it.' As I have already said, there are some difficulties in the way. Because geological survey all along has been done by the Central Government, we have first to examine the possibility of constituting a department on a small scale, and the snag comes in the way of equipment and personnel. That is a very difficult affair. Hon. Members would have read in the papers what the Ministers for Works and Mines in the Central Government said on this subject. Even they felt the difficulty to secure suitable personnel. So it is not as if the Centre is not co-operating with this Government."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Why not appoint surveyors from foreign countries?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government of India are the competent authority to secure those people."

"Then, Sir, about the publication of the administration report. Soon after the hon. Member made a reference to the non-publication of the administration report, I inquired in the department. I find that the publication was stopped during the war due to shortage of paper. I see that orders have been passed for the printing of the administration report every year; but it is not supplied to Members of the Legislature. Now orders have been passed that copies of it should be supplied to Members also. So there will be no such complaint hereafter."

"Mr. Guntur Narasimha Rao said that the Government of India are charging five per cent commission on textile machinery imported from Japan. We have represented it to the Government of India, and when I happened to be in Delhi last time, I personally drew their attention to it and they have promised to look into the matter. Till now I have not had any reply. I shall take up the matter to their notice and find out what help they can do by reducing this five per cent, so that industries in this Province may not suffer."

1-15 p.m. "There are several matters of detail to which hon. Members referred."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In my speech I wanted to know the future plan for the improvement of cottage industries

[24th March 1949] [Sri G. Rajamannar Chetty]

and how the Government proposed to link up cottage industries with heavy industries as was being done in Japan. The Hon. Minister did not give any reply to that point. He referred to only one aspect of my speech and that is with regard to an officer being sent. That is only a minor matter."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is a matter which is going to be discussed on an All-India scale. There is the All-India Cottage Industries Board who are trying to integrate the various ideas. What applies to the Centre will apply to the provinces. I have nothing more to say on this."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"The Government refused to send their representative to the meeting of that Board."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government are in constant and close touch with the activities and ideas of the Government of India. If our representative has not attended a single meeting, I don't think the interests of this Province are going to suffer. We know the discussion that took place and the resolutions that were passed at the meeting. I may assure the hon. Member that we have not lost in the least by not sending a representative. I do not know the circumstances under which we were not able to send a representative. The hon. Member knows that the Hon. Minister for Firka Development has been taking a very active interest in cottage industries in the various firkas. We are doing what we can to revive cottage industries, introduce new methods of manufacture and improve upon them."

"The hon. Member from Penukonda, Sri Kallur Subba Rao, suggested that political sufferers, like ex-army men, might be given training in some of the technical training institutions. This is a good suggestion. I know that there are institutions in which certain seats are available and these could be filled by civilians. These technical training institutions are under the Government of India, and the Madras Government contribute about 40 per cent of the running expenses. Though these institutions are exclusively intended for ex-army men, correspondence is going on in regard to admitting a certain number of civilians also. The suggestion of the hon. Member will be examined."

"Let me thank the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions they made and the very enthusiastic support they gave to this Demand. I request the hon. Member who moved the cut motion to withdraw it."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the Hon. Minister for Industries for the exhaustive and at the same time satisfying answer which he gave to several of the points that we raised. When I said that the Hon. Minister had lost his enthusiasm and was resting on his oars, I only meant that he had not the courage to get the necessary funds from the Hon. Minister for Finance to exploit the lignite in South Arcot. It is my considered opinion that if only proper

[M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur] [24th March 1949]

interest is taken in this lignite exploitation, the Revenue Department will pale into insignificance before the Industries Department in filling the coffers of our Province. With these few remarks, I beg 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 made.

DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"We have not got the afternoon session to-day. The Hon. Minister for Public Works says that he will require about twenty minutes to move the Irrigation Demand and finish his introduction speech. I suggest to the House that we sit till 1.40 p.m. to-day and allow the Hon. Minister to move the Demand."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,35,100 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'

"This Demand is for expenditure other than Capital Expenditure on Irrigation, etc., Works. The items of expenditure may be classified under three heads:

(1) Rupees 76,10,000 representing the anticipated working expenses on works, productive and unproductive for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

(2) Rupees 2,63,17,300 representing the cost of original works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept, the cost of minor irrigation works, working expenses of the existing works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept and investigation of new projects.

(3) Rupees 9,07,700 for capital outlay on works which are productive and unproductive and are financed from ordinary revenues.

It may be noted that there is another Demand under Capital Outlay on Irrigation for a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,96,86,200. This Demand is for capital outlay on productive and unproductive works. The hon. Members may note the various works mentioned under categories of productive and unproductive works. This Demand also includes lump-sum provision of Rs. 38 lakhs for meeting capital expenditure on irrigation schemes of grow more food value to be executed and sanctioned in 1949-50.

"As has been stated on many occasions, this Government have given an entirely new orientation to the irrigation policy pursued hitherto, which had been based on the theory that the capital outlay on an irrigation scheme should promise by way of increase in land revenue alone a return equivalent to the interest on the Government securities, this policy being departed from only in very rare and exceptional cases arising from famine-ridden areas.

24th March 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

But the old productivity test is no longer the overwhelming consideration in sanctioning irrigation schemes; but it is relegated to its appropriate place as one of the various considerations which should decide the issue. Irrigation projects are now scrutinized primarily to ensure whether there is water enough in the normal year to irrigate the area envisaged, whether the soil is amenable to wet cultivation, whether the quantity of additional food which could be raised by the project is commensurate with the outlay on the scheme. By this change of policy the Government have been able to take up a good number of schemes, almost all of which have been previously deferred on financial grounds, and since April 1946 they have so far sanctioned about 111 schemes costing in the aggregate 236 lakhs of rupees, besides four big river valley schemes costing in the aggregate 32 crores of rupees of which one is Tungabhadra which has been sanctioned in 1944, but was taken up for actual execution only by this Government. These are expected to bring under new irrigation a total extent of about seven lakhs of acres. But, however much the Government may do in the field of irrigation, their achievements do not receive the deserved appreciation because the ground to be covered is vast and spectacular results are not possible, having regard to the men, money and materials and above all time for investigation and preparation that these projects do necessarily require.

"In our desperate need for growing more food, we have naturally focussed attention to the deltaic areas first. The resources of these areas though developed to a considerable extent have not been exhausted yet. With comparatively little capital outlay by way of remodelling of an existing channel or digging a new channel or improving a drainage system it is still found possible to extend irrigation to a considerable extent of virgin lands. Our irrigation engineers have been concentrating on these areas during the past four years and they did have a fair measure of success. Sixty-four thousand acres have been brought under irrigation in 1944, 98,000 acres in 1945, 105,000 acres in 1946, 110,000 acres in 1947 and an almost equal extent in 1948, and these were mostly in deltaic areas. The total area thus brought under irrigation is about 500,000 acres yielding roughly about 250,000 tons of rice. This is but a small proportion of the present deficit in our food balance-sheet and we have to work against an anticipated deficit of 5 or 6 million tons of food in 1951 based on the anticipated increase in population, if we are to attain self-sufficiency in food.

"This does not mean that the Government are neglecting the areas which have been neglected under the previous regime. On the contrary their policy is to distribute the irrigation works equitably among all districts so as to make up for past neglect and at the same time produce as much food as possible.

"Almost all the 300 schemes covered by the five-year programme of grow more food small schemes have been taken up for investigation and 100 of them costing Rs. 1.85 crores have been already sanctioned during the past two years. Under this five-year plan, when completed in 1952, as programmed, a quarter of a million of acres of land would be newly brought under irrigation.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

[24th March 1949]

"The grow more food programme, however, touches only a fringe of the problem. Self-sufficiency in food can be achieved only if the large volumes of water now running to waste in rivers are put to full use. With a view to achieve this the Government have drawn up a long-term programme for major rivers and a mid-term one for the smaller streams. The latter consists of 23 major irrigation schemes included in the Post-War Development Programme which will be eligible for subsidy from the Government of India from their annual block grant. But this Government will have to spend much to earn the subsidy. Three of these are drainage schemes relating to the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery and they will not add to the area under irrigation but will facilitate the realization of the full benefit from the existing system. The other 20 schemes are irrigation schemes among which may be mentioned the Vamsadhara for Vizagapatnam, the Gantikota for Cuddapah, the Rallapad for Nellore, the mid-Pennar, the Perur and the Bhairavani Thippa for Anantapur and Bellary, the Mettur Canals and Amaravathi for Salem and Coimbatore, the Araniar for Chingleput, the Kattalai and Pullambadi for Tiruchirappalli, Sathanur for South Arcot, the Malampuzha for Malabar, the Vaigai for Mathurai and the Manimuthar for Tirunelveli. Investigation is progressing briskly on a good many of these schemes. Sanction has been accorded to the Rallapad, Malampuzha and Mettur Canals and improvements to the drainage system of the Krishna and Cauvery Deltas. The Coringa Island Project of Godavari, the Atteru of Nellore, the Kattalai and Pullambadi of Tiruchirappalli, the Araniar Project of Chingleput and the Walayar Project of Malabar will come up for sanction almost immediately. It is expected that the 23 schemes under this programme will cost in the aggregate about 30 crores of rupees and will bring newly under irrigation, a total extent of about 334,000 acres besides providing better irrigation facilities for another 28,000 acres. Over and above the programme and projects referred to under this head are the four big projects of the long-term programme. They are Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani, Ramapadasagar and Krishna-Pennar. The first two of these are under active execution.

"The enormous capital outlay on multi-purpose river valley schemes can under present conditions yield only a very low direct return. Assuming that our borrowing rate is 3 per cent, if a major scheme costing ten crores yields a return of 1½ per cent then five crores out of the ten crores can be considered productive. This half of the capital is no burden on the exchequer because the project will meet the interest charges on this portion. The remaining five crores are non-productive and they are to be met initially by raising loans. But the State cannot pay the interest or redeem the loan without tapping new resources. When the project confers a special benefit on a particular area it cannot be equitable that the people outside the area should be called on to pay additional taxes for the benefit of a few. When an acre of dry land is given irrigation facilities, its value under current market rates increases by at least 1,000 rupees. This is an unearned increment for the ryot. It is, therefore, proposed to levy a betterment fee on

[24th March 1949]

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

the ryots to be benefited by the new irrigation schemes. It would be possible to spread this levy in easy instalments over a period of years so that the ryots may pay it from out of the income from the lands so improved. The Government are contemplating legislation for this compulsory levy of betterment fee.

"Side by side with tapping new resources the Government have not been unmindful of the need for improving the existing sources of irrigation. Most of the tanks in the Province have lost much of their original capacity by years of gradual silting with the result that their storages are inadequate to irrigate the lands registered under them. Comprehensive schemes are now being worked out to restore their lost capacity and also to increase the storage capacity by raising the level of their bunds and weirs, etc.

"One of the steps taken by this Government towards this end is the revival of the Tank Restoration Scheme operations. Consequent on the abolition of Tank Restoration Scheme parties in 1931, as a measure of retrenchment, many of the old tanks which had fallen into disuse remained so, while the tanks that continued to function held out possibilities of improvement. The Government have, therefore, revived the Tank Restoration Scheme operations in the districts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Ramnad and Chittoor, the idea being to extend the operations to other districts also step by step. These districts have been chosen because the previous investigations did not touch comparatively large areas in these districts. The main aims of Tank Restoration Scheme parties are—

(1) to restore the tanks and supply channels to their original condition where there is a noticeable deterioration; and

(2) to improve the efficiency of both tanks and supply channels, viz., to increase the capacity of tanks so as to irrigate a larger area than at present.

"The Government have also drawn up a programme of tank improvement schemes which is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 19 crores and is intended to be spread over a period of eight years. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 for Tank Improvement, etc., schemes. The schemes consist generally of improvement of tanks which depend on regional sources like canals and rivers, improvements of tanks which depend on rainfall in the catchment and in the surplus of upper tanks, replacement of anicuts by regulators in rivers, supplying the tanks in order to prevent siltation of the tanks, sinking of wells in the ayacuts of the tanks so that they may serve to supplement irrigation facilities of the ayacut, repairs to spring ponds, spring channels and kasams, and restoration of tanks in sanidari areas. Necessary legislation has just been introduced in the Legislature to enable the Government to increase the capacity and efficiency of all irrigation tanks in the Province wherever they may be situated by raising their full tank level or otherwise, without provoking litigation.

"There are several tracts in non-deltaic areas which do not have the benefit of irrigation tanks. All possible ways are being

1-30
p.m.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

[24th March 1949]

considered to extend irrigation facilities to such tracts. In tracts where the water-table is high it may be possible to construct tube-wells and bore-wells. Three experimental tube-well and bore-well schemes have been sanctioned in the South Arcot district where the geological conditions are conducive to such operations. If this experiment proves a success, tube-wells will be sunk on a large scale in various parts of the Province where geological conditions are favourable.

" Since the existing kudimaramath law under which the work relating to silt clearance and repairs to channels, etc., is by custom done by ryots, has not been functioning satisfactorily, the Government undertook the repairs of many of the major kudimaramath channels at their cost. About 167 channels were silt cleared during 1946-47 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 3.75 lakhs and 120 such works were carried out during 1947-48 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4.17 lakhs. The concession is being continued. It is also proposed that the Public Works Department may take up urgent silt clearance work in minor irrigation channels which supply Public Works Department tanks even though they may be under the Revenue Department and also wholly minor irrigation channels, if necessary. The Government are now considering the question of abolishing the kudimaramath liability in lieu of a small acreage fee and taking over on themselves all kudimaramath liability on major irrigation channels.

" The Government's intention to distribute these irrigation schemes equitably among the several districts is subject to the limitations in the natural resources of each region and other reasons militating against smooth progress. The upland tracts for instance do not have the water facilities that the deltas have. I shall perhaps be referring while replying to the debate to the different tracts of the country that present difficult problems to the extension of irrigation. I shall also then point out as to how we seek to solve those difficulties."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

' that under Demand VIII—Irrigation, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,35,100.'

Discussion on this Demand will be taken up to-morrow after 5 o'clock. I shall guillotine the supplementary demands to-morrow at 5 o'clock. As soon as it is finished we will take up this Demand even if it is earlier than 5 o'clock.

" I adjourn the House to meet again to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

V.—PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Notification appended to G.O. No. 284, L.A., dated 16th February 1949, regarding the inclusion of certain areas within the limits of Salem District Board.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 25th 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.

Reduction of petrol unit by half.

* 996-C Q.—M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have instructed the officers, recently authorized to endorse petrol coupons on account of the threatened S.I.R. strike, to reduce the unit by half; and

(b) if the answer to (a) above is in the affirmative, what the reasons for the reduction are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) No instructions were issued either by the Government or the Provincial Rationing Officer to the officers recently authorized to endorse coupons to reduce the unit value of the coupon by half but the Provincial Rationing Officer had instructed officers to endorse only 50 per cent of the coupons produced before them by any vehicle owner.

" (b) The reasons for such instructions were the need and expediency to conserve petrol for maintenance of essential services in the event of a Railway strike."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, what arrangements were made in respect of endorsing the coupons of car owners living in taluk and divisional headquarters?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Deputy Collectors were empowered. In the absence of the Deputy Collectors, the Assistant Rationing Officers and the subordinate officers were also empowered. Whatever that may be, we have lifted the restrictions from the 19th of this month."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I ask whether Collectors were the only people authorized to countersign and whether car owners including Members of the Legislature were subject to very great inconvenience?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It may be, Sir, on account of the extraordinary situation that we anticipated. We expected the railway strike to materialize and we had to issue urgent instructions. There must have been some difficulties for the car owners. Whatever it is, from the 19th of this month the restrictions have ceased to operate."

[25th March 1949]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Was this order in force in all the districts; if not, which are the districts in which this order was in force, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ This was in force in the districts where we expected the strike to materialize—all the Tamil districts except Chingleput, Malabar and South Kanara, all the Telugu districts except Rayalaseema; in the City of Madras the restriction was not enforced.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“ Was this an arrangement intended to restrict the movement of the Communist labour leaders from place to place? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ No, Sir, we wanted to conserve petrol in case the Railway strike materialized. We wanted the petrol for moving foodstuffs and other things.”

Alleged interference in the procurement work at Krishnapuram.

* 996-A Q.—SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Krishna, Sri R. S. Malayappan, wrote a letter on 23rd March 1948 to the Hon. the Premier complaining to him that the lady Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly representing Bandar Rural had interfered in the procurement work at Krishnapuram, a village in Gannavaram taluk, Krishna district;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Hon. the Premier advised the M.L.A. in his letter, dated 8th May 1948, not to interfere in such affairs in future;

(c) whether the Hon. the Premier had taken any action on the correct version of the happenings at Krishnapuram given by the M.L.A. in her letter, dated 14th May 1948, categorically denying the incorrect statements made by the Collector; and

(d) whether the Government will place all the concerned letters on the table of the House for the information of the Members?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“ (a) Yes, but the Collector's letter was addressed to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and not to the Hon. the Premier, with copies to the Secretary to Government, Food Department, and the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.

“ (b) No such correspondence is traceable.

“ (c) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (b).

“ (d) The Government do not consider it desirable in public interests to place on the table of the House the letter referred to in clause (a). The question of placing copies of correspondence referred to in clauses (b) and (c) on the table of the House does not arise in view of the answers given against them.”

25th March 1949]

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“ Since it is a fact that the Hon. the Premier wrote to the hon. the lady Member, may I know whether it is not necessary for the Hon. the Premier, before writing to her not to interfere with procurement, to enquire and find out whether she really interfered or not? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Sir, the question of enquiry does not arise. In view of the complaint made by the Collector to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the Hon. the Premier must have asked her not to do it, if it is true. No enquiry was necessary.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“ May I know whether the interference stated here is on a representation from the constituency and may I know the nature of the interference, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ The Collector and his procurement staff went to a village in Gannavaram taluk. The people there were willing to give some grain, but on the arrival of this lady Member, the people became defiant and refused to part with their grain. Later on, when the Member left the place, they again consented to part with their grain. So the Collector had to report to the Civil Supplies Commissioner that she was trying to interfere.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“ Is it not a grave injustice to this Member and also to the other Members of the House that on a report of an official without any enquiry into the matter, the hon. Member should be warned not to do a particular thing? Is it not an injustice, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ When the Collector made a report, it is but right that the Government should ask the hon. the lady Member not to interfere with the procurement drive of the district officers, if of course, the statement contained in the letter of the Collector was true. If there was no such occasion for such action, the Government will be glad.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ Sir, has the transfer of Mr. R. S. Malayappan from Krishna to Nellore district anything to do with this incident? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ This was on 23rd March 1948. I do not think this has anything to do with the transfer.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ May I know whether the Hon. the Premier wrote to the lady Member and found out whether there was any truth in the complaint before he issued a warning to her? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ There is no warning or anything of the sort. Of course the correspondence could not be traced in the Premier's office. It is presumed of course that the letter simply said that no cause should be

[25th March 1949]

given by the Members of the Legislature to give the impression that they are interfering with the procurement drive of the Collector. After all we should be glad that no such occasion has been given."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Particularly in view of the fact that a lady Member was concerned, would it not have been proper on the part of the Premier to have written to her and found out the exact position before he actually wrote to her not to interfere with the procurement work?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That would mean an elaborate enquiry whether the lady Member's version was correct or the Collector's version was correct. All that was not contemplated. He only asked her not to give occasion to the Collector to feel that his work was being interfered with."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Since the record is not found in the Premier's office and since he will have to answer from his memory, and since the Hon. the Leader of the House is not in the know of things, may I request you, Sir, to take up this question after the Premier comes? He can then at least reply as to what exactly happened. It is said that the correspondence is not available. The lady Member has the letter in her possession and what is the use of saying that something is done . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even if the Hon. the Premier is present, I do not think he will be in a better position to answer the question. The correspondence is not traceable in the office. If the letter in the possession of the lady Member is passed on to me I will be in a better position to answer the question."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The Hon. the Leader of the House stated that the Hon. the Premier did not choose to enquire into the matter from either this party or that party. However he chose to write to the lady Member that she should not give occasion for the Collector to feel that interference is being caused. I want to ask, without knowing the exact position, how can the Hon. Premier ask any person—lady or gentleman—not to do this thing or that thing before knowing what exactly she has done. Does it not amount to condemning her, saying that there was some reason for the Hon. Premier to think that the lady has given cause to deserve such a communication from him?"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I submit, Sir, that the privilege of Members is involved in this. We, Members of this House feel that the Premier should have acted in a reasonable manner recognizing the fact that the Members' rights and privileges ought not to be interfered with, particularly in view of the fact that it is a lady Member who is concerned in the matter."

[25th March 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"What is the point?"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The point is that on a complaint made by an officer to the Premier—it was due to a Member of this House—that the Hon. Premier should have asked the Member concerned as to what exactly the matter was and only after that, he should have taken action."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That means that the Collector's letter should be forwarded to the lady Member and then her explanation must be forwarded to the Collector. There will be endless correspondence both ways. It was not contemplated to institute an elaborate enquiry. We only requested the hon. the lady Member not to give occasion for such inference on the part of the Collector by her activities."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My question is whether this very communication does not amount to saying that she has given cause for the Premier to think that she has done something which makes him ask her not to interfere with the procurement work. It is not a question whether the enquiry will take a long time or a short time. But before you want to condemn a person in this way—leave alone a Member of this House, I am only speaking of human rights—before condemning a person like this by addressing such a communication, should you not have some fair grounds, some prima facie case for it?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not understand the question, Sir. The Collector of the district . . . (Interruption by several hon. Members.) I am within my rights in saying that I do not understand the question, Sir."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Hon. Minister acting, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Acting and reacting, Sir. When the District Collector sends a report officially to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the Chief Secretary and the Food Department, is it not necessary for the Government to address the person concerned? Whether the person belongs to the Legislature or not, is not the question. When the Collector has taken up the matter with the Government, it is but right we should send her a request not to give occasion for the inference on the part of the Collector that she was interfering with procurement work."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether, on the other hand, the Collector has not sent a false report; for the real facts were that when the Communists interfered and defied the Government and they were in the point of attacking the officials this lady Member interfered and made the villagers, who were under the influence of Communists, give something immediately to the Government and thus helped the Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Our information is otherwise."

[25th March 1949]

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" Arising out of the answer, are we to presume then, when an official writes against us, immediately the Government would condemn us and say 'you should not interfere'?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not condemning. It is only a request sent to the Member that she should not give occasion to the Collector to think that she had interfered. For the Collector says in his letter to the Chief Secretary and to the Food Department that the villagers were willing to part with the grain; but suddenly on the arrival of the lady Member and her husband, they defied and they said that they would not part with the grain, but later on, after they had left, they were cajoled and they agreed to part with the grain."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I know from the answer 'that the letter is not traceable in the Government records' whether the communication of the Premier is a Government communication or not?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not a Government Order that was issued. When the matter was taken up by the Chief Secretary to the Hon. Premier, the Hon. Premier wrote a demi-official letter to the lady Member."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—" May I know when the letter was sent and whether the explanation sent by the lady Member acknowledged by the Premier?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Notice." (Laughter.)

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I know, why, in this particular case, instead of addressing the lady Member not to give room to any such suspicion, they did not address the Collector, not unnecessarily to throw charges on a Member of this House unless he is sure and can prove it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not understand the question."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" As procurement is as important as it is difficult, has our Premier any particular advice to give to the Members as to what amounts to interference as different from interest?"

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" May I know from the Leader of the House whether an hon. Member of this House is not entitled to have the courtesy, if not chivalry, from the Hon. Premier, to get the version of the Member on that particular incident before he presumes the truth or possible misrepresentation owing to misunderstanding by the district officer?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am unable to understand the question."

25th March 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—" Will the hon. Member repeat the question?"

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" I ask, whether the particular lady Member is not entitled to the courtesy, if not chivalry, from the Premier to be approached for asking for her version of that particular incident reported by the district officer, who might have misunderstood or misrepresented the event that happened in that constituency."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I know what is the reaction of the Premier on receipt of the explanation from the lady Member; may I know whether the reply was satisfactory to the Premier or not?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" A separate question may be put." (Laughter.)

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the statement that appeared in the Press, in all the leading papers, more especially the English dailies, that the incident was, that it is the other way about, that is, when the Collector and his officers went to that village for procurement they were threatened, but it was this lady Member who pacified the people and asked the ryots to give up the grain."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have not seen this press report."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Sir, on a point of order. We are now questioning the action of the Premier, who is the real person responsible for it. I do not think it is fair either on the part of the House or on the part of the Finance Minister to allow this kind of (the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Heckling') heckling of the Finance Minister. As the matter concerns the activity or a particular action of the Premier, the Premier must be questioned when he is present. I request the present question may be taken up when he is present." (Laughter.)

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" Will the Government clearly state that in assessing credibility of information, whether they are putting higher credibility on the Collector's report than on the report of the Member of the House?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is very difficult to answer in the affirmative or in the negative. It all depends on the merit of the complaint received."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I would like to know from the Leader of the House whether he thinks Members of this House are responsible persons or irresponsible persons?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not our intention to think that hon. Members of this House are irresponsible; but Member after Member during the budget discussion raised this point, especially Members from the Opposition, that Members of this House are interfering in district administration."

[25th March 1949]

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" Arising out of the answer, are we to presume then, when an official writes against us, immediately the Government would condemn us and say 'you should not interfere'?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not condemning. It is only a request sent to the Member that she should not give occasion to the Collector to think that she had interfered. For the Collector says in his letter to the Chief Secretary and to the Food Department that the villagers were willing to part with the grain; but suddenly on the arrival of the lady Member and her husband, they defied and they said that they would not part with the grain, but later on, after they had left, they were cajoled and they agreed to part with the grain."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I know from the answer 'that the letter is not traceable in the Government records' whether the communication of the Premier is a Government communication or not?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not a Government Order that was issued. When the matter was taken up by the Chief Secretary to the Hon. Premier, the Hon. Premier wrote a demi-official letter to the lady Member."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—" May I know when the letter was sent and whether the explanation sent by the lady Member acknowledged by the Premier?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Notice."
(Laughter.)

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I know, why, in this particular case, instead of addressing the lady Member not to give room to any such suspicion, they did not address the Collector, not unnecessarily to throw charges on a Member of this House unless he is sure and can prove it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not understand the question."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" As procurement is as important as it is difficult, has our Premier any particular advice to give to the Members as to what amounts to interference as different from interest?"

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" May I know from the Leader of the House whether an hon. Member of this House is not entitled to have the courtesy, if not chivalry, from the Hon. Premier, to get the version of the Member on that particular incident before he presumes the truth or possible misrepresentation owing to misunderstanding by the district officer?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am unable to understand the question."

25th March 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—" Will the hon. Member repeat the question?"

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—" I ask, whether the particular lady Member is not entitled to the courtesy, if not chivalry, from the Premier to be approached for asking for her version of that particular incident reported by the district officer, who might have misunderstood or misrepresented the event that happened in that constituency."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I know what is the reaction of the Premier on receipt of the explanation from the lady Member; may I know whether the reply was satisfactory to the Premier or not?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" A separate question may be put." (Laughter.)

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the statement that appeared in the Press, in all the leading papers, more especially the English dailies, that the incident was, that it is the other way about, that is, when the Collector and his officers went to that village for procurement they were threatened, but it was this lady Member who pacified the people and asked the ryots to give up the grain."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have not seen this press report."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" Sir, on a point of order. We are now questioning the action of the Premier, who is the real person responsible for it. I do not think it is fair either on the part of the House or on the part of the Finance Minister to allow this kind of (the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Heckling') heckling of the Finance Minister. As the matter concerns the activity or a particular action of the Premier, the Premier must be questioned when he is present. I request the present question may be taken up when he is present." (Laughter.)

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—" Will the Government clearly state that in assessing credibility of information, whether they are putting higher credibility on the Collector's report than on the report of the Member of the House?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is very difficult to answer in the affirmative or in the negative. It all depends on the merit of the complaint received."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I would like to know from the Leader of the House whether he thinks Members of this House are responsible persons or irresponsible persons?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not our intention to think that hon. Members of this House are irresponsible; but Member after Member during the budget discussion raised this point, especially Members from the Opposition, that Members of this House are interfering in district administration."

[25th March 1949]

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Has the hon. lady Member involved in this procurement business reported to the Government against the letter of the Premier?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think she has done."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, with respect to what the Hon. Leader of the House said just now, it is true that some of us particularly myself suggested during budget discussion that Members of the House and the public should not interfere in the work of the officers of district administration. But that does not mean the Premier should take away our privileges. It was due to a Member of this House that he should be asked by a Member of the Government whether the complaint made by an officer is correct or not, before the Member of Government came to a decision."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me know if the Leader of the House has anything to say?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member is only giving opinion."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, the Leader of the House stated that there were continued complaints from my side that there was interference in the work of district officers. In view of that complaint, which Members may still make, can the Premier or the Leader of the House condemn any individual Member straightaway without knowing that there has been such interference on the part of that particular Member?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When there is no condemnation, why should the Leader of the Opposition presume condemnation?"

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not condemnation to be asked not to interfere where there is no interference? That communication was not sent to all Members; but it was sent to one particular Member. Therefore, the presumption is that the Premier thinks that she had interfered with the work of the district officers. Was it warranted and justified; that is what I ask."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Certainly it is no condemnation; it is only a request sent demi-officially not to give occasion for any such impression."

SRI N. VEERARAGHAVAYYA:—"కలెక్టరుగారి నిర్యాసన నీతికాదు. లిప్తవృత్తుగారు జవాబు కుప్పిస్తారు. ఆ జవాబును చూచిన తరువాత ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు కలెక్టరుగారిని మందలించుచు ప్రాసినారు. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"మందలించు జాబులూ లేక పోవచ్చును. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండవచ్చును. వారి అభిప్రాయము Confidential report లో ప్రాసినారేమో నాకు తెలియదు. "

[25th March 1949]

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, interference with procurement is a specific offence under statute. When that is the case, may I know, whether the Collector of Krishna is right in informing the Premier, instead of filing a charge against the person who interfered?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If he wanted to prosecute the hon. lady Member, that procedure could have been adopted. But he preferred to follow the lesser of the two evils. So he addressed the Government and the Hon. Premier as the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly addressed the lady Member in the matter."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, in the course of questions put and the answers given by the Leader of the House, a vague suggestion has been made that there is a complaint that hon. Members have been interfering with the day-to-day administration. I say, the innuendo contained in the statement made both by the questioner and the Leader of the House is an aspersion on the hon. Members of the House, and I challenge the Hon. Minister to come out publicly with the names of hon. Members who interfered with administration. Otherwise it is a serious reflection on the 212 Members; which I say is not fair."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I was only referring to the budget speeches of Muslim Members and Members of the United People's Party, and if he wants, I shall quote chapter and verse as to who said it; but the hon. Member should have challenged those Members at that stage, instead of challenging me now." (Laughter.)

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"Is it not the rightful duty of the Premier as Leader of the majority party in this House, when some Collector has reported against a Member of this House to know the truth from the Member, and if there is anything in it then write to the Member not to interfere?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is but right that he should write to Members whenever a complaint is received to know the truth."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"In view of the categorical denial by the lady Member, will the Government see that the Collector apologises to the lady Member?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no need."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—"May I know whether it is by pure accident that copies of correspondence in this particular case have not been retained?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Evidently to the letters addressed by the Premier to the various Members of his party, copies are not kept in his office."

[25th March 1949]

11-30 a.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I know whether the letter addressed to the lady Member was in Telugu or English, and if it was in English, whether the English language was not the villain of the piece? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I presume it was in English. But I do not know whether English was the villain of the piece."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the lady Member had complained against Sri R. S. Malayappan, the very same Collector, that during his regime atrocities were being perpetrated in the Challapalle estate for ousting the ryots and their families from the lanka lands? "

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. The question relates to the correspondence between the Collector, the Hon. Premier, and the hon. lady Member in respect of a particular incident. May I submit that questions about the other acts of the Collector would not be proper on this question? "

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" I am pointing out the nature of the relation between the Collector and the lady Member."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" The Leader of the House said that the Premier addressed the letter to the lady Member in his capacity as the leader of the majority party. If he had disclosed this information at the beginning, several of the supplementary questions would not have been put."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have already allowed twenty minutes for this question. I pass on to the next question."

Report of the District Magistrate of Krishna regarding certain Communistic activities.

* 996-B Q.—SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri R. S. Malayappan, the District Magistrate of Krishna, made a report that the lady Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly representing Bandar Rural has been associating with the Communists;

(b) whether the Government have made any independent enquiries to verify the allegations made in the District Magistrate's letter; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above is in the affirmative, what action is proposed to be taken on the result of the enquiry?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (a) No. The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to question No. 996-A.

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

25th March 1949]

Compensation from the Hyderabad Government for damages caused on the border villages.

* 997 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have claimed any compensation from the Government of Hyderabad for the damages caused during the Razakar regime, on the border villages of this Province;

(b) if so, what the estimated amount is;

(c) the number of the villages that suffered; and

(d) if no compensation has been claimed so far, why not?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (a) Details of the border incursions by the Razakars have been communicated to the Hyderabad administration. These include the losses sustained in life and property. Where the losses have been in kind, an approximate estimate of the same cash value has been assessed and communicated.

" (b) It is not in the public interest to furnish these details.

" (c) Approximately 25 villages are involved.

" (d) Does not arise."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" May I know whether the Government have communicated the losses to the Hyderabad Government as a matter of information or as a claim for the damages caused? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I wish to know whether this Government can communicate direct with the Hyderabad Government or whether they should communicate through the Government of India. If it is through the Government of India, I will disallow the question."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We communicate through the Government of India."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Strictly speaking, this question should have been put in the Dominion Parliament. The hon. Mr. Nagappa is himself a member of the Dominion Parliament and I am sure he will take up the question there."

Merger of Cochin with the Madras Province.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Provincial Government have requested the Central Government to merge Cochin with Madras Province; and

(b) whether any communication has been received in this matter from the Central Government?

[25th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Are the Government aware of the strong public opinion both in Cochin and Travancore that the respective State should be merged with the Madras Province?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The Home Ministry of the Government of India are quite alive to public opinion and they are taking all necessary steps.”

Reinstatement of certain trained teachers.

* 999 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of trained teachers that have participated in the Freedom's struggle and have been removed from service on that score;

(b) the number so far reinstated; and

(c) the action to be taken to expedite reinstatement of the rest?

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

“(a) Thirty-four.

“(b) Thirty-three.

“(c) The one remaining teacher Sri D. S. Prakasa Rao formerly Assistant, S. R. R. High School, Nuzvid, is now working as Firka Development Officer at Dendulur and no action has therefore been considered necessary in the matter.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know whether the post of Firka Development Officer was thrust upon Sri D. S. Prakasa Rao or whether he himself volunteered to take it up?”

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

“I have no information on the point.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Question No. 1000. We have reached the record number of 1000 in this session.

“The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

Post of doctors vacant in the Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.

* 1000 Q.—SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that two vacancies of doctors have not been filled up in the Headquarters Hospital at Cuddalore, South Arcot, for the last 3 or 4 months and if so, why?

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the Public regarding the matter; and

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

[25th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes. The two posts could not be filled up immediately on account of the general dearth of medical officers which then arose due to the diversion of a number of officers for emergency duty in or near Hyderabad and certain other factors.

“(b) Yes. Government have received a representation from the hon. Member.

“(c) Action has already been taken and the two vacant posts in the Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, have been filled up.”

Gazetted posts in the Veterinary Department.

* 1001 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Gazetted posts in the Veterinary department; and

(b) out of them, the number of Andhras, Tamilians and Malayalees?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) Sixty-one; and

“(b) Andhras	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tamilians	...	...	...	...	...	35
Malayalees	...	...	...	...	...	14.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Out of the seven Andhras, may I know how many are from Rayalaseema?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“I think Rayalaseema is included in the Andhra Desa.”

Scheme for Tuberculosis Control in Madanapalle.

[* 1002 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government for Tuberculosis Control in Madanapalle; if so, what the cost and the nature of the scheme are?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Government have under consideration a comprehensive anti-tuberculosis programme for Madanapalle, prepared by Dr. P. V. Benjamin, formerly Medical Superintendent, Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The salient features of the scheme are:—

(1) Survey and investigations as to tuberculosis morbidity.

[25th March 1949]

(2) Educational programme including education of families who have infectious cases to avoid fresh infection and disease and education of general public to produce better living conditions.

(3) Provision of isolation facilities for sputum positive cases.

(4) Treatment and supervision of cases with active lesions but who are sputum negative . . .

(5) Re-surveys to detect new cases among previous negatives.

(6) B.C.G. vaccination of those found tuberculin negative during re-survey.

"The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 90,900 per annum recurring and Rs. 97,000 non-recurring.

"The concurrence of the Government of India for debiting half the expenditure to the Central Government's block grants has been sought, and their reply is awaited."

Dress regulations for the students of Medical Colleges.

* 1003 Q.—SRI B. ANANTHACHAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any dress regulations for the students of the Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose or contemplate to have any such regulations?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The minimum dress should consist of (1) shoes of any pattern, (2) trousers and (3) a shirt tucked inside the trousers or a bush-coat or a shirt and a coat. The clothes may be of any pattern and of any material. Collar and tie may be worn by the students, if desired. It is essential that the clothes must be clean. Any recognized type of head-dress may be worn. Students working in the dissection hall, laboratories and the hospital wards must protect themselves and wear dress which will not interfere with their work and their active movements.

“(c) The question of changing the dress is under consideration.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know what the recognized head-dress is?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It may be a turban or a cap or a fez cap.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know what the regulation dress is for the lady students of the Medical College?”

25th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“There is no dress regulation for them. Generally they wear sarees of very artistic design.” (Laughter.)

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the dress regulations now in vogue have not worked satisfactorily and why a change is contemplated and in what direction?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Government are considering a proposal to recommend to the students the wearing of trousers, and a bush-coat which is economical and very suitable to our climate.”

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“Is not the wearing of a dhoti or *mundu* and a turban quite sufficient?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It has not been recommended by the Committee which met to consider the question in 1946.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“May I submit that 1946 is not 1949 and that there has been a change in the culture and habits of people?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“That is why a change is under consideration.”

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—“Mundu might not be recognized. What about the dhoti which is worn almost in the fashion of the trousers? Is it to be neglected, especially when there is no dress regulation for women students?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It is left to the good sense of the students. I do not understand what the prejudice is against the wearing of trousers.”

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“If saree does not interfere with the professional activities of a lady doctor, I cannot understand how the dhoti would interfere with the professional activities of a male doctor?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I am rather surprised that this question comes from a medical man. From experience, they have found that a tight fitting garment like trousers are preferable to dhoties or mundus.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is aware that bush-coat is after all a hybrid? Between the bush-coat worn by the Hon. Minister for Public Health and the bush-coat worn by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, which type is preferable? Will not the Hon. Minister take a leaf from the Leader of the House and vote for a shirt?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Dress is a matter of fashion and taste, and bush-coat is becoming quite the fashion now.”

[25th March 1949]

Assignment of land to political sufferers of Malabar.

* 1004 Q.—SRI K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) how many political sufferers from Malabar have applied for land; and

(b) how many have been assigned land?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) Six hundred and fifty-eight.

“(b) None.”

SRI K. RAGHAVAN:—“May I know why no land has been assigned so far to any political sufferer from Malabar?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“From the papers with me, I find that the Collector of the district has been collecting information about the availability of lands and their location. It is reported that action will be taken after this information is got.”

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—“Is it a fact that the Government called for applications from political sufferers when they did not know the extent of land available for assignment?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I do not think we had a list of the available lands.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—“May I request the Government to scrap the Government Order that says that lands will be assigned to political sufferers?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is a request to the Government.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—“Will the Government scrap the Government Order which says that lands will be assigned to political sufferers?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The Government do not propose to do so.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“Is not the collection of the information going on for more than a year and is it not necessary to expedite and decide the matter one way or the other?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I agree with the hon. Member that the matter should be expedited.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know whether the patta for the assigned lands is not given to the political sufferers in Malabar immediately after assignment?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I do not know about it.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“May I know whether the delay in assigning lands is due to the non-availability of sufficient lands or due to any other considerations?”

25th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“In several cases the difficulty has been in finding suitable lands which are not objectionable.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Is it a fact that the Government have prohibited the grant of lanka lands to political sufferers?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The main question relates to Malabar. I do not know how the question of lanka lands arises with reference to the Malabar district.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“Since sufficient land is not available, will the Government consider the desirability of assigning tank-bed lands and forest lands in the Malabar district?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“It is rather difficult to say whether tank-bed lands could be assigned at all. They differ from district to district and from place to place. We cannot assign tank-bed lands and sacrifice the ayacut as it will be against the interests of the villages. As regards forest lands, I do not know whether the political sufferers themselves will be willing to take blocks of land in the forest area. As I have said some time ago, this is a matter that is being dealt with according to the conditions in each district?”

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of appointing some special officers to expedite the scheme?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“There is no need for special officers. Officers who know the conditions of Malabar can more easily find out the extent of land that is available for allotment. The appointment of special officers cannot produce any more land.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“In view of the non-availability of suitable lands for assignment to the political sufferers in the district of Malabar, will the Government consider the possibility of bringing into existence artificial floating islands in the shallow waters of Malabar just as it was done in Japan, so that all those artificial islands could be brought under cultivation in order to produce more food?” 11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“No, Sir.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—“May I know, Sir, how long it will take for the Collector of Malabar to know whether lands capable of assignment are available in Malabar and whether he will get the information before the end of the lifetime of the political sufferers existing now?” (Laughter.)

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

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of assigning lands to the political sufferers in Malabar outside the district, if they apply for it?”

[25th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"After the investigation by the Collector, Sir, if we find that there is not adequate land in Malabar, the suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that there are large tracts of fertile lands available in Wynaad belonging to Malabar and will the Government consider the suggestion of giving the lands to political sufferers there?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said, Sir, those lands are reserved for colonization scheme and it has been acquired for the purpose. If the hon. Member refers to that particular area, then that is a matter, Sir, which has to be separately examined."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the question of assignment of lands to the political sufferers cannot be merged with the colonization scheme and the same treatment given to both of them?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is a suggestion, Sir, which is worth examining."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that these political sufferers are much maligned on account of the promises of the Government, while in reality they have nothing?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It refers to the nature of the people who malign them, Sir."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the non-availability of lands for assignment to political sufferers is due to the fact that there is a Government Order which says that compact blocks of over 50 or 100 acres should not be assigned and may I know whether the Government will relax the rules in the Government Order?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If it is found, Sir, that the relaxation of some of the orders that have been passed is going to help the matter, that will certainly be examined?"

SRI K. RAGHAVAN:—"May I know, Sir, what are the recommendations of the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering the applications of the political sufferers from Malabar?"

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

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the answer to clause (b), Sir, that not even a single political sufferer has been granted land, may I know, Sir, whether the political sufferers have not notified the survey numbers in their applications?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is obvious, Sir."

25th March 1949]

Subsidy for sinking wells in Malabar.

* 1005 Q.—SRI K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications for subsidy for sinking wells have been received from Malabar in 1947-48;

(b) in how many cases subsidy has been granted up to date and the total amount of subsidy paid; and

(c) how many wells have been actually sunk so far in pursuance of the scheme taluk-war?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) to (c) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"From the statement it is found, Sir, that out of 1,885 applications only 330 applications have been granted, and may I know the reason for rejecting the other applications?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"This only relates to the number of cases for which subsidy has been paid, Sir, and I do not have the reasons why others have not been included and it will be rather difficult to explain every case. The officers must have been satisfied as to why they could not subsidize in other cases. They must have followed the rules."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the money set apart for each district is insufficient to pay all the applicants?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is a hypothetical question, Sir. I cannot answer a general question like that."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"In respect of the applications made already which could not be examined and recommended before 31-3-1949 what will be their position, Sir, whether they will be rejected or whether they will continue to be considered in 1949?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I suggest, Sir, that a separate question may be put."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"From the statement laid on the table of the House, Sir, I see only the Palghat taluk has got more applications favoured and subsidy granted. May I know the reason, Sir, whether the Tahsildar is more capable there or whether the Government have been taking a favourite view of the particular taluk?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government do not take any particular view about a particular taluk, Sir. It all depends upon the applications that are received. I do not know of any reason why they are more in a particular taluk and less in other taluks."

[25th March 1949]

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, what exactly are the reasons for such a large number of pending applications, whether it is due to the negligence of the officers in charge of the subject or is it for want of more information from the applicants? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I cannot answer the question, Sir. From what I have got I cannot give the information which my hon. Friend wants."

MR. SPEAKER:—" At the time of taking up question No. 1000 the hon. Member Mr. Devanayaga Iyah was not in his place. Now he has come and wants the question to be taken up. The question may now be answered by the Hon. the Minister for Public Health."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I have just now sent the concerned file to the office, Sir. *(The file was brought back.)* I have got it, Sir." *(Laughter.)*

[Starred question No. 1000 was answered. Vide page 3 8 supra.]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" It gives me, Sir, and I dare say to all the hon. Members of the House much pleasure to congratulate you on reaching the one-thousandth question in this session. Our thanks are due to you, Sir, for the judicious manner in which you have dealt with the questions allowing a longer time where time was necessary, particularly when interesting questions and those concerning the public came up. On this occasion, Sir, I thought I might tender our thanks to you and not embarrass you with any points of order for your ruling. I wish once again to offer our congratulations to you, Sir, on reaching the 1000th question to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Thank you."

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

II.—LEAKAGE OF MADRAS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—" Sir, இந்த வருஷ B.A. பரீட்சைப் பேப்பர் வெளியாகியதைப்போல் Intermediate பரீட்சையின் பரீட்சை பேப்பர் வெளியாகி இருக்கிறது என்பது உண்மையா என்பதை கனம் கல்வி மந்திரியவர் கள் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று கேட்க சொன்னேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—" He has also given notice of a short-notice question."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" I am not answering that question now, Sir. The hon. Member approached me yesterday and told me that he had received some information. The short-notice question has not come up for reply. I am only giving the information that I have. A few days back the hon. Member, Mr. Majid, put a question and I called for the information and gave it to the House that day. Later on it was confirmed by a letter from the Registrar which is as follows. It appeared on that day as if there were three question papers which

25th March 1949]

[Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar]

leaked out. It was not so. Only one paper which was common to three courses leaked out. This is the content of the Registrar's letter:

" I am writing this to confirm my telephonic conversation. I may tell you from the further evidence available that so far only one paper, English Prose, has had to be cancelled owing to leakage. This paper is a common one for the B.Sc. Pass and Hon. Part I, B.A. Hon. Preliminary, B.O.L. Pass and Hon. Part I, B.Com. The cancelled examination has now been fixed to take place on the 28th instant from 2 to 5 p.m."

" Now we have received information that an Intermediate examination paper has also been out. In reply to my message the following information has been received from the Registrar of the University:

" I am writing this to confirm my telephonic talk with you that with the further evidence available with me so far, the Intermediate Physics Paper I fixed for yesterday morning appears to have leaked out. Regarding the English Composition Paper I have no specific proof except some oral reports. That has to be verified."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" The Hon. the Minister has made a long statement, Sir. I would like to know . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Order, order. When the House is in possession of full particulars the hon. Members can put supplementary questions. Just now on the information of Mr. Kosalram the Hon. Minister has obtained some information by means of a telephonic message. It may not be possible for him to answer all supplementary questions now. The next item in the Agenda."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" On a point of order, Sir. As regards question No. 997 you were pleased to observe, Sir, that that was to be answered by the Central Government. Is not the House entitled to know what the Government have done? "

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Is it a point of order to the point of order? "

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Yes, Sir. I am afraid, Sir, it is not open now to the hon. Member to raise a point of order. It ought to be a mere submission particularly in view of the fact that you have given a ruling. I do not think, Sir, that any Member can raise that question now."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member raised a point of order and I have given a ruling. What I told the House was that if he wanted further information on the Hyderabad question he should

[Mr. Speaker]

[25th March 1949]

put a question in the Dominion Parliament. The Provincial Government cannot give information regarding that matter as required by the hon. Member, Mr. Nagappa."

III.—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1948-49.

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move, Sir—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,05,600 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,05,600 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'"

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the cut motion standing in my name, namely—

'that the sum of Rs. 10,05,600 under Demand I—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"The Explanatory Note says, Sir:

'For the purpose of determining fair rents in estates under the Madras Estates Lands (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, a Special Officer in the senior scale of the Indian Civil Service was sanctioned.'

In this connexion I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Minister that these special officers are not acting in the best interests of the various interests involved. Under the Act they are supposed to call for objections from parties or people whose lands are going to be re-assessed or re-valued. Whenever these objections are presented to these special officers, I find that they are not calling for further evidence from those who are submitting objections or from other parties. That was not at all the intention of the Act. The Act has definitely provided that objection should be filed and should be heard by the special officers. I know of instances in my own constituency where when objections were filed by the parties involved, those objections were not heard but an award was given in an autocratic manner by the special officers. Therefore, while moving the cut motion, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that these special officers should be made to follow not only the Act, but also the rules framed thereunder. Government should see that justice is done to the people. I know instances where the rents fixed for zamindari areas are far below the rates prevailing in the surrounding ryotwari areas. I really do not understand why such a procedure is followed, and why the zamindari estates are being devalued to such an extent. These are the few remarks that I wish to make, Sir."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, I ask the Hon. Minister for Revenue whether he is in a position to give an idea

25th March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

to hon. Members as to how long it will take for the Government or rather their officials to finish the work of determining fair rent for the zamindari areas on a par with the ryotwari areas. At the time when Mr. Kala Venkata Rao was the Minister for Revenue, he said that this would be done as early as possible. But, Sir, on a survey of the present conditions in most of the zamindaris, one finds that there is good deal of delay on the part of the officials who have been entrusted with this work. On the one hand the zamindars are not in a position to collect rents. They are now in a very difficult situation. A very difficult situation has arisen in almost all the zamindaris. While attempts are made by the respective zamindars to make collections, the question is put to them that Government have already taken over the zamindaris, and that zamindars, as such, have no rights. That seems to be the state of affairs. In a way confusion has been created in the zamindaris. Apart from that, lands belonging to the zamindars, and which might be transferred to Government after their acquisition by Government, are being occupied by thousands of persons, who are squatters. Huts are being put up overnight. Even transactions are taking place. May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Revenue that in a zamindari very near Madras, the zamin lands are being occupied by interested people, and even transactions regarding those lands are taking place? I request the Hon. Minister to see that this matter is expedited, and also to give us an idea as to how long will it take Government to finish this work.

"I second the cut motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the sum of Rs. 10,05,600 under Demand I be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish really the Hon. Minister in charge of Revenue had made a statement while moving the Demand explaining the failure of the Government, which he represents on the floor of this House, in not implementing the Zamindari Abolition Bill for which empty *kudas* or empty compliments were paid by the Hon. the Leader of the House in his budget speech to the former Minister for Revenue for the able manner in which he piloted the Zamindari Abolition Bill in this Assembly. The situation in the country has deteriorated very much since the time of the introduction of the Bill and the subsequent passing of the Bill by this Legislature. It is common knowledge that in zamindari areas, tanks are not in good repair, and I can truly say that from the point of agricultural production—for which crocodile tears are being shed on the floor of this House—it has gone down. When we want more and more production, what Government are doing is only to tamper with production. I would certainly entreat the Government to take all steps to expedite action with regard to the abolition of the zamindaris. Even the Hon. Minister has stated on behalf of Government that no provision has been made for payment of

[Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar] [25th March 1949]

compensation to zamindars in 1949-50. (Interruption). I am perfectly relevant when I refer to the Finance Minister speaking on the Revenue Demand. I am relevant in making mention of the fact that no provision has been made for compensation. Let the Hon. Minister realize that I am attacking him on the score that the work of the Revenue department in the matter of the reduction of rents has not been as fast, as quick, and as speedy as it should be. The supplementary demand for which he has come before this House is with reference to staff to be paid for the work of reduction of rent. Rent reduction and the Zamindari Abolition go together. I shall indeed be very happy if the Hon. Minister in charge of the portfolio will say that rent reduction has nothing to do with the abolition of the zamindaris. I am constrained to make these few remarks as the Hon. Revenue Minister evidently felt that I was going astray on this subject by making a reference to the Finance Minister.

"I wish to point out that the way in which rent reduction is going on is a very poor show. The staff is not adequate for the purpose. We mentioned this when the Bill was introduced, when the Bill was in the Select Committee stage, and also when the Bill was in its later stages. But Government have not taken that into consideration. I will be justified on behalf of the public to charge and accuse the Government of slackness and failure. If a record of failure should be made, this should form a large part of that record. I do hope that as a result of further discussion the Government will take steps to speed up rent reduction and also be in line, in time, so far as the Zamindari Abolition Bill is to be put into effect. We have seen reports yesterday or still earlier that the Zamindari Abolition Bill is likely to receive the assent of the Governor-General. Thank God, the Madras Government cannot hereafter say that the Governor-General has not yet given his assent to the Bill. Up till now, they were taking shelter under cover of the Governor-General's assent not having been given. (Interruption.) I do hope that the Governor-General's assent will soon be given and the Madras Government will be incapable of pointing their finger to Delhi and saying that assent has not come from Delhi. Then they will have to give statement after statement every month about the progress of rent reduction.

"I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us on the floor of the House now why should he not take up the question of payment of compensation to the zamindars in such areas where rent reduction is over, as soon as the Zamindari Abolition Bill receives the assent of the Governor-General. Now that Government are not immune from spending money without the sanction of the House, and then come to the House with supplementary Demands, they can also do the same thing in this matter, and later on come before this House for supplementary demands for providing money for the abolition of the zamindaris. I am not pleading for the zamindars. Time and again I have stated that the zamindars are willing to go. They are practically gone. They have acquiesced in the legislation. All that they want is only fair compensation. Let

25th March 1949] [Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar]

me not take up the time of the House on the manner and method of payment of compensation. But let me say that this kind of stand-still situation in the zamindari areas be terminated as early as possible. It does nobody any good. Particularly when we are short of food, it is absolutely necessary that the zamindari areas should have the new ryotwari system introduced as soon as possible, and that the ryots are given a direct interest in the matter of production. To-day the ryots do not have as much interest as they should have. Maramath work is not done in many of the zamindaris. The zamindar is unable to collect even a few hundreds of rupees to meet his establishment charges. I think the time is going to come when the members of establishments of zamindars are going to stage a black flag demonstration before Fort St. George and before the doors of the Revenue Minister's room asking for their salaries. I will not be surprised if that happens in two or three months. I know that discontent is prevailing among the members of the staff. They will be forced to come here, with black flags to greet the Ministers, and ask the Ministers to pay them their salaries. Government will have to make provision for paying these people on the staff of the zamindars. If Government are not able to bring about a settlement quickly, they may have to give monthly grants to zamindars and their families. The zamindars have no money to get on in life. I know cases of zamindars who have no money. Just because they have lost hold on their property, their credit is also lowered. They cannot get loans for their expenditure mortgaging the future compensation value of the property. I hope the Hon. Minister who has so far been in charge of Industries in a businesslike manner will bestow his attention on this and see that the necessary staff required for rent reduction work is given. I am not opposing the demand for the staff. I shall be very happy to support a larger demand for more staff. Let Government instead of appointing twelve Deputy Collectors appoint sixty Deputy Collectors. The Government should have the staff. They should not lose time in appointing more staff.

"Sir, it is this view that I wanted to submit on this Demand."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words on this Demand made by the Hon. Revenue Minister. In the first place, I want to say that the activities of the Assistants and the Special Officer have created a good deal of confusion in various villages in the Province—particularly in estates. The Special Officers are not acquainted with the purpose for which they have been deputed. They have no data, and they do not know which are the villages that come under their powers and which others do not. Without any such information, they are going on indiscriminately interfering with every village. The net result of such indiscriminate activities of the Special Officers, even in the case of villages which do not come under the purview of the Rent Reduction Act, is that those villagers also have refused to pay their rents. They perhaps believe that rent in their village

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [25th March 1949]

is going to be reduced, and that they are going to get those lands free of rent. That is the impression that seems to have been created on account of the activities of these Assistants and Special Officers.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Majid, referred to the filing of objections against the decisions of the Special Officers. With regard to that, I should like to say that these Special Officers are not giving sufficient attention to the objection petitions against the decisions of the Assistants. I would request the Minister to inform the Special Officers that they should go to the villages posted with sufficient information, and find out which of the villages are inam villages and which of the villages do not come under their purview. Inam villages are also interfered with, and the Special Officers are going beyond the sphere of their activities.

"Apart from this, I agree with our Leader that the number of officers appointed is certainly not adequate for survey and reduction of rent. If the Rent Reduction Act is to be quickly carried out, they should appoint more staff in order that people could settle giving their due rent to the owners of the lands.

12-15 p.m. "Then, the repairs of tanks are also held up for nobody knows where one stands, whether the villages are coming back to him or to what extent the rent is going to be reduced. Things are continuing in a state of nebulosity and that should be avoided as early as possible. This work should be finished quickly and then the people owning these villages should know where they stand so that they can collect their rents, attend to the repairs and the work of cultivation may go on smoothly."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words regarding the Rent Reduction Act. The Government have created a separate department with a Special Officer, 12 Deputy Collectors and other staff. I want to know how this department is working. The Deputy Collectors who have been appointed for this purpose prepare the statements; they go to the villages, take statistics and then submit a report to the Special Officer who scrutinizes all those papers and then sends a report to the Government. As far as Sivaganga in my district is concerned, the Deputy Collector and also the Special Officer are working very actively and doing their best. But all the papers which they have sent, I understand, are simply lying in the Secretariat without any action being taken for months together. Two months back I went and asked the Special Officer, who is an I.C.S. Officer, what had happened to certain taluks in Sivaganga. He was kind enough to call for all the papers immediately, scrutinized them and found that some two months prior to that date he had submitted the report to the Government. Since then no action has been taken. When the Special Officer has submitted his report, what is the necessity for the Government and the Hon. Minister and the Secretaries to keep them without taking any action? The Hon. Minister owes an explanation to this House for the delay.

25th March 1949] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

"The hon. Member, Mr. Hameed Khan, pleaded that the notification of the rate of rent might be done immediately as otherwise the inamdars and zamindars could not collect their rents. But my point is quite different from that. Of course, the ryots should pay to the zamindars. The present position is that the zamindars are harassing the ryots. We have passed the Rent Reduction Act; the rent should be reduced. Everybody knows that we are not going to pay what we were hitherto paying. It will be reduced by four or five times. In Sivaganga, they have reduced the rate to one-fifth of the present rent. In majority of cases the rate is one-fourth or one-fifth of the present rate. That is the basis of the report submitted to the Government. Of course, the rate has been published and made known by tom-tom in all the villages. Suppose a ryot has not paid his old arrears and it amounts to Rs. 1,000. According to the Rent Reduction Act and the legislation which has been passed and which is pending before the Governor-General for his assent, the ryot will have to pay only about Rs. 200. In effect, his old arrears and the present rent which amount to Rs. 1,000 will be reduced to Rs. 200. The zamindars taking advantage of the delay are arresting a number of ryots, taking civil warrants and putting them into jail also. When the ryots approached the Government, the Hon. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, the then Revenue Minister, went to the district of Ramnad just a few days before relinquishing his post. Instances of people who were arrested and released on bail were brought to his notice. He discussed with the District Collector, Ramnad, and came to the conclusion that nothing could be done, to help the poor harassed ryots till the zamindari legislation becomes an Act. I pointed out to him at least to notify the rent reductions proposed by the Special Officer. If that is done, the ryot will know how much he will have to pay. Of course, it will be paid. Now, where the rent is approximately Rs. 200, the zamindar is harassing the ryot to come to a compromise to pay about Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. Afraid of going through the ordeal of a jail life, the ryot pays Rs. 400 in full settlement. If the Government notifies that according to the Rent Reduction Act, he will have to pay only Rs. 200, then the ryot will say 'I shall pay only Rs. 200.' Otherwise, he will get a receipt for the part-payment. Later, he can demand from the zamindar the excess paid by him. Now, it is not the case. The zamindar is giving a receipt in full settlement. Therefore, the ryot cannot go afterwards and demand the excess from the zamindar. That is the position created by the delay on the part of the Government. I have no grievance against the Special Officer's department. As far as I understand, they are very fair. The Deputy Collectors and the Special Officer fix the fair rent. First of all, the Special Officer has to submit his report through the Revenue Board and not directly to the Government. I do not know what sort of procedure the Revenue Board adopts. A number of questions were put on the floor of this House about the delay in abolishing the Revenue Board. The Revenue Board interferes with the report submitted by the Special Officer who has gone actually to the field and has studied the actual condition.

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [25th March 1949]

Whatever rent is proposed by the Special Officer is raised by the Board, or the Government. We do not know the reasons, for these are secret reports. Of course, in certain areas, they have notified the rent. There we see that the rent is enhanced. If we go to the Secretary to Government, he refuses to give any information. The Minister also refuses to give information. So, we are made to understand that everything is being done by the Revenue Board. We do not know whether it is enhanced in the Revenue Board or in the Secretariat or by the Minister. We cannot of course, charge the Hon. Minister. He is a Congressman. Through their Election Manifesto, the Congress have assured the people that they will abolish the zamindaris and bring down the rates of rent to the level of the existing ryotwari area. I submit to the Government that they should look into all these things, and if at all any rate has been enhanced by the Revenue Board, the Minister should call for all the records and find out whether there was any justification for the enhancement of rent or not. The Government should call for the records, convene a conference of the Members of the Legislature who represent the particular area and convince them that the enhancement of rent is justified. I request the Hon. Minister to notify the rents submitted to the Government and not to make any further delay."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, the Rent Reduction Act was passed by this Legislature laying down the procedure to be adopted in reducing the rents. Section 2 (ii) (a) had definitely limited the Rent Reduction Officer to arrive at the average rate of rent prevailing in the estate village and section 2 (ii) (b) had definitely limited the officers to arrive at the neighbouring ryotwari average rate of each class of land. These two averages had to be compared and the reduction must be only to that extent, making of course due allowance for the differences, if any. This was not followed. The Special Officers have conducted their proceedings wrongly. When objections were filed, the objections were not even heard. In my own case I can state with authority that this procedure had not been followed and to my surprise, I find notifications had been made without hearing objections. In the matter of taking into consideration all principal villages, each estate may comprise two or more villages and the rates may not be the same. For that purpose, it was enacted in this Rent Reduction Act to arrive at the average rate of rent prevailing in the principal village. Instead of taking the principal village rate into consideration, each hamlet of the zamindari estate has been taken separately and the average rate has been arrived at and even the neighbouring lands and villages differ in the rate of rents that has been prescribed. In making some of these notifications, the Special Officers in the district have not even mentioned the existing rate of rent. In certain cases, I am afraid it is not reduction, but as my hon. Friend, Mr. Prakasam, said, it is really enhancement. When taking into consideration the rate of rents prevailing just now, there are various classes of dry lands bearing assessment from the very lowest to the highest, which were not taken into account. When this is the case the Hon. Minister as reported in

[25th March 1949] [Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar]

to-day's newspaper has said that he had no reason to believe that the Rent Reduction Officers in the districts had not followed the method prescribed in the Act. I ask what machinery he has provided to rectify the mistake when it is brought to his notice. I bring to his notice both as a Member of this Legislature and as a zamindar that in my case every objection that was filed was not heard and no notice of enquiry was sent to me. Even to-day I have no information except that which I got through the Official Gazette.

When I ask them about the notified rate, they give the existing rate. Moreover, where they had no right to interfere they have interfered, and this has resulted in great hardship to the ryots concerned. Even in respect of the classification of lands, they have not confined themselves to the three categories mentioned in the Rent Reduction Act, but they refer matters to the notifications that are issued.

Then, Sir, the rate of rent varies according to the lands. Supposing in a village, the dry rate is, 10, 11, 12 annas, Re. 1, Re. 1-2-0 or even Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, because such things are common in some villages, according to the class of land, whether dry, garden or wet. Though a proportionate reduction has been mentioned, I say that a ryot who pays a rent of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre of dry land is not getting the same concession as others. I wanted to bring this to the notice of the House, namely, the discretion of these Special Assistants has been so bad that in some villages the wet area rate is lower than the dry area rate and nowhere in the neighbouring ryotwari village can you find such a comparison as that. In fact, in the case of one of my Estates, the neighbouring ryotwari rate was from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 per acre, whereas in my own zamindari it is between 10½ annas and Re. 1-2-0. Though the notification has been issued under the Rent Reduction Act and I have filed my objection, I have not yet been heard. If the average is fixed at 15½ annas, I would be very happy. Still the Rent Reduction Officers have their own mania and they fix the rate in one case at 10½ annas whereas in the neighbouring zamindari village for the same kind of land it is Re. 1-3-0 per acre. I do not know how these people have arrived at this rate. They do not notify the rented villages as separate units altogether. It is another mistake. There is no machinery by which all these things can be rectified. In fact, I do not know where exactly I should file my objection if the Rent Reduction Officers do a certain wrong, because even when they are asked to explain, they are supposed to send their explanation to the Revenue Board. We have already heard much about this Revenue Board which is not sympathetic to the ryots. They merely say, we can't help you, it is your own Government, you are members of the Legislature and so on. They say that our suggestions cannot be taken. Well, Sir, whether our suggestions are taken up or not, is it not their duty to advise the Government. If a landholder is served with a notice in respect of a proposed reduction, he has to fill up in a column in the prescribed form about the average rate that is prevailing in the estate

12-30
p.m.

[Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar] [25th March 1949]

and the average rate that is prevailing in the nearest ryotwari area. These things are not given, we have not heard anything about them but still we find these notifications. This causes real hardship. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to scrutinise all the notifications and if necessary a committee of enquiry or a tribunal may be appointed to go into the matter, so that the rights of both the zamindar and the ryot may be safeguarded, otherwise it will do great havoc. I am afraid the reductions made by these officers are so bad and wrongly made, that the peshkush is higher than the entire gross revenue collected. So, I request the Government to see that the reduction of rent is in proportion to the reduction in the peshkush. I find that this has not been contemplated in the present budget. Of course, when the reduction in rent takes place, naturally there should be a reduction in peshkush also. Now, I understand there is a suggestion, that in respect of rented villages and permanent lease-hold villages, to reduce the total amount paid by the landholder. I would request the Government to constitute a tribunal to hear all the objections and to give a sort of assurance to both the zamindar and the tenant so that the rate of rent may be fixed on a real basis. Of course, there may be certain difficulties with regard to arrears. In regard to arrears the question of limitation will come in. Now, we have hardly three months to file objections and I do not know on what rate we have to file our objections. Again it will be much better both to the zamindar and the tenant to stay all the pending suits for some time. My friend, Mr. Swaminathan, was saying that the zamindars are harassed and that it is not a question of limitation of arrears. When there is a question of limitation we have to file suits and proceed with them. That is why all these difficulties have happened. So I request the Government to give due consideration to all these things."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Now, Sir, after the Rent Reduction Act has been passed and the officers have been appointed to reduce rents to the ryotwari level there has been a lot of difficulty and confusion in what is known as the proprietary village areas, that is about half, including inams and mokhasas. The trouble is of course, in the first instance, due to the whole work going on in a slow pace. I am one of the Zamindari tenants, and except zamindari ryoti lands I have neither Government nor mokhasa lands and I am a tenant of two zamindars. So far as these two estates are concerned, our ryots do not know whether these officers have come or fixed the rates and what rates? Of course, we have been rackrented hitherto and we expected much relief from the Rent Reduction Act. Sir, the other day I received a notice from the zamindar that he would get my lands sold through the divisional officers. Then, I put in a petition saying that if the rent is reduced according to the provisions of this Act, I am prepared to pay that rate, but under no circumstance can my lands be sold. The whole situation is this. The ryots are not paying the taxes, because they do not know how much to pay and the zamindars want, if possible, more than the reduced rent, that means existing rents,

[25th March 1949] [Sri A. Kaleswara Rao]

That is the bone of contention between the ryots and the zamindars. Congress is not for any conflict between various communities. It is not a body that advocates conflicts. On the otherhand, they want class collaboration and dharma to be established, justice to be done to millions of people, at the same time, to the proprietors also which is legally due to them. Many small proprietors are selling their utensils and jewels in order to maintain themselves from day to day, because no rents are being paid to them. That is the case of the average zamindars also. With regard to the ryot, there is another difficulty. This Rent Reduction Act does not say anything about arrears or whether even the arrears would be reduced to that level. Of course, I was one of those that advocated it and my cry was only a cry in the wilderness. If only 1357 fasli rent is reduced and there are arrears, we have to pay according to the higher rates, if the Zamindari Bill becomes law. Therefore, the ryots won't pay the zamindars and the zamindars in turn try by hook or crook to get the arrears from the ryots. That is another difficulty. Of course, if I pay the rent for a particular fasli, naturally, I have a right to appropriate it to the earliest fasli. Then there is another difficulty with regard to the Zamindari Abolition Bill. There is a provision in it according to which if two years' rent is paid, all the arrears will be wiped off. I do not know from which fasli this begins. After all, the Zamindari Bill has not yet been assented to by the Governor-General. So, we do not know which two years' rent we have to pay, whether for fasli 1358-59 or 1357-58. Therefore, on account of certain doubts and legal difficulties also, rents are not properly paid, because nobody knows what to pay and so no collection is made, and even if collection is made in certain zamindaris they are made under zulum. Further, because the zamindars are not getting the rents due to them, they are not repairing the tanks. As a matter of fact, in our own estate last year, we suffered because the zamindar never cared to repair the tank under which our lands have been cultivated. Therefore, we got only half the produce which the lands used to yield previously.

"So also in the inam villages there is a lot of difficulty. So far as the Zamindari Abolition Bill is concerned, 1936 Inams are excluded from the scope of the Bill. Until the Zamindari Abolition Bill has received the approval of the Governor-General, these difficulties will continue to exist. Of course, in the papers we see that it will be given assent to within three or four weeks. I am rather doubtful about it. Perhaps on account of inflation and also on account of the vague promise held out to the zamindars by the Government in the matter of payment of compensation and also with regard to the stipulation that it will be paid only in instalments at their convenience, the Bill may not receive the assent of the Governor-General at all.

"Sir, now I want to refer to the 'Zulum' that is being applied by zamindars to get more lands that they are entitled to get under the Zamindari Abolition Bill. I shall cite one or two instances in support of my argument. Sir, when rents are being reduced

12-41
p.m.

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao] [25th March 1949]

according to the Rent Reduction Bill, naturally lands have to be surveyed and the names of those persons who are in actual occupation of the land have to be registered. Of course, in this Demand, the Government want money to undertake survey work in anticipation of the assent by the Governor-General to the Zamindari Abolition Bill. As they have already accepted the principle of the abolition of zamindaris, they propose to do it. It is a good thing that they should take up certain work immediately without waiting for the Governor-General's assent to this Bill. And they must begin work in right earnest as otherwise the interests of the ryots will be adversely affected. For instance, the Zamindar of Challapalli is making feverish attempts to amass as much land as possible by illegal methods. Sir, according to the Zamindari Abolition Bill, zamindars who are in possession of lanka lands and other kinds of land from 1939 will have the right over these lands—to which I took very strong objection at the time when that point was discussed. Taking advantage of this provision in the Bill, that Zamindar is now ejecting ryots who are in possession of those lands with the help of the Police and Revenue officials. Sir, I am making a very serious charge against this Government that they have not done well by the ryots. These people are committing atrocities on ryots and their families in order to oust them from their lands. If they are turned out of their lands and if the Zamindar takes possession of them, he will have full rights over them according to the Zamindari Abolition Bill. Sir, there is no record to show that those ryots are the owners of those lands, with the result, if he takes possession of them, they cannot go to a court and file a suit against him. Having this in view, the Zamindar is intimidating and committing atrocities on the ryots dubbing them as Communists. These ryots are not Communists and they have nothing to do with the Communists. Sir, I am an anti-Communist and I am declared to be so. Even I myself could not do anything to help these ryots. The hon. lady Member Srimathi Sitamahalakshmi Amma took up the cause of ryots but it was misrepresented by the Collector of Krishna, Mr. Malayappan, that she was associating herself with Communists. As she belongs to our constituency, she told me the state of affairs prevailing in the district. That apart, coming to the subject, I want that a Special Deputy Collector should be appointed to register the names of those who are in actual possession of lands. And if that is done immediately, other things can be easily done later on, and by doing so, we will be doing justice to these ryots in the meantime.

“So also the Zamindar of Lingnagiri is resorting to such illegal methods. Now he has joined the Progressive Congress Workers' Party just to strike terror in the minds of officials so that they may not come in his way of committing atrocities on ryots. Sir, with the help of Police officials, he is ejecting ryots from their lands on the pretext that they do not pay the existing rent. As these people are backward and illiterate, they are not able to fight for their just rights. These are not the only places where such things occur. In so many places, these zamindars are committing atrocities against

25th March 1949] [Sri A. Kaleswara Rao]

them. I hope Government will take early steps to see that the ryots, who are in actual possession, are not ejected from their lands. At the same time, I do not mind Government helping zamindars to the extent to which they are legally entitled to. With these words, I support the Demand.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wish to make a certain point clear. Probably, the House is under the impression that these Supplementary Demands will be discussed to-morrow also. But I must inform the House that if the voting of all the Demands is not finished before 5, I will have to guillotine the Demands that have not been voted upon.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, I support the Demand. While doing so, I want to say something about land records that come under this Demand. Land records are said to be maintained by village officials. I really pity these village officials who are always busy with their records. But unfortunately when the poor people, especially Harijans, go to them to seek some information, they purposely and deliberately deny it. Sir, ‘D’ class lands are reserved for Harijans and when they go to them in connexion with survey numbers, they do not give any information. I am saying this from my personal experience. These village officers do not serve the interests of the people and they are not useful to them but rather they are harmful to them. Therefore, I request the Government to issue instructions immediately to them to help these poor Harijans in all possible ways.

“Then, I come to item (iv)—Assignments. Sir, the proposal to assign lands to poor landless people has not taken any definite shape. When an application for assignment is sent, it goes to the Revenue Inspector, Tahsildar, Deputy Collector and so on and what is the result? No action is taken on that application.

“Now, I come to house-sites for poor people. Poor Harijans are in dire need of house-sites and when applications for house-sites are submitted, these village officers do not take notice of them and put them into waste paper basket. Sir, these things are happening under a popular democratic Government. Government do not pay any attention to these people. I hope at least now they will immediately redress their grievances and I request the Hon. Minister to see that these people are assigned proper house-sites. I am thankful to the Government for having issued an order to shorten the acquisition procedure. It is a good thing that they have done. When I once went to the village officer with this information, he said that he was not aware of any such instructions being received by him. This shows that there is lapse of time between the Government communicating the order to the concerned officer and that officer in return sending it to the person who implements it. I request the Government to be quick in these matters.

“Now, under the ‘Grow More Food Campaign,’ Government gave permission to cultivate their ‘poramboke’ lands. What is the position now? These lands are invariably given to big ryots owning more than hundred acres of land with the result that they

[Sri S. Nagappa]

[25th March 1949]

keep their own lands idle and cultivate these 'poramboke' lands only. The effect of such an action by the Government results in the reduction of supply of foodgrains. Sir, if these big ryots begin to cultivate these lands, how can the poor landless people get a chance to cultivate them and produce more food. They have no lands of their own and they must earn their livelihood by cultivating them. I am told that there is a Government order which says that no ryot who owns more than fifty acres of land should be given these 'poramboke' lands. In spite of this Government order, these big ryots are even now cultivating these lands. By giving these lands to big ryots who do not cultivate their own lands, the Government are injuring the national cause as there will be no increased food production in the Province. If these lands had been given to poor landless people, they would have cultivated them wholeheartedly and would have produced more foodgrains. Therefore, I request the Government to assign these lands only to poor people. At the same time, I must say that if people come forward to cultivate some fallow lands, they must be given every facility to do so. I know when some of them approach the village officials for this purpose, they are not given proper hearing and are asked to go to the Collector, or Deputy Collector or Revenue Inspector and so on. These things should not happen. I hope the Hon. Minister will see that these state of affairs do not continue in future. With these few remarks, I support the Demand."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTI :—అధ్యక్షా, ఈ రెవిన్యూ శాఖకు సంబంధించినటువంటి అదనపు గ్రాంటుల గురించి వర్గీకరణచట్టపు మన ప్రభుత్వము నాడు యిదివరలో pass చేసినటువంటి Rent Reduction Act ను ఆ చరణలో పెట్టుట (implementation) కలుగుచున్నటువంటి సాధక చాడకములు గురించి మనవిచేశాను. అనేక గ్రామాలలో చట్ట ప్రకారము శిస్తులు నిర్ణయించబడవలసివచ్చినా, గణంచేత రైతులు జమీందార్లకు శిస్తులు యివ్వలేదని, అందువలన జమీందార్లు చాలా చాడలు పడుతున్నారని మనవిచేశారు. మొదటిలో ఈ Rent Reduction చట్టాన్ని pass చేసినపుడే శిస్తును నిర్ణయించడానికి rough and ready method ను అనుసరించదలచినారు. అసలు ఇటువంటి విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడంవలన అనేక యిబ్బందులు వచ్చి తిరుతాయని నా ఉద్దేశము. ఈ నాడు ప్రధానముగా మనము ఆశించవలసిన విషయము అధిక ఆహార ధాన్యాలను ఉత్పత్తి చేయుట."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member can continue his speech at 3 p.m. The House will now rise and meet again at 3 p.m."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTI :—అధ్యక్షా, Rent Reduction Act వల్ల కలుగుచున్నటువంటి సాధక చాడకాల గురించి ఉదయము కొంత వరకు మనవిచేశాను. ఈ చట్టమువల్ల ఈనాడు అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికి అనేక అడ్డంకులు ఏర్పడుచున్నవి. ఇంతవరకు యిస్టేట్లలో కొంత శిస్తులను నిర్ణయించకపోవడంవలన చాలా విపరీత పరిస్థితులు యేర్పడి ఉన్నవి. జమీందారులు రైతులవద్దనుంచి శిస్తు వసూలు చేయగలిగినటువంటి స్థితిలో లేరు. వారికి ఆ సమర్థత పోయింది. ఇంక రైతులు

25th March 1949]

[Sri Rokkam Ramamurthi]

ఎంత శిస్తు చెల్లించాలా తెలియని కారణంచేత వారు శిస్తులు జమీందార్లకు చెల్లించటం లేదు. యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు శిస్తులు నిర్ణయిస్తే అప్పుడే శిస్తు కడదామని విశ్వాసం రెండు సంవత్సరముల బకాయినే యివ్వకుండుకూడా వసూలుచేస్తారనే ఆశతో శిస్తు చెల్లించటము మానివేస్తున్నారు.

"ఈనాడు మనకు అతి ప్రధానమైనటువంటిది అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి. అధిక ఆహార ధాన్యాలను పండించవలెనంటే చక్కటి నీటి వనరులు అవసరము. అసలు ఈ జమీందార్ ప్రాంతాలలో నీటి వనరులు చాలా తక్కువ. ఉన్న వనరులకూడా చాలాకాలము నుంచి సరియైనటువంటి మరమ్మత్తు లేక పోవటంచేత, జమీందారులు ఏ మాత్రం శ్రద్ధ చూపక పోవటంచేత చాలా దగ్గర పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నవి. ఇప్పుడు రేపా మాపా తమ జమీను ఎస్టేటులను ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకొంటున్న కారణంచేత జమీందారులు ఈ నీటి వనరులను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించడము పూర్తిగా మానివేశారు. దానికితోడు యిప్పుడు వారు రైతులవద్దనుంచి శిస్తులు వసూలుచేసుకొనేలేక పోతున్న కారణంచేత కూడా వారు ఈ నీటి వనరుల మీద కాని, వాటిని ఆధారముచేసుకొని ఉన్న భూములమీదగాని ఏ మాత్రము శ్రద్ధ చూపటంలేదు. ఈ జలాధారాలను యెడరొకరు యిప్పుడు మరమ్మత్తు చేయిస్తేనేగాని పంటలు పండేపోయి కాటకము ఏర్పడవచ్చుననే భయము కూడా ప్రజలలో ఏర్పడినది.

"ప్రధానంగా మా విశౌఖ్యపట్టణం జిల్లాలో చాలా భాగము జమీందార్ ప్రాంతము. జిల్లాలో ఉన్నటువంటి 20 తాలూకాలలో ఒకటి, రెండు తాలూకాలు తప్ప మిగతా తాలూకాలన్నియు జమీందార్ తాలూకాలు. మా జిల్లాలో పెద్ద పెద్ద జమీందార్లు ఉన్నారు. చిన్న చిన్న జమీందారులు ఉన్నారు. కొందరు ఒక గ్రామము ఉన్నవారుకూడా ఉన్నారు. కొన్ని కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో ఒక్కొక్క గ్రామానికి 10, 15 మందికూడా యిస్టేటుదార్లు ఉన్నారు. ఈ చిన్న చిన్న జమీందార్లు ఏ మాత్రము శిస్తుకూడా రైతులవద్దనుంచి వసూలు చేసుకొనేలేక పోవడంవల్ల, యితర కారణాలవల్ల రైతులను, కాలవలను ఏమీ మరమ్మత్తుచేయటంలేదు. ఈ నీటి వనరులు గండ్లు పడి పోయి పూడిపోయి పున్నవి. ఏటిని వెంటనే మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించిస్తే లే కాని పంటలు ఏ మాత్రము కండవు. ఆహార కొరత ఎక్కువ అవుతుండేగాని పరిస్థితులు ఏ మాత్రము చక్కవిడవు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారే శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని, శిస్తులను నిర్ణయించేవరకు ఆగకుండా వారి ఖర్చుమీదనే మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించాలి. ఈ మరమ్మత్తుల విషయములపన్నింటిని వెంటనే Public Works Department వారికి అప్పగించి వాటిని సరిచేయించిననేగాని ఆహార సమస్య క్లిష్టతరమవుతుందని, కరువు, కాటకము వచ్చినప్పుడు తంటాలు పడవలసివస్తుందని మనవిచేస్తు యింతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను."

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—**"Sir, I would only take two minutes upon this question. The first thing I want to refer to is about the need for a provision to save limitation. I would suggest for the consideration of the Hon. Revenue Minister that he might bring in a Bill or issue necessary notification, if the Legal Department advises he has got power to do it, to amend the Limitation Act, so that zamindars and inamdars need not file suits to save limitation. It will help both tenants and landlords and prevent them from going to courts and avoid unnecessary incidental expenses."

"The second point, I want to make is that the number of Deputy Collectors deputed for rent reduction work in zamindari areas is not sufficient. For example, in Visagapatam district only two

[Sri S. Nagappa]

[25th March 1949]

keep their own lands idle and cultivate these 'poramboke' lands only. The effect of such an action by the Government results in the reduction of supply of foodgrains. Sir, if these big ryots begin to cultivate these lands, how can the poor landless people get a chance to cultivate them and produce more food. They have no lands of their own and they must earn their livelihood by cultivating them. I am told that there is a Government order which says that no ryot who owns more than fifty acres of land should be given these 'poramboke' lands. In spite of this Government order, these big ryots are even now cultivating these lands. By giving these lands to big ryots who do not cultivate their own lands, the Government are injuring the national cause as there will be no increased food production in the Province. If these lands had been given to poor landless people, they would have cultivated them wholeheartedly and would have produced more foodgrains. Therefore, I request the Government to assign these lands only to poor people. At the same time, I must say that if people come forward to cultivate some fallow lands, they must be given every facility to do so. I know when some of them approach the village officials for this purpose, they are not given proper hearing and are asked to go to the Collector, or Deputy Collector or Revenue Inspector and so on. These things should not happen. I hope the Hon. Minister will see that these state of affairs do not continue in future. With these few remarks, I support the Demand."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTI:—అధ్యక్ష, ఈ రెవిన్యూ శాఖకు సంబంధించినటువంటి అదనపు గ్రాంటుల గురించి చర్చించుచున్నప్పుడు మన ప్రభుత్వము వారు యిదివరలో pass చేసినటువంటి Rent Reduction Act ను ఆ చరణలలో పెట్టుట (implementation) కలుగుచున్నటువంటి సాధక వాదకములు గురించి చూపించే శాస్త్రం. అనేక గ్రామాలలో చట్ట ప్రకారము ఇస్తులు నిర్ణయించబడకుండానే కారణం చేత రైతులు జమీందార్లకు ఇస్తులు యివ్వలేదని, అందువలన జమీందార్లు చాలా వాదలు వేసుకున్నారని మనవిచేశారు. మొదటిలో ఈ Rent Reduction చట్టాన్ని pass చేసినపుడే ఇస్తును నిర్ణయించడానికి rough and ready method ను అనుసరించదలచినారు. అసలు ఇటువంటి విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడంవలన అనేక యిబ్బందులు వచ్చి రైతులకు నష్టం జరిగింది. ఈ నాడు ప్రధానముగా మనము ఆశించవలసిన విషయము అధిక ఆహార భాగ్యాలను ఉత్పత్తి చేయుట."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can continue his speech at 3 p.m. The House will now rise and meet again at 3 p.m." The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTI:—అధ్యక్ష, Rent Reduction Act కి కలుగుచున్నటువంటి సాధక వాదకాల గురించి ఉదయము కొంత వరకు మనవిచేశాను. ఈ చట్టమువల్ల ఈనాడు అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికి అనేక అడ్డంకులు ఏర్పడుచున్నవి. ఇంతవరకు మొట్టమొదట కొత్త ఇస్తులను నిర్ణయించకపోవడంవలన చాలా విపరీత పరిస్థితులు యేర్పడి ఉన్నవి. జమీందారులు రైతులవద్దనుంచి ఇస్తు వసూలు చేయగలిగినటువంటి స్థితిలో లేరు. వారికి ఆ సమర్థత పోయింది. ఇంక రైతులు

[25th March 1949]

[Sri Rokkam Ramamurthi]

ఎంత ఇస్తు చెల్లించాలి తెలియని కారణంచేత వారు ఇస్తులు జమీందార్లకు చెల్లించటం లేదు. యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇస్తులు నిర్ణయిస్తే అప్పుడే ఇస్తు కడదామని బహుశః రెండు సంవత్సరముల బకాయినే యికముందుకూడా వసూలుచేస్తారనే ఆశతో ఇస్తు చెల్లించటము మానివేస్తున్నారు.

"ఈనాడు మనకు అతి ప్రధానమైనటువంటిది అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి. అధిక ఆహార భాగ్యాలను పండించవలెనంటే చక్కటి నీటి వనరులు అవసరము. అసలు ఈ జమీందారి ప్రాంతాలలో నీటి వనరులు చాలా తక్కువ. ఉన్న వనరులుకూడా చాలాకాలము నుంచి సరియయినటువంటి మరమ్మత్తు లేక పోవటంచేత, జమీందారులు ఏ మాత్రం శ్రద్ధ చూపక పోవటంచేత చాలా దరిద్ర పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నవి. ఇప్పుడు రేపా మాపా తమ జమీను ఎన్నేటటువంటి ప్రభుత్వము లీసుకొంటున్న కారణంచేత జమీందారులు ఈ నీటి వనరులను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించడము పూర్తిగా మానివేశారు. దానితోడూ యిప్పుడు వారు రైతులవద్దనుంచి ఇస్తులు వసూలుచేసుకొనలేక పోతున్న కారణంచేత కూడా వారు ఈ నీటి వనరుల మీద కాని, వాటిని ఆధారముచేసుకొని ఉన్న భూములమీదగాని ఏ మాత్రము శ్రద్ధ చూపటంలేదు. ఈ జలాధారాలను యెవరో ఒకరు యిప్పుడు మరమ్మత్తు చేయిస్తే నేగాని పంటలు పండేపోయి కాటకము విర్పడవచ్చుననే భయము కూడా ప్రజలలో విర్రవీసింది."

"ప్రధానంగా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో చాలా భాగము జమీందారి ప్రాంతము. జిల్లాలో ఉన్నటువంటి 20 తాలూకాలలో ఒకటి, రెండు తాలూకాలు తప్ప మిగతా తాలూకాలన్నియు జమీందారి తాలూకాలు. మా జిల్లాలో పెద్ద పెద్ద జమీందార్లు ఉన్నారు. చిన్న చిన్న జమీందారులు ఉన్నారు. కొందరు ఒక గ్రామము ఉన్నవారుకూడా ఉన్నారు. కొన్ని కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో ఒక్కొక్క గ్రామానికి 10, 15 మందికూడా యిష్టటువారు ఉన్నారు. ఈ చిన్న చిన్న జమీందార్లు ఏ మాత్రము ఇస్తుకూడా రైతులవద్దనుంచి వసూలు చేసుకొనలేక పోవడంవల్ల, యితర కారణాలవల్ల తెరువులను, కాలువలను ఏమీ మరమ్మత్తుచేయటంలేదు. ఈ నీటి వనరులు గండ్లు పడి పోయి పూడిపోయి వున్నవి. వీటిని వెంటనే మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించిస్తే తే కాని పంటలు ఏ మాత్రము పండవు. అహార కొరత ఎక్కువ అవుతుందేగాని పరిస్థితులు ఏ మాత్రము చక్కబడవు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారి శ్రద్ధ లీసుకొని, ఇస్తులను నిర్ణయించేవరకు ఆగకుండా వారి ఖర్చుమీదనే మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించాలి. ఈ మరమ్మత్తులు విషయములన్నీంటిని వెంటనే Public Works Department వారికి అప్పగించి వాటిని సరిచేయించిన నేగాని అహార సమస్య క్లిష్టతరమవుతుందని, కరువు, కాటకము వచ్చి ప్రజలు తంటాలు పడవలసివస్తుందని మనవిచేస్తు యింతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను."

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM:**—"Sir, I would only take two minutes upon this question. The first thing I want to refer to is about the need for a provision to save limitation. I would suggest for the consideration of the Hon. Revenue Minister that he might bring in a Bill or issue necessary notification, if the Legal Department advises he has got power to do it, to amend the Limitation Act, so that zamindars and inamdars need not file suits to save limitation. It will help both tenants and landlords and prevent them from going to courts and avoid unnecessary incidental expenses."

"The second point I want to make is that the number of Deputy Collectors deputed for rent reduction work in zamindari areas is not sufficient. For example, in Visagapatam district only two

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th March 1949]

have been deputed, and the work they have to do is so great that they are not able to go into the details. They have been asked to finish the work in a specified time. The result is in their eagerness to finish the work in time, the inquiry they conduct becomes very scrappy and the result they arrive at is very unsatisfactory. More Deputy Collectors have therefore to be appointed.

"Then, so far as tanks are concerned, I wish to submit that the Minister might take immediate steps to repair the various irrigation sources. Their condition has already been described and so I do not wish to go into it again.

"Then, another suggestion I wish to make is that as soon as the assent of the Governor-General is received for the Zamindari Abolition Bill, Government should take possession of all the estates immediately or at least those estates, whose holders are willing to hand them over to Government. These are the suggestions I have to put before the Hon. Minister for Revenue for consideration."

THE RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, fears to which several of us gave expression in the Select Committee as regards the time this measure would take to be implemented and as regards the unscientific character of the rates proposed as basis, have proved to be true. We also apprehended that this measure would create unnecessary confusion and cause immense inconvenience to the landowners and ryots. But we were assured that the whole process would be completed within a period of one year or even less. We find that in several cases, rents have been unscientifically reduced, and they are unwarranted by facts. I am told that out of nineteen thousand and odd villages, only for about seven hundred or eight hundred villages proposals have either been published or in the process of formulation. How long this will take to be finished and whether the amount that is asked for in the supplementary grant would be sufficient, I have got my own grave apprehension, as it is very very inadequate, and if things go on at this rate, it will take a very long time and it will work great inconvenience to both zamindars and tenants. It is to avoid all this we suggested that a uniform cut be made in the rent now collected. If that had been accepted, there would not have been all this present suffering. I hope Government will kindly reconsider even now and scrap the measure and have a uniform cut in consultation with the zamindars and ryots. Even if assent is given to the Zamindari Abolition Bill, if it is taken to court, this legislation would be declared invalid. If that takes place, one can imagine what loss and inconvenience would be caused to ryots and land owners. So to avoid all this, till the zamindari abolition bill is given effect to in its entirety the rents may be reduced by a certain percentage and the peishkash also may be reduced by a reasonable proportion so that neither ryots nor zamindars might suffer, and the general economic condition of the zamindar may not be violently disturbed. It was represented by my friend Sri T. Viswanatham Garu on the last occasion that there were several cases in which the rent reduced under the Rent Reduction Act

3.15 p.m.

[25th March 1949] [Raja of Venkatagiri]

had fallen below the peishkash which the zamindars had to pay to the Government. Is any more proof needed to show how unjust and unscientific the Act is, in spite of the care that the officers bestow in administering it? If, in a ryotwari village the rate is Rs. 6 and the rate in the adjoining zamin village is Rs. 7 fairness requires that the seven rupees should be reduced to six rupees. Instead of that, we have got cases where the seven rupees has been reduced to three rupees and even less. Perhaps the plea in such cases may be that the irrigation sources in the estate villages were not as good as those in the ryotwari villages. On account of the shortness of the time at my disposal . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may take as much time as he wants. I may also remind him that the main Demand relating to Land Revenue is coming up for discussion on Monday, the 28th March."

THE RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"I will spare this House that boredom. With the kindness and indulgence of the Chair, I propose to devote my time and attention to other aspects of this legislation. Suffice it to say that the principles adopted in reducing the rents are very unscientific. If the Government adopt a uniform cut in the rent payable by the tenant to the zamindar and the peishkash payable by the zamindar to the Government, the zamindars may not be put to any sudden and unbearable hardship. That will give adequate time for the officers to make proper enquiry and settle the rents scientifically. Besides, a uniform cut will not raise unnecessary hopes in the minds of the ryots that they would get very very high reduction in the rents, and this will enable the zamindars to collect the rents easily which the ryots are now withholding in the expectation of a high reduction. I request the Hon. Revenue Minister to consider the possibility of adopting my suggestion. Even without scrapping this legislation, my suggestion can be adopted.

"With these words, I resume my seat."

SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI:—"అధ్యక్షా, గౌరవసభ్యులు శిస్తు తగ్గించు చట్టమును గురించి ఈ సందర్భములో వర్షించినారు. ఈ శిస్తు తగ్గించు విషయములో గవర్నరు మొంటు గ్రామాలలోని శిస్తుకన్న కూడా తక్కువ శిస్తును జమీందారి గ్రామాలలో నిర్ణయిస్తున్నారని చానివల్ల జమీందారులకు చాలా నష్టము వస్తున్నదని కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు చెప్పినారు. కాని నా అనుభవమునుబట్టి దూచి నట్లయితే రైతులకే అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. మా జిల్లాలో జరుగుచున్నటువంటి వ్యవహారములను గమనించి దూచినట్లయితే స్వకమంగా నిర్ధారణ చేయవలసిన శిస్తుకంటే కొంచెము హెచ్చుగానే ఉద్యోగిస్తులు నిర్ణయిస్తున్నారని చెప్పటానికి చాలా విచారముగా ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు పాస్ చేసినటువంటి చట్టము ప్రకారము ఆ రైత్యుని గ్రామాన్ని లీసుకొని ఆ గ్రామములో ఉన్నటువంటి శిస్తులపై ఆధారపడి మొత్తము జిల్లాలోని జమీందారి ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా శిస్తులను నిర్ణయించవలసియున్నది. కాని ప్రస్తుతము శిస్తుతగ్గించు వ్యవహారములను జరుపుచున్నటువంటి ఉద్యోగిస్తులు వి రైత్యుని గ్రామములో హెచ్చుశిస్తులు ఉన్నాయో ఆ గ్రామాపై ఆధారముగా లీసుకొని నిర్ధారణ చేస్తున్నారు. చిత్తూరుజిల్లా కాళహస్తి తాలూకాలో రైత్యుని గ్రామము లేనందు

[Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

[25th March 1949]

వలస పక్కన ఉన్న నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని సరిహద్దు గ్రామమైన ఒక రైతావరీ గ్రామాన్ని ఆధారంగా తీసుకొని శిస్తు నిర్ణయించారు. కాని నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని సూకురువేటి తాలూకాలో శిస్తు నిర్ధారణ చేయవలసి వచ్చినపుడు ఆ తాలూకాలోని ఏ గ్రామంలో అయితే హెచ్చుతరము ఉన్నదో ఆ గ్రామాన్నే ఆధారంగా తీసుకొని హెచ్చు తేల్లు నిర్ణయించారు. దీనివలన జమీందార్లకు ఎక్కువగా శిస్తులు నిర్ణయము కాగలవు. రైతులకు అన్యాయము జరుగుతుంది. మా జిల్లాలోని పరిస్థితులు ఈ విధంగా ఉంటే కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు మరొక విధంగా చెప్పుచున్నారు. సహజంగా జమీందారులు చాలా బలవంతులు. వారికి కావలసినంత పలుకుబడి ఉన్నది. తాలూకా ఆఫీసులలో, ఇతర కచ్చేరీలలో వారు పలుకుబడి ఉపయోగించగలరు. వారికి అనేకమంది agent ల, నెలనెలా జీతాలు తీసుకొనేటటువంటి లాయర్ల యొక్క సహాయము ఉన్నది. వారి తరఫున వాదనలు జరపటానికి వారికి చాలా అవకాశాలు ఉన్నవి. ఉద్యోగస్తులు కూడా వారి విషయంలో అదరణ చూపుచున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తుంది. కాని, రైతులకు ఇటువంటి సావకాశాలుగాని, సదుపాయాలుగాని ఏమీ లేవు. ఏ రైతు కారైతు, ఎవరికి వారు, ఏ గ్రామస్తులకు, ఆ గ్రామస్తులు వారి వారి విషయాలను ఉద్యోగస్తులకు చెప్పుకొనవలసిన పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. ఈ విధంగా చెప్పుకొని ఉద్యోగస్తులను ఓప్పించడము కష్టముగా ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి శిస్తు తగ్గింపు చట్టాన్ని అమలు జరిపేటటువంటి విషయంలో ఈ దినము జమీందారులకంటే రైతులకే అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నదని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించవలసినదని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రతి గ్రామంలోను ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రతిరైతు విషయంలోను శిస్తు నిర్ణయించడం ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించవలసినంత చాలా అసాధ్యమైనటువంటి సంగతి. కాబట్టి ప్రతి జిల్లాకుగాని, ప్రతి తాలూకాకుగాని ఒక రైతావరీ గ్రామాన్ని ఆధారముగా తీసుకొని జిల్లాలోగాని, ఆ తాలూకాలోగాని ఒకే రకమైన శిస్తు ఉండునట్లు విరూపు చేయగోరాను. ఇటువంటి గ్రామాను ప్రభుత్వమువారే జరిగిందే చేసి వాటిని ఆధారము చేసుకొని శిస్తు నిర్ణయము జరుగునట్లు చూడగోరాను. అప్పుడే ఒక సభ్యుడైన పద్మతి ఉండునని రైతులకుకాని, జమీందార్లకుగాని అన్యాయము జరగటానికి అవకాశము లుండవని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక జమీందారీ రద్దు చట్టము గురించి కూడా కొద్దిగా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ రద్దు చట్టముకు గవర్నరు-జనరలుగారి అంగీకారము ఇంతవరకు రాలేదని, అది కొందరిలోనే రాగలదని ప్రభుత్వమువారు కూడా అభిప్రాయపడ్డట్లుగా తెలియజేసారు. కాని, ఈ చట్టాన్ని అమలుచేయటానికి, చాలా అలెక్కలు అత్యున్నతస్థాయి అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ శిస్తు తగ్గింపు విషయంలో వరనే అసలు జమీందారీ రద్దు విషయంలో ఉద్యోగస్తులు అన్యాయాలు, అలెక్కల చేస్తారనే అనుమానాలను, సందేహాలను పలువురు సభ్యులు మనవిచేశారు. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాలలో ప్రభుత్వము వారు చాలా శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఇటువంటి శ్రద్ధ చట్టాన్ని అమలు జరపటానికి చాలా తీరుబడి, అవకాశము కూడా ఉండవలసిన అవసరము ఎంతో ఉన్నది. ఈ విధంగా చెప్పుతున్నానని నాకు ప్రస్తుతము ఈ రెవిన్యూ విమూలము సందేహముగాని, అనుమానముగాని లేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ రెవిన్యూ పోర్టుఫోలియోను సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించవలసినట్లు సామాన్యమైనటువంటి విషయం కాదు. దీనిని నిర్వహించడానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఒక మంత్రి ఉండి 24 గంటలు పనిచేసినా కూడా ఇంకా పని కొరత ఉండగలదు. దీనిని నేటి పద్ధతి ప్రకారము నిర్వహించడము భావనమౌతలకు సాధ్యముకాదని కూడా నాకు తెలుసును. కాబట్టి రెవిన్యూ శాఖను ప్రత్యేకంగా ఒక మంత్రిగారికి అప్పగించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

[25th March 1949] [Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

“ముఖ్యంగా జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి జలాశయాలు ఈ నాడు ఎటువంటి పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్నవో పలువురు సభ్యులు నాకు ముందు మనవిచేశారు. గౌరవ సభ్యులు చెట్టినాడు రాజాగారు కూడా ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి చెప్పినారు. ఇది ఈ నాడు చాలా అసాదరణ చేయబడుచున్నది. జమీందారులు ఈ జలాశయాలను ఏ విధంగాను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించటంలేదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారే ఏటియందు ప్రత్యేక శ్రద్ధవహించి, తమ స్వంత సిబ్బందితోనే ఈ జలాశయములను ముందుగా మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించుటకు పూనుకొనవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో ఏ మాత్రము అలెస్సమైనప్పటికిని ఈ జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో పంటలు పండేపోకాయి. అందువలన ఈ అహార కొరత సమయంలో పరిస్థితులు మరింత క్లిష్టముగా పరిణమించగలవు. ఈ జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి చెరువులను, కాలువలను పరమ్మత్తు చేయించటానికి శ్రద్ధ వహించి అవసరములేదు. చిన్న చిన్న ఓవర్సీర్లు, అసిస్టెంట్లు ఇంజనీర్లు ఈ పనుల నన్నింటికీ చక్కగా చేయించగలరు. ఈ పనులు చేయటానికి హెచ్చు డబ్బు కూడా అవసరము లేదు. కొద్ది కొద్ది మొత్తములతోనే ఈ పనులను చేయించవచ్చును. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయంలో తగిన శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదని, బిల్లుకు గవర్నర్-జనరల్ గారి అంగీకారము వచ్చిన వెంటనే సిబ్బందిని విరూపుచేసి, జమీందారీ రైతులను సహాయము చేయవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“శిస్తు తగ్గింపు విషయములో జరుగుచున్న అన్యాయముల గురించి, అలెక్కలను గురించి మిత్రులు స్వామినాథకాగారు చెప్పియున్నారు. శిస్తు తగ్గింపు చేయటంలో ఉద్యోగస్తులు చాలా జాప్యంచేస్తున్నారని నేను కూడా అనుకుంటున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయముల నన్నింటిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి ఈ చట్టము వెంటనే అమలు జరిగేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few observations on Land Records and Assignments. Enough has been said about the settlement in the zamindari areas. There are no zamindari areas in my district. Even in ryotwari villages, I can say from personal experience that the work of maintaining survey marks or field stones has been considerably neglected. There is surreptitious cultivation and such cases have not been booked by the revenue authorities. A chaotic state is being gradually created and we do not know the boundaries of fields in the absence of survey marks. Unfortunately the Revenue Department is being burdened with new items of work like procurement. Therefore the Revenue officers are not able to devote proper attention to this very important work. Formerly they used to pay particular attention to this work. There used to be a number of returns and the work relating to the maintenance of survey marks was considered very important. Now that their work is increasing, it is better that separate officers are posted for survey work alone. I am afraid that the number of survey officers and the subordinate staff given to them is not sufficient. I would urge that this important work must not be neglected and that more staff should be appointed if necessary.

“Regarding assignments, I brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister during the question hour this morning the existence of a Government order issued some 10 or 12 years back. Rajaji's Ministry considered the question of assigning lands to the landless poor. They thought that the entire question should be gone into

[Sri N. Venkatasubbayya] [25th March 1949]

afresh for formulating a policy. Meanwhile they went out of office. This question is being postponed from time to time. This Congress Government came into power in 1946 and so far they have not yet made up their mind.

3-30
p.m.

"It is an important matter, Sir, concerning the existence of the poor people who do not have any land we must immediately make up our minds and see that we enunciate a categorical policy and go about assigning lands to the poor people. Of course Harijans may come first, the backward classes next and so on. In the absence of a definite policy we are giving room for restlessness among the landlords and peasants and other interested parties are taking advantage of the situation to discredit us on our lack of appreciation of the very important nature of this work.

"I would like to mention, Sir, one or two matters relating to my district. Under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal large areas are being inundated with water and they are called lagoons. The Public Works Department is clearing these lagoons of water and making them fit for being brought under cultivation. I hear, Sir, that the Government want to sell the lands by public auction to the highest bidder. I must protest against this age-long policy of the Government of giving lands to people who could pay the highest price. If we do so, Sir, we will be depriving all the landless poor of their opportunity. Therefore this proposal of the Government, if there is any, should be immediately kept aside and the policy of assigning lands to the poor people must be enunciated. At least when these lagoons are cleared, these lands must be given to people only on a temporary basis to be taken back by the Government when they are able to enunciate their policy. As a result of this wavering attitude of the Government in regard to their land assignment policy in Nandikotkur there is a big tank called the Sithapuram tank which can irrigate about 1,500 acres but it is lying idle. The Government must also make up their mind to dispose off these lands by allotment to poor people. That is all that I want to say, Sir."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ రెండు శాఖల సంబంధించిన సంకేత Supplementary Demand పైన మాట్లాడుతున్న సందర్భములలో (rent reduction) మాట్లాడినప్పుడు కొంతవరకు మాట్లాడినారు. ఇప్పుడు తగ్గింపు సందర్భములో మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు సీట్టింది చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నదని నా అభిప్రాయము. మా విశాఖ ప్రభుత్వం తల్లి మూడు జిల్లాలంత ఉన్నది. మా జిల్లాలో ఇప్పుడు తగ్గింపు నిర్ణయించుకున్నాను ఇద్దరు ఆఫీసర్లు మాత్రమే వేసినారు. ఈ విషయంలో మా జిల్లాను ఇతర జిల్లాలతో పోల్చడానికి వీలవుతుంది. మా జిల్లాలో ఉన్నట్టువంటి 20 తాలూకాల్లో ఏ ఒకటి, రెండు తాలూకాల్లోనైనా మిగత తాలూకాలు అన్ని జమీందారీ తాలూకాలేనని ముత్రానికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంత పెద్ద జిల్లాలో ఇప్పుడు తగ్గింపు చేయటానికి ఇద్దరు ఆఫీసర్లు మాత్రమే వేస్తే వారు ఏమి పని చేయగలరో నాకు అర్థము కావడంలేదు. ఒకరు విజయనగరము, రెండవవారు మిగతా అన్ని జిల్లాను చేసినారు. ఇప్పుడు తగ్గింపుచేయటానికిగాను ఘాములను తనిఖీచేయటానికి తగ్గింపు ప్రామాణిక వచ్చినప్పుడు వారు ఈ విషయాన్ని గ్రహిస్తుంటారని

[25th March 1949] [Sri G. Sanyasi Rao]

ఆ నియోజకవర్గానికి చెందిన ఆ సీట్టి మొత్తం కుగాని తెలియచేయటంలేదు. వారు చివరకి కొంతమంది రావా ఉద్యోగస్తులను వెంటబెట్టుకొని చెరువుల ముగిలోను కాలువల ముగిలోను పున్నట్టువంటి ఒండ్రు మట్టిని మాత్రమే soil test ల సందర్భములో (భూమి ఎటువంటిదో అనే విషయము తేల్చుటకుగాను) పరీక్ష చేసి ఆ మట్టి చాలావంతు సారవంతమైనదని (best soil) అని నిర్ణయించి ఆ భూములకు హెచ్చు తరములను నిర్ధారణ చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో వారు రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయము చేస్తున్నారని చెప్పటానికి చాలా విచారించుకున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో పెద్దరైతుల సంగతి ఎట్లావున్నా. చిన్న చిన్న రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయము చేస్తున్నారు. చాలావట్టుకు రావా ఉద్యోగస్తుల వాడ సలమీదే ఆధారపడి ఇస్తు తగ్గింపుగాని, ఇస్తు వసూలుగాని చేస్తున్నారు. ఇంత జమీందార్లుకూడా రైతులవద్దనుంచి ఇస్తు వసూలు చేసేటప్పుడు అనేక అన్యాయాలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇదివరలో కళా వెంకటాచార్యుల రైతులవద్దనుంచి జమీందార్లు 75% ఇస్తును మాత్రమే వసూలు చేయాలని ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేయించారు. ఈ విధంగా జమీందార్లు పెద్ద రైతులవద్ద మాత్రమే వసూలు చేస్తున్నారని, చిన్న చిన్న రైతులవద్దనుంచి జబ్బర్లనీగా ను టికి నూరు పాళ్లు ఇస్తుకూడా వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. అనగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు pass చేసినట్టువంటి ఇస్తు తగ్గింపు చట్టమువలన చిన్న రైతులకు ఏ విధమైన లాభము కలుగజేడని చెప్పవలసి వస్తోంది. ఇది చాలా హాశ్వస్తి ద్వమెవటువంటి విషయము. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగ్గింపు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొంటేనేగాని అన్యాయాలు తగ్గవు. మనము ఇంత కష్టపడి పాస్ చేసినట్టువంటి శాసనములయొక్క ఫలితము రైతులు పొందలేరు.

“అంతేకాకుండా భూముల విస్తీర్ణము చక్కచెంద లేక విస్తరణలొత్పన్న లెక్కలను ఆనుసరించి ఇస్తు తగ్గింపు చేయడములోకూడా రైతులకు అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. ఈ జమీందారీ భూములలో చాలా భాగము ఇ.తవరకు survey చేయబడలేదు. ఈ అవకాశాన్ని తీసుకొని ఏ 10 ఎకరము ఉన్నదానిలో 15 లేక కొన్ని సందర్భములలో 20 ఎకరములనికూడా ఆ చక్కచెందలొత్పించును. దీనివల్ల రైతులు ఇచ్చు కొనవలసిన వస్తు హెచ్చుతుంది. తద్వారా జమీందారుకు రావలసిన నష్టపరిహారం కూడా హెచ్చుతుంది. కాబట్టి ఈ జమీందారీ భూములను సత్వరమే సర్వే చేయించేటట్టువంటి ఏర్పాట్లు చేయించగోర్రాను. లేనిచో గవర్నమెంటువారు ఇస్తు తగ్గింపు చేసిన ఫలితమేమీ ఉండదని మరల ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవిచేయవలసివున్నాను.

“ఇక జమీందారీ రద్దు చట్టమునకుకూడా తొందరలోనే గవర్నరు-జనరలుగారి ఆమోదము వస్తుందని అందరము ఆశిస్తున్నాము. ఈ ఆంగీకారము వచ్చినతరువాత ముందు విజయనగరం మొదలైనట్టువంటి పెద్ద ఎస్టేట్లను తీసుకొనుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆలోచిస్తున్నారు. ఈ పెద్ద ఎస్టేట్లతోబాటు ముందుగా అడవాల్ల మేనేజ్ మెంటులో ఉన్నట్టువంటి ఎస్టేట్లనుకూడా వెంటనే స్వాధీనము చేసుకొనవలసినదిగా కోరుకున్నాను. ఎందుకనగా అడవాల్ల అధికారములో ఉన్న జమీందారీలు ఏ ఒకరిద్దరి అభిమానుల చేతులలోను ఉండి చాలా mismanagor చేయబడుతున్నాయి. కాబట్టి ఇటువంటి అక్రమాలు ఎంతోకాలము సాగకుండా ఎస్టేట్లనుకూడా సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో స్వాధీనము చేసుకొనగోర్రాను. ఈ విషయంలో విమాత్రము ఆలశ్యము జరిగినా రైతులలో అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలి అమధ్య కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో జమీందార్లుకు రైతులకు వచ్చిన తగాదాలవంటి జబ్బులందు ఇతర చోట్లకూడా ఏర్పడవచ్చును. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయంలోకూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు హెచ్చుతగ్గ వసంపవలసినదని కోరుకున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో తెలుగులు, కాలువలు మొదలైనట్టువంటి జిల్లా భూముల మరమ్మత్తులకు లేక పూడిపోయి ఉన్నది. వాటిని అధికారము చేసేకొని సాగు

[Sri G. Sanyasi Rao] [25th March 1949]

కాని భూములను నేర్పడు చేయటానికి రైతులు చాలా వాదలు వదుతున్నారు. జమీందారులు వీటిని మరిచుకు చేయించటంలేదు. కాబట్టి వారి tank restoration scheme క్రింద ఈ మరమ్మత్తును మాత్రా Public Works Department వారికి అప్పగించి వారు జరిపించి పేగాని అధిక అవారోత్పత్తిచేయటానికి విమోచము వీలవడడని మనవిచేస్తూ ఈ డిమాండును విలపిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, several hon. Members have taken advantage of this motion to bring to the notice of the House various difficulties felt in the working of the Rent Reduction Act. Occasion has also been taken by your permission to state things which are really not quite relevant to the issue. I hope there is no need to reply to those points, but I can assure hon. Members, Sir, that though they may not quite relate to this particular demand, all the suggestions that they have made will be noted and examined and necessary action taken.

"Coming to the Demand proper, so far as the assent to the Zamindari Bill is concerned, Sir, it is coming. The tone the Raja of Chettinad adopted, Sir, looked as if we were anxious that there should be no assent received. That is an aspect, Sir, of his speech which I must very stoutly deny. It is very wrong to think, Sir, that the Government were not anxious to get the assent. The Government have been anxiously waiting for the assent. So, Sir, if any hon. Member has got such an impression from the statement made by him, I should like to take this occasion to disabuse his mind in regard to this matter. The Government are very anxious, Sir, that the assent to the Bill must be received expeditiously and so let there be no such impression. That is the first thing that I must bring to the notice of the House.

"Several suggestions have been made, Sir, about improving the method of arriving at a reduced rent. At the same time one or two hon. Members have suggested that a tribunal must be constituted in addition to the provision that we already have in the Act. Another hon. Member said that the Government must consult the legislators when the proposals are received. Even now hon. Members have been complaining that there is considerable delay. There is bound to be some delay, Sir, in view of the special nature of the work. In view of the fact that whatever decision is taken and notified, it cannot be easily changed, there is bound to be delay; and we do not want to cause any discontent in the minds of people about the rent reduction. That is why, Sir, a careful scrutiny is made by a Special Officer and his subordinates, and the Board of Revenue and the Government. So the progress has not been as quick and speedy as hon. Members might have wished. I am going to give the details, Sir, a little later, after covering some of the general points.

"A suggestion was made, Sir, by the Rajah Sahib of Venkatagiri that this Act may be repealed or in the alternative another suggestion was made about the uniform percentage of reduction

[25th March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

of both peshkush and also rents. I was not a Member of the Select Committee when the Bill was discussed. I believe, Sir, hon. Members must have had an opportunity during the discussion of the Bill to make suggestions. I believe, Sir, that the Bill was passed only after due examination and after hearing the various suggestions in the most convenient and expeditious way of dealing with this intricate and difficult problem. I take it, Sir, that this method has had the approval of the House. I shall now briefly tell the House as to the procedure that is followed in the working of the Act.

"The Special Officer compares the weighted average for each class of land in the Estate village with the weighted average for the corresponding class of land in the nearest ryotwari area in which conditions are generally similar to those obtaining in the estate village. The weighted averages are taken from the different rates prevailing in the ryotwari area and the zamindari area and they are compared. He then determines the fraction of reduction and submits proposals to the Government through the Board of Revenue. After examining the Special Officer's proposals and the Board's recommendations thereon the Government fix the rates of rent and publish a notification under section 2 (2) of the Act. Before the proposals are submitted to the Government the Special Officer is empowered to examine the nature of the soil, sources of irrigation and conditions of marketing facilities, etc. The nearest ryotwari area in which conditions are generally similar to those prevailing in the estate is selected."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"In arriving at the rates, Sir, may I know what the instructions are with regard to the villages which have not been surveyed, whether it is to be the average rate or the weighted rate?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not have the instructions with me, Sir. If during the course of his speech my hon. Friend had made a reference to this point, I would have got the information. Before the proposals are submitted to the Government, Sir, as I said, they are all examined. And as this is a very important matter, in determining the revised rates of rent more than one ryotwari village may have to be inspected before a decision is taken, which is necessary for the purpose of comparison. At the same time, the landholder is also given an opportunity to express his opinion on the selection made. After the Special Assistant's preliminary proposals in respect of estates are approved by the Special Officer, the former publishes a notice setting out the proposal and giving one week's time for receipt of objections.

"After the expiry of the notice time, the Special Assistant 3-45 submits his final proposals to the Special Officer together with p.m. the objection petitions and his remarks thereon. All this process and the final scrutiny in the Special Officer's office, the Board's office and the Secretariat involve a lot of checking and inspection and some delay is inevitable. Sometimes the proposals are

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [25th March 1949]

so complicated that a good deal of classification and settling of legal points is necessary before the final notification can be issued. There is such a large variety of tenures prevailing in the various estates that the existing rents could not be straightaway brought to the level of the ryotwari assessments. As the rates once published in the Gazette cannot be altered or revised, a careful scrutiny in the Secretariat is necessary before final decisions are taken by the Government.

"The position on 1st March 1949 was as follows:—

(i) Number of villages for which rents have to be fixed.	19,953
(ii) Number of villages for which preliminary proposals have been received by the Special Officer.	11,647
(iii) Number of villages for which final proposals have been received by the Special Officer.	9,162
(iv) Number of villages for which proposals have been received by the Government.	2,677
(v) Number of villages for which notifications have been issued.	809

It will be seen that the preliminary work has been completed in nearly three-fourths of the total number of estate villages in the Province. The statutory formalities prescribed under the Act have to be observed in respect of each of these villages strictly and cannot be curtailed or dispensed with. The Government are doing their utmost possible to settle doubtful points then and there and to see that the work does not give rise to grave anomalies.

"I have tried to explain briefly the method that has been followed up till now in the matter of settlement. I am sure hon. Members will appreciate the various points that have been mentioned, and difficulties that the Government and their officers are facing in the matter of sending up proposals, checking them and then publishing them. There is some delay in this process. A suggestion was made that by the employment of additional staff, it would be possible to expedite the work. That aspect of the question has been examined, but at this stage it was considered that the existing staff was adequate. If it is necessary to increase the staff to expedite the work, the Government would certainly consider that question. This question has been considered and examined by the Board of Revenue, and it was felt that the existing staff are adequate for the purpose. By merely adding to the staff, the work is not likely to be expedited.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Natesa Chettiyar, from Salem, had some specific cases to mention. He put before the House his experience in his own estate, and brought to the notice of the House certain anomalies which are taking place in his estate and also in his district. The points that he has raised will be examined. One examination if it is found that there has been some injustice

[25th March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

or there is anything done beyond the purview of the Act, certainly Government would go into the matter and see that justice is done. The hon. Member has very carefully analysed the provisions of this Act, and I know if anomalies take place, he will be the first person to approach the nearest authority and put in his objection petition. I have myself, after taking over this portfolio, seen several of the proposals for rent reduction that come up and also the objection petitions put in by the parties after the publication. The validity of the objections is examined, and the Special Assistants concerned examine the objections, and then they send up their remarks. They are again examined by the Special Officer, and the Board of Revenue and the Government. So, it is not as though objections have not been looked into.

"One hon. Member said that an opportunity was not given for hearing in person and it does not seem to be merely a question of filing objections, but I believe it was suggested that after the filing of objections, there must be a regular hearing in the matter. I believe there will be further delay if the Special Officer converts himself into a Court. Then the work will perhaps take several years to complete. Even as it is, hon. Members complain that there is delay. It is not as if the person who puts in the objection has to be given a hearing. Perhaps he would like to bring in half a dozen men in support of his petition, and somebody also may dispute his claims. All this would mean delay.

"There is another broad aspect which must be remembered. The whole object of the Rent Reduction Act is to see that we go by averages. It is not as though there may not be one or two instances where certain difficulties or anomalies might arise. The Special Officer has been examining those cases where these anomalies arise. We have been going into those cases to see that justice is done. That is all I can say to hon. Members.

"Certain points were made about the upkeep of tanks. Special mention was made about tank repairs before the estates are notified or taken over by the Government. Hon. Members rightly pointed out that there is some confusion now, and that it is taken advantage of by people not to keep tanks in good repair. This matter will be considered.

"Some hon. Members spoke about land records. I can tell them that all these will be examined, and that there is nothing special to say anything on them.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Swaminathan, suggested that there was considerable delay in the Secretariat, and that papers were not quickly disposed of. I can assure him that there are no papers pending in the Secretariat except those which are absolutely necessary to be kept pending, because they have to be examined. In fact, we have been able to dispose of most of the papers very expeditiously, and let me assure the hon. Member that if any papers are pending here, it is because they require very careful examination. Because, as I already said, once the notification is issued and it becomes final it would be very hard to revise or alter the rates. Therefore sufficient care has to be taken before issuing the notification."

[25th March 1949]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, the rates fixed by the Special Officer have been enhanced by the Board of Revenue or the Secretariat, I do not know. Will the Government call for all the files in which the rates fixed by the Special Officer have been enhanced by the Board of Revenue, and find out whether or not the enhancement is justified?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir. That shows how careful the Board and the Government are in the matter. If an officer commits a mistake in the application of the Act, that mistake should not be repeated by the Board of Revenue. That is why a careful scrutiny is necessary. This only supports my argument I have been placing before the House. If there has been any enhancement it is only due to the careful examination of the cases. The Hon. Member should know that in cases where the Special Officer's or their subordinates' recommendations are varied by the Board of Revenue, it is only because of the strict application of the Act. Hon. Members can take notice only if there is a misapplication of the Act or a misapplication of the orders that have been issued. The fact that in a few cases rent has been fixed at a rate more than that recommended by the Special Assistant or the Special Officer does not mean that there is a misapplication of the Act. It only shows that after a careful scrutiny justice is done. It is not a question of benefiting the landlord or the tenant. But it is a question of the strict application of the Act. So, if there have been one or two cases of enhancement in the rates, it is only perhaps due to the examination of those cases according to the principles of the Act. I do not know in what particular cases, they have been enhanced."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"I can refer the Hon. Minister to cases in Sivaganga estate. The rates have been increased in many cases there. I want to know whether the Government will call for the relevant papers, and examine them."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Viswanatham, made a suggestion regarding the possibility of the Limitation Act being amended so that there may not be any need for these estate holders to file suits for their dues. I had not had an opportunity to examine this aspect of the question, but, in a way, let me tell him that I will ask the Secretariat to examine this suggestion."

"I find, Sir, there are no other points left over. The general principle has already been explained at great length, and I hope the hon. Member who moved the cut motion (Mr. Abdul Majid) will withdraw his cut motion."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I explain, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not make a speech."

25th March 1949]

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"I am just explaining the position, Sir. The Hon. Minister stated that an enquiry need not be there, and that the records may be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, and there the cases may be decided, whereas, under the rules a specific provision has been provided for an enquiry."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"This will be noted for action, Sir."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I beg leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion, Sir."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The original Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made."

DEMAND II—PROVINCIAL EXCISE AND OTHER GRANTS.

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—
'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 11,46,600 under Demand II—Provincial Excise.'

"It was originally expected that the Police would take over the enforcement of Prohibition in the nine new districts to which Prohibition was extended on 2nd October 1948, and a lump-sum provision of Rs. 18 lakhs was provided for this purpose in the Budget for 1948-49 under Demand XIV. Police. But the Police were not able to take over the enforcement of Prohibition in any of the new districts as they were preoccupied with the Hyderabad border problems and the Communist troubles. Enforcement in these districts was, therefore, entrusted to the Excise Department and the expenditure debited to 8. Provincial Excise, and hence the need for a supplementary demand."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am not pressing the cut motion."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I am also not pressing the cut motion." 4 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to know whether anybody wants to speak on the matter."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the Provincial Excise, I should like to raise one or two points. One of them is whether now that the situation has eased, so far as the employment of Police on what is known as the Hyderabad affair and secondly on the Communist menace is concerned, the Government will not revise their policy and entrust the work attendant on Prohibition, to the Police? We have found that up to this moment the enforcement of Prohibition has not succeeded. It is an open secret that as things stand, the manufacture of illicit toddy or illicit arrack is going on merrily as a cottage industry on a large scale. To any extent the Hon. Minister or any

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [25th March 1949]

other Member of Government might deny, but the fact remains that Prohibition in our Province has failed to achieve the object for which it was brought about. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government that they should now revise their policy and hand over the enforcement work to the Police. Sir, the Police are certainly not a very static or a very limited force. The Government should certainly increase the Police Force up to the requirements of the Prohibition Department and also allot them their duties for Prohibition work. It is not necessary that the existing Police only should be called upon to attend to this work along with other work that is entrusted to them. The Police Force can be increased and such of the Police Force as will be entrusted with the task of enforcing Prohibition may also be trained. I know it is a fact that a certain number of young men are being trained for Prohibition work. Perhaps they are given Police training as well; but they will not be policemen; they will be excise men; they will be called 'Prohibition Officers' and 'Sub-Inspectors' and so on. But there is the psychological effect in a man who is called a policeman being a policeman also carrying on the duty of effectively putting down illicit distillation of liquor and other prohibited articles like toddy. The Government may have any number of mobile force of Prohibition Officers. They may give them cycles, any number of motor-cars, jeeps and other things. But they will not be able to put down illicit distillation of liquor which has been widespread and has been going on all over the Province. Such of us as are really anxious to see Prohibition effectively brought about wish that this work should be entrusted to the Police. We believed, when we agreed to the introduction of Prohibition throughout the Province, that the people were ready and that the people wanted it. The hon. Members of the Government's Party were all of them for it. Although in private they might not have been for it, at the party meeting they were for it and they were clamouring for the introduction of Prohibition throughout the Province. They were against the exclusion of certain districts. But unfortunately we did not expect that in addition to losing such a large revenue as about 18 crores of rupees, we would have to foot the bill to the extent of nearly a crore for the whole year or more for enforcing Prohibition. The Hon. Minister for Finance is coming forward with not only the Demand under the usual annual Budget, but he has been coming forward with further expenditure under new services also. So, whatever we and the Government might do, we have not succeeded in enforcing Prohibition to the maximum extent. It seems to me that they have not been able to enforce Prohibition even to the minimum extent for, as I already said, it is an open secret that the cottage industry of illicit distillation of liquor is prosperous and thriving all over the Province. I know that the Hon. Minister in charge of Prohibition is very anxious to see that it is enforced. But what can he do if people do not want it? Therefore, we might try the Police at least for a few years, say, a year or two and see whether they cannot put it down. I, therefore, suggest that the Government might revise their policy.

25th March 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

"There is the other item in the Demand for employment of Prohibition Propaganda Officers, involving an ultimate cost of about Rs. 6,96,400. Will the Hon. Minister for Prohibition tell us how he is going to spend this money, what class of people are going to undertake this propaganda and publicity, what will be the training and what is the amount that is going to be spent on giving alternate enjoyment to those addicts who have been habitual drunkards? I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how he is going to spend as much as nearly 7 lakhs of rupees per year in, what is called 'Propaganda Officers', what their qualifications, training and equipment will be and how they are going to really bring about a change in the mentality of the people. That change has not come so far, although we were told there was no need for change because people were ready. But I see from the amount that is asked for even in the Supplementary Grant, that the people are not ready; on the other hand, people are going on merrily with their drinks. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what further steps he proposes to take to see that prohibition succeeds, especially in view of the fact that we have lost such a big slice of our revenue as 18 crores of rupees."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is only in about the middle of the financial year that this Province became completely dry. Therefore, it is no wonder that more money has got to be spent under this head. The only consolation is, we can congratulate ourselves that even at the loss of such a heavy revenue we have introduced this very essential nation-building activity, namely, enforcement of prohibition throughout the length and breadth of the Province. There are certain points which the Government could, with advantage, note, namely, with regard to the expeditious employment of Prohibition propagandists. Several of the Congress Committees who have personal knowledge of the enthusiasm and vigour shown by some of the Prohibition Officers in the districts have been asked to give names. All that has been done. But still the propagandists have not been employed in the districts. Speaking for my own district, we have found that there are very excellent officers who could be utilized for the purpose of enforcing or bringing into fruition the ideal of prohibition in the district. Still, for want of such a good staff, not much work could be done in so far as our district is concerned, at any rate. I, therefore, feel that these people do not require any further special training except probably a very short course. They are themselves thoroughly trained of their own initiative and they have not only been doing propaganda, by word of mouth (by speeches) but also by ballads and several other ways of approaching the masses. They have got the confidence of the masses; the masses adore them. Therefore, I wish that these propagandists are immediately appointed without any further loss of time. It is almost practically the fag-end of the year and good results will certainly follow, provided these people are appointed immediately."

"There is only one other point I should like to mention, with regard to the Prohibition Officers. No doubt they are entrusted

[Sri D. V. Ramaswami] [25th March 1949]

with very heavy duties. But I find from information that in certain cases (at least two or three of them) the Prohibition guards are practically employed in their homes for doing even private work. I should say, Sir, that this is becoming a common practice in the other districts generally. Such a practice should immediately be stopped and instructions should issue from the Government that they should not be used for purposes other than prohibition purposes and not at all for domestic work. Complaints have reached our ears and I hope the Hon. Minister will see to it that the purpose for which they are employed and on which a good lot of the money of the tax-payer is spent by the Government is served.

"Lastly, Sir, in the manufacture of palmyra jaggery in our districts there is a vast scope for the employment of the toddy tappers. A lot of palmyra trees are also available. I do not think anything substantial has so far been done to utilize all the tapped juice for the purpose of producing palmyra jaggery which has got very good medicinal value and which will certainly be appreciated by the villagers and also some of the town dwellers. With these words, I support the Demand, Sir."

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I intervene in this Debate in order to bring to the notice of the Government two matters. The introduction of prohibition in the remaining districts of this Province has affected some people. First of all, Sir, opinion was fairly general that there was a possibility of the introduction of total prohibition being put off till the beginning of this financial year consequent upon some views said to have been expressed by the Prime Minister of India. I thought that the Government would come out quickly with a refutation of any such idea. But about the middle of September it was definitely known that prohibition was to be introduced in the remaining districts of the Province. It has affected the owners of coconut topes in the city.

4-15 p.m. "Sir, these people have to pay tax to the Corporation for the trees which are tapped. Thinking that prohibition would be deferred for at least six months they did not apply to the Corporation for exemption from the tax on the due date. When prohibition was introduced on 2nd October 1948, these people applied to the Corporation authorities for exemption from this tax but the Corporation declined to exempt them from the tax on the ground that the applications had not been made within the due date. Of course they bought as president people to have put in an application for exemption from the tax on the due date but they failed to do so, with the result they had been called upon to pay the tax. I raised a question on this subject here but it was not allowed on the ground that it was a matter concerning the Corporation and Government had nothing to do with it.

"Sir, I now come to the next point. A communiqué was issued by the Government that those who want permits for liquor should submit applications supported by a medical certificate from

25th March 1949]

[Mr. W. J. Fernandez]

a doctor employed in Government service. People went to the extent of paying Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 to the medical officer for this medical certificate and submitted it along with their applications to the Government for grant of permits. But what is the result? All those who applied were not given permits. In this connexion there was also very considerable delay in cases where permits were granted. I shall quote a case of a gentleman who held a big post in the Government of India and who was accustomed to take liquor every night. During his stay in Madras, he applied to the Collector of Madras for the grant of a liquor permit and he was kept waiting for more than 1½ months before he got his permit."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"May I draw the attention of this House to the noise created outside this House by the carpenters working. Will not the Government make arrangements to have the work done when the House is not sitting?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me hear what the Hon. Minister for Public Works has to say with regard to this matter."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have no idea of it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the Hon. Minister look into it."

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Sir, I went to the Hon. Minister and asked that his case might be considered as a special case in view of the fact that the applicant was being put to very great inconvenience by the lack of permit for his usual liquor and I also mentioned to the Hon. Minister that the applicant had furnished a medical certificate which was a strongly worded certificate and upon which I thought there would be no difficulty whatever in the permit being granted. I was surprised to hear from the Hon. Minister when he said that he would pay no attention whatever to medical certificates and that he would judge each case on its merits. I wondered why the Government required a medical certificate in support of an application for a liquor permit if they were not going to place any reliance upon the certificate but merely judge each case on its merits. How a case can be judged without any reference to a medical certificate surpasses my understanding. I think that if it was the intention of the Government not to place any reliance on these certificates, people ought not to have been asked to go through the expense of producing medical certificates in support of their applications for permits. It is wrong for the Government to make people spend Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 on these certificates only to be told that in the majority of cases permits are not granted. It is a waste of money.

"Again, Sir, in the case of permits granted, it seems at the bottom of the permit, there is a clause that permits will be allowed for only one year and grantees are asked to so adjust themselves that they will do without liquor after one year. This again is strange. If such is the intention of the Government they

[Mr. W. J. Fernandez] [25th March 1949]

should not issue the permit at all. These people have been accustomed to taking liquor for many years—30 or 40 years—and you cannot ask them to stop drinking all of a sudden or after one year. It may be surprising for the Government to know that the stoppage of liquor has actually resulted in cases of breakdown of health. Ten days ago one man actually died for want of an ounce of brandy. It has happened and it is unfortunate. Sir, the sole idea in introducing prohibition was to stop the lower class of people from drinking. When such is the case why you restrict giving permits? And when permits are given why restricts them for only one year? I appeal to the Hon. Minister to reconsider the whole matter and do justice to these people."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, when prohibition was introduced in this Province, some people said that it would not be successful and that there would be illicit distillation of liquor and also there would be bootlegging on a large scale. But the cases so far brought to the notice of the Government and the courts have been very negligible when we take the size of the Province into consideration. This only shows that prohibition is successful in our Province. Sir, when I have had occasion to visit some of the districts, I heard reports of large scale bootlegging and there also seemed to be house to house illicit manufacture of liquor in villages. The Excise department has not been able to prevent these offences. This is a matter which must be seriously considered by the Government. The other day my hon. Friend, Mr. Karanth put a question in this House on the same subject and asked the Hon. Minister whether it was a fact that near Udipi in the car of a Government official, there were some bottles of brandy and whisky and that no case was made out against him."

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"No such question was put."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Perhaps it was put before the Hon. Minister took charge of this portfolio. If he can just peruse the proceedings of the Assembly he will be in a position to know it. Sir, in certain cases Police officials do not show any enthusiasm to stop this illicit traffic in liquor even though it is brought to their notice. We have been told by people that this illicit traffic in liquor and bootlegging is due to the inefficiency of the Excise department. If we say anything against officials, Ministers take objection to it. For instance, once Dr. Subbarayan when he was in charge of this portfolio and when a question was put to him alleging the conduct of Police officials, said that we should not make such a charge against an official and if it is made, it is a charge made against him and his department. With this instance before me, am I to take it that because there is inefficiency in the Police and Excise departments, the Hon. Ministers in charge of these departments are inefficient or the whole Government is inefficient. So I request the Government to take strong and effective steps to put down this illicit traffic in liquor. With these words, I close my speech."

25th March 1949]

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Sir, this Demand deals mostly with the salary for the staff and other things required for prohibition work. Some of the hon. Members who have preceded me have been doubting whether prohibition has been successful in our Province. It is most uncharitable either on the part of any of the hon. Members of this House or outside to say that prohibition is not successful. Both in the metropolis and in the mufassal prohibition has established itself though there may be one or two percentage of crimes or illicit distillation and therefore it cannot be said that prohibition has not been successful. Sir, I feel that a praise is due from this House to the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio for coming in time to the rescue of this Province when this Province was threatened by Hyderabad and when the Police were taken away from the Province. I am glad that Government have started a college to train up all these people so that they could successfully tackle the question of prohibition in the Province."

"Sir, I am coming from Nilgiris, a district full of hills and jungles and backward communities like Badagas and Thodas live there. Though they were addicted to drink for decades they have all become pure and I do not think there is any illicit distillation going on there. Recently I toured my constituency in South Arcot and wherever I went I made thorough enquiries whether there was any relaxation of prohibition rules and whether there was any illicit distillation and other things. I tell you, Sir, that those people assured me that there was no such thing and they are aware of the benefit of prohibition. Also, when I had an occasion to go to Mathurai, I asked the District Superintendent of Police of Ramnad and Mathurai whether prohibition was successful in those areas. I was glad to know from those officers that prohibition has been successful. Such being the case, I think a word of praise is certainly due to the Minister in charge of this portfolio. Sir, in the matter of recruitment of officers to the services I think the backward communities and Harijans are not properly recruited. There is a cry for that, and I think the Hon. Minister will make amends to see that justice is done to them, so that they also may have their share in it."

"Sir, we should put down any illicit distillation and make prohibition a thorough success. Mr. Fernandez was talking about permits for those who are accustomed to drink. I know there was a rule or rather a convention that all Europeans must be allowed to have their drink. I do not think that rule is cancelled. I think when Europeans and Anglo-Indians settle in this land, they should abide by the law of the land and not claim any exemption. Now if Indians go to England and settle there, can they claim on the same analogy some privilege or exemption?"

"Sir, there is a certain amount of smuggling from Avadi to Madras going on. I have been told by responsible persons that by train opium is brought to Madras and the first sort is sold for Rs. 700 per seer and the second sort for Rs. 500 per seer and so on."

4-30
p.m.

[Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay] [25th March 1949]

This is a serious thing, and I hope the Hon. Minister will take note of it and do away with this so that in our country prohibition may become a thorough success."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, கனம் மது விலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு முக்கிய மான் விஷயங்களைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்காகவும், ஏற்கனவே மது விலக்கு சம்பந்தமாக இதே சபையில் பல தடவை எனது ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி அவருக்கு எத்தனையோ முறையில் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் ஜில்லா முழுமைக்கும் ஏகோபித்து அனுப்பிய வேண்டுகோளை அரசாங்கம் அவசியமாக இருப்பதைப்பற்றியும் நான் சொல்லாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆனால் மது விலக்கு வெற்றிபெறவேண்டுமென்பதை இந்த தேசத்திலுள்ள காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அத்தனைபேரும் முழு மனதுடன் விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது எவ்விதம் நடைபெறுகிறது என்றால் அரசாங்கத்தின் பணம் அதிகமாக சிலவு செய்யப்படுவதுடன் உண்மையாக வெற்றி பெறுவதற்கான திட்டம் இல்லை என்பதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இன்று சர்க்கார் பணத்தை எவ்விதம் சிலவு செய்கிறார்கள் என்றால் மது விலக்கு குற்றங்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க அதிகாரிகளை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதே நோத்தில் Amelioration அதிகாரி என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய கூட்டுறவு டிபார்ட்மென்டு ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. இவர்கள் எல்லாம் எதற்கு, யாருக்கு என்று என்ன அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் மது விலக்கு enforcement staff அதாவது மது விலக்கு அதிகாரிகளுக்குத்தான் குற்றம் நடக்கும் இடத்தைக் கண்டு பிடித்து குற்றவாளிகளை தண்டிக்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைவிட Rural Welfare Officer, Co-operative Deputy Registrar, இந்த மாதிரி ஆபீசர்களை தவிர 10, 15 Senior Inspector-களுக்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு power ஒன்றுமே இல்லை. அனாவசியமாக சர்க்காருக்கு சிலவாறிறதே யொழிய அவர்களால் எதுவும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை.

"அதே கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலமாக பதனீரை இறக்குவதற்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒரு ரூபாய் கட்டி கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் மெம்பராகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி 50 பேர்கள் ஐம்பது ரூபாய் கட்டிவிட்டால் வியாபாரத்தை கூட்டுறவு முறையில் செய்யவே முடியாது. ஏற்கனவே கட்டாய கூட்டுறவு முறை யிருந்தும் இப்பொழுது இந்த கட்டாய கூட்டுறவு முறையை மக்களிடத்தில் திருக்கிறார்கள். மக்கள் விரும்பாத காரியத்தை தங்களுடைய அதிகாரத்தினால் அவர்களிடம் திணித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது யாரும் புரிந்து கொள்ளும் விஷயம். கூட்டுறவு முறை வேண்டாம் லைசென்ஸ் எடுத்து அதைச் செய்யுங்கள் என்றும், எவ்வித குற்றம் இல்லாமலும் பார்த்திட்டம் வெற்றி பெறக்கூடாது என்று கூட்டத்தில் யாரும் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் இன்று மிகவும் பொறுப்புள்ள Premier திருநெல்வேலியில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசியபொழுது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஜாதியார் இந்த வித கிளர்ச்சியை செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதை நினைக்கும்பொழுது அவர் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் தான் ஒரு Premier என்பதைக்கூட மறந்து சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த லைசென்ஸ் முறையைப்பற்றி சொல்வதற்கு எத்தனை சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி கனம் டாக்டர் குருபுரத்தினிடம் போய் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும், எத்தனை ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டிகளும் ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகா கமிட்டி தீர்மானம் போட்டு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும், பார்க்கவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் பின் தள்ளாக காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியும், ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியும் தீர்மானங்கள் போட்டு அனுப்பியிருக்கும்பொழுது கனம் Premier

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] 25th March 1949]

ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஜாதியார் கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது ஏன் என்று எனக்கு புரியவில்லை. அவர்தான் அங்கிருக்கும் கட்சிகளுடன் இன்னொரு கட்சியையும் உண்டு பண்ணுகிறார். நாங்கள் தான் ஒரு ஜாதிக் கட்சியை உண்டுபண்ணுகிறோம் என்று சொல்வது சரி இல்லை. இவ்விதம் வருந்தக்கூடிய விஷயங்களைச் சொன்னால் அவருக்கு பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறதாவென்பதையும் அவர்—தான் ஒரு Premier என்பதை உணர்ந்தாரா என்பதையும் நான் வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த மது விலக்கு சம்பந்தப்பட்டவைகள் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் ஒரே confusion ஆக இருக்கிறது என்று நமது மந்திரி டாக்டர் குருபுரம் அவர்கள் கோவில் பட்டியில் பேசும்பொழுது சொன்னார். அப்பொழுது ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவர்கள் இந்த கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களை அமைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை, சாதாரணமாக வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்கலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியிலிருந்து பத்தாயிரம், பதினைந்தாயிரம் நோட்டீஸ்கள் அச்சடித்து அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு பதில் Press Communique விட்டு விட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். என்ன கேட்டார்கள், மந்திரி என்ன பதில் சொன்னார் என்பதை மக்களுக்கு தெளிவாக விளக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும் பொழுது இந்த காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்வது சரியா அல்லது மந்திரி சொல்வது சரியா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இன்றுகூட திருநெல்வேலியிலிருந்து தபால் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதில் கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டதைப்பற்றி சுமார் 12 பராக்கள் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மது விலக்கு டிபுடி கமிஷனர் டி. வி. சப்பராவ், மது விலக்கு அதிகாரி திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போய் பல கூட்டங்கள் போட்டு கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலம் லைசென்ஸ் எடுத்து பதனீர் இறக்குவதை ஜனங்கள் விரும்பாது பீதியடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் ஷே சங்கங்கள் மூலம் உடனடியாக லைசென்ஸ்கள் விநியோகம் செய்வது என்றிருந்தால் தொழிலை ஆரம்பிப்பது சாத்யப்படாதென்றும், ஆகையால் யாதொரு விதமான லைசென்ஸ் முறை இல்லாமலே பதனீர் இறக்கும் தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தும்படி அந்த அதிகாரி Mr. T. V. சப்பராவ் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். எல்லோரும் ஆபீசிற்கு எழுதிவிடுங்கள், ஒரே permit ஆக கொடுத்து விடுகிறோம், எத்தனை பனை எரிகள் இருக்கிறார்களோ அவர்கள் பெயரை எழுதி லைசென்ஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். இதைக் confirm பண்ணி 'ஹிந்து' பத்திரிகையில் மார்ச்சு மாதம் 6-ம் தேதி ஒரு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார். கனம் மந்திரியினுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர அதை படிக்கிறேன்.

"நானது மார்ச்சு 6-ல் 'ஹிந்து' பேபரில் ஷே விஷயங்களை ஊர்ஜிதப்படுத்தி ஷே டிபுடி கமிஷனரின் அறிக்கை ஒன்று பிரசுரமாகியிருக்கிறது. அதில் பட்டாதார்கள் தங்களிடம் பனை ஏறுபவர்களின் பெயர்களை குறிப்பிட்டு எழுதினால் ஒரு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்றும், பதனீர் இறக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் தொழிலுக்கும் எவ்வித இடஞ்சலும் கஷ்டமும் ஏற்படாதபடி ஜில்லா மது விலக்கு அதிகாரி தான் ஒவ்வொரு கேசுகளையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் பட்டவர்த்தனமாக கூறியிருக்கிறது.

"அநேகம் விஷயங்களில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருப்பதிலும் அந்த அதிகாரி சொல்லியிருப்பதிலும் வித்யாசம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை சட்ட சபையில் கொண்டுவராமலிருக்க முடியாது. அது தவறு வெளியிட்ட பிரசுரத்தை மட்டும் படித்துக் காட்டினேன். அது தவறு அல்ல. கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் கோயம்பத்தூரில் அவர்களிடத்தில் என்ன சொன்னார்கள்? பொறுப்புள்ள ஜில்லா கமிட்டி சொல்வது சரியா, அல்லது மந்திரி சொல்வது சரியா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தொழில் கெட்டுவிடக்கூடாது. அவர்களின் வேலையை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்திருக்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் லைசென்ஸை ஏற்கனவே இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் அதிகாரி கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதற்காக லைசென்ஸ் கிடைப்ப

[Sri K. T. Kosalam] [25th March 1949]

தற்கு கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் கட்டாயம் சேரவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். எதற்காக ஒரு பெரிய establishment-ஐ ஜில்லா முழுமைக்கும் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள்? அநேகம் Senior Inspectors-ஐ நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒருவருக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்காக பல உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை சிருஷ்டித்து ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டு போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ஒரு அவஸையமான சிலவு. Criminal waste. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் ஆபீசருக்கு ஒரு அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்து விடலாம். இப்பொழுது கிணறு தாசில்தார் என்று போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவருக்கு அந்த அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுக்கலாம். புது புது டிபார்ட்மெண்டை சிருஷ்டிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை. இப்பொழுது குற்றங்களை கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு appoint பண்ணியிருக்கும் Prohibition Sub-Inspector-க்கு தன்னுடைய தொகுதி முழுதும் போக முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் அவைகளெல்லாம் மணல் பாங்காவ இடம். ஜீப் கார்கள் கொடுத்தால்தான் அவர்களால் போகமுடியும். கூட்டம் போடும் area-க்களுக்கும் குற்றங்கள் நடக்கும் area-க்களுக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் போவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை சர்க்கார் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நியமித்திருக்கும் அதிகாரியான அதிகாரிகள் அவசியமில்லை. Mr. சுப்பராவ் சொன்னவிதமாகச் செய்யலாம். அப்பொழுது நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதைத் தவிர இன்னொரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். கரும்பிலிருந்தும் சாதாரணமாக கள் எடுக்கலாம். நம் Premier-உடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய தென் ஆர்க்காட்டில் ஏராளமான கரும்பு உற்பத்தியாகிறது. திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் லேசென்ஸ் முறையை வைத்திருப்பதுபோல் இந்த தென் ஆர்க்காட்டிலும் ஏன் லேசென்ஸ் முறையை இந்த கரும்பு வெட்டுவதற்கு வைக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இனிப்பான பானங்களிலிருந்து சாராயத்தை காய்ச்சலாம் என்பதை என்னால் காய்ச்சிக் காண்பிக்கமுடியும். அவ்விதம் தென் ஆர்க்காட்டிலும் இந்த லேசென்ஸ் முறையை வைத்தால் இவரால் Premier-ஐ இருக்கமுடியுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். பதனீர்க்கும் லேசென்ஸ் வேண்டுமென்று வைத்தால் கரும்பிற்கும் லேசென்ஸ் முறை வைக்கவேண்டும். கரும்பிலிருந்தும் கள் இறக்கமுடியும் என்பதை நான் காண்பிக்கிறேன். இனிப்பான பானத்திற்கும் லேசென்ஸ் முறை வேண்டுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். அவ்விதம் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் நாட்டிலுள்ள குடிசைத் தொழில் அவ்வளவும் மடிந்துபோகும். கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் குடிசைத் தொழிலை கெடுக்காமல் அதிகாரிகளை குற்றம் கண்டுபிடிக்கும்படி வேலை செய்யச் சொல்லவேண்டும். விராமத் தொழில் அழிந்துபோகாதபடி அதிகாரிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4-15 P.M. SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present policy of the Government will not bring success to prohibition. So long as the enforcement of prohibition is in the hands of the Excise staff, it will be a failure. The Excise were trained to test the alcoholic content of any given substance and to find increased sale for all intoxication drinks and drugs to enrich the treasury. Persons trained in this line of work cannot implement prohibition successfully. If the Government want to carry out prohibition successfully, they must select men who are prepared to lay down their lives for the cause. In our practical life we have seen what amount of difficulty, an informant, who gives information about the illicit manufacture of toddy, has to undergo. A manufacturer of illicit liquor gets a lot of money. If he invests one hundred rupees, he gets one thousand rupees. Therefore he is prepared to spend any amount on going to Courts. He creates

25th March 1949] [Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai]

unimaginable difficulties for an informant and even dares to commit murder. To overcome all these difficulties, only men who are prepared to lay down their lives in the cause of Prohibition must be selected.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Will the hon. Member suggest a list of those who are prepared to lay down their lives in the cause of Prohibition ? ”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“ Hon. Members of the Opposition, who were very enthusiastic in supporting Prohibition, must come forward to lay down their lives for this cause. I invite their co-operation. They must be prepared to co-operate with the Government and see that Prohibition is made a success.

“ When we take the enforcement side, the Police are put to a lot of difficulty. An illicit trader manufactures arrack in a very very secret and inaccessible place. The Police have to climb up hills and hillocks to reach the place. When they go, several things happen. They are stoned, shot at and troubled in so many ways. To get over these difficulties, the Police must be given more powers and more protection.

“ When Prohibition cases go before the Court, there are ever so many legal difficulties. It is very very difficult to secure conviction for an illicit manufacturer or drunkard. I shall give an example. A person was dancing nakedly in a house in a drunken mood. On receipt of information, he was arrested and taken to the Police station. A doctor asked him to vomit and pass urine. On examination it was found that the vomited substances and urine contained a lot of alcohol. In spite of the medical opinion, the Magistrate, who tried the case, let off the offender. It is not easy to secure conviction of an illicit trader. The Government must issue instructions to the Magistracy to co-operate. I have mentioned this before the Prohibition Enquiry Committee. The Magistrate must co-operate with the Police. If the Magistrates go their own way, it is not possible to book the offenders.

“ The informants want to protect themselves from the troubles created by the manufacturer of illicit liquor. Therefore every recognized informant in respect of Prohibition offences must be given a gun licence to defend himself if anything untoward happens.

“ Time and again I have been pleading on the floor of this House for the adoption of summary trial for trying Prohibition offences. For filing a case in a Court, so many formalities have to be gone through. When a Police Sub-Inspector has to attend a Court, he cannot do any other work on that day. His whole time is taken away by the Court. The Magistrate can dispose of only two or three Prohibition cases every day. But the number of cases coming up are as many as twenty or thirty. What can the Magistrate do? He adjourns the remaining cases and thereby considerable delay is caused. I request the Government to expedite the trial of Prohibition cases in Courts.”

[25th March 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the House wants to hear the reply, I will call upon the Hon. Minister to reply. Otherwise I will allow some more Members to speak and guillotine the demand."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU:—"We want to hear the reply."

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"Sir, I am happy over the criticisms that have been made about the excise policy because they give me an opportunity to answer. One of the criticisms was that the enforcement of prohibition cannot be done by the excise staff and that it should be handed over to the police. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee also has made this recommendation. The Government are anxious to implement it but it has been found to be very difficult. We could not then hand over the work to the Police because of the situation in Hyderabad. We no longer plead that as the cause. Now there is the Communist menace. That is not the only reason. There is another reason also. When prohibition was introduced, we thought that we could hand over the enforcement work to the Police. As the Police were not prepared to take it up, we had to hand it over to the existing staff of the Excise department. As there was an acute shortage of trained personnel the Government sanctioned the opening of a Prohibition Staff College at Madras for training Prohibition Sub-Inspectors, petty officers and guards in enforcement work. The College is to train 100 Sub-Inspectors, 200 petty officers and 200 guards in enforcement work at each session. Originally we thought that we could give them six months' training in enforcement work. But subsequently we thought it necessary to give them Police training also so that they might be absorbed in the regular Police department when the work of enforcement is entrusted to the Police. The Government are clear in their mind that the whole work of enforcement should be ultimately handed over to the Police. Readjustment of the jurisdiction of the Police stations and allied questions will be taken up by the Government seriously."

"A question was raised about the Propaganda officers. It is true there has been some delay in appointing these officers. We advertised for the posts and received four thousand applications. In spite of all our attempts, it took a long time to classify the applicants. Then we had to consult the Congress Committees in the Province and the Ministers. The list has been finalized to-day. In the course of this or the next week we will be sending the appointment orders."

"We are also drawing up a programme for training prohibition workers. Though many of these workers are veteran workers in the national movement, there is no common policy among them. We have to give them a special training so that they may carry out a common policy throughout the province."

"The second factor that I would like to mention in connexion with Propaganda officers is this. We do not believe in doing propaganda only among the ex-addicts. We want to develop not only the ex-addicts but the rural population as a whole. The Government want to give a fillip to the rural development work and

[25th March 1949] [Dr. S. Gurubatham]

they are very serious about it. So, these propagandists will be given training in what is called rural development work, and a syllabus is being drawn up. They will undergo training for six weeks. They will be on probation for six months before they are made permanent. Their basic pay will be Rs. 70. With allowances they will get Rs. 100 and including travelling allowance they will get about Rs. 120. The Government have not yet decided whether they should work under the Collectors or under the Ameliorative department. This question will be decided in the course of the training. I think I have met the complaint that funds are being wasted. We are not wasting. Under the plea of prohibition we are taking up the development of villages. There has been a good deal of complaint that the villages have been neglected. The Government are not unaware of the complaint. The Government are making every attempt to improve the villages. The complaint that the expenditure incurred on Propaganda officers is a waste is not correct. It is also untrue to say that the money spent on Special Development officers is a waste. My Friend, Mr. Kosalram, was accusing the Development officers and praising the Prohibition officers, while some other members were accusing the Prohibition officers. In Tirunelveli there has been a good deal of response to the Government's policy. I have been absolutely content ever since I took up the question of Tirunelveli. In reply to an adjournment motion, I explained the policy of the Government in detail and we have not swerved from it even a bit. Mr. Subba Rao was alleged to have made a statement. I asked Mr. Subba Rao and he said that he did not make the statement. The statement reported to have been made at Koilpatti and reported by some responsible citizen is not correct. There is no confusion in the Government's mind. If there is confusion, it is somewhere else. There is no criminal waste of funds in appointing Special Development officers. There was a good deal of accusation to the effect that the Government were not prepared to meet the demand from the Tirunelveli district."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Where is the money to develop? For West Godavari, the Government have got money."

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"I am answering. Let the hon. Member just listen to the answer. There was an accusation that the Government were not prepared to meet the great demand from the 18,000 and odd ex-tappers in Tirunelveli. The Government's policy is to hand over the development work to the Co-operative Department, and it is through that Department that we have to build up the national life of the country. Nobody has come forward with an alternative method of approaching the villagers. If the Co-operative Department is not working satisfactorily, we want to make it work satisfactorily. We have appointed one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for every taluk in the Tirunelveli district and also other officers to issue permits without delay. We have issued 14,000 permits. We have been accused of not taking up the question seriously. This is the one district where

[Dr. S. Gurubatham] [25th March 1949]

we have got the largest number of co-operative societies. There was a certain amount of opposition in the beginning. But later on it died down. Every day I am getting reports about the progress."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"What is the use of a co-operative society?"

THE HON. DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"This is not the time to answer that."

"We have appointed a Jaggery Specialist. He has organized a Jaggery Association in Madras and we are extending the scheme to the Vizagapatnam district also."

"This question of permits has been very much criticized. A statement was made that we were discriminating between the poor and the rich. Why should the Government differentiate between the two? While saving the poor man, why should we not save the rich man also?"

"Then there is the question of medical certificate. Without a medical certificate, nobody will get a permit. But that does not mean that every medical certificate should be honoured."

5 p.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"Now I am going to guillotine all the remaining demands."

DEMAND II—PROVINCIAL EXCISE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 11,46,600 under Demand II—Provincial Excise.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 under Demand III—Stamps.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND IV—FOREST.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under Demand IV—Forest.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,600 under Demand V—Registration.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

25th March 1949]

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 24,100 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Act.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND VII—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 11,64,900 under Demand VII—Other taxes and duties.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,900 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND IX—HEADS OF PROVINCES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,500 under Demand IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters staff.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND X—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 18,27,700 under Demand X—Legislative Bodies.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 28,16,500 under Demand XIII—Jails.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

[25th March 1949]

DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 31,42,100 under Demand XIV—Police.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 71,34,000 under Demand XV—Education.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 16,92,900 under Demand XVI—Medical.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 11,92,600 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 7,04,700 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 17,21,700 under Demand XX—Co-operation.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

25th March 1949]

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 under Demand XXI—Industries.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Demand XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXIII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,36,800 under Demand XXIII—Miscellaneous Departments.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,400 under Demand XXIV—Civil Works—Works.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 400 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Establishments and Tools and Plant.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 400 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXVII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 41,75,100 under Demand XXVII—Electricity.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

[25th March 1949]

DEMAND XXIX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXIX—Pensions.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 18,28,400 under Demand XXX—Stationery and Printing.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,45,700 under Demand XXXI—Miscellaneous.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXII—CIVIL DEFENCE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 under Demand XXXII—Civil Defence.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,800 under Demand XXXIII—Capital outlay on irrigation.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 40,88,400 under Demand XXXIV—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXV—CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 800 under Demand XXXV—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

25th March 1949]

DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 900 under Demand XXXVI—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXVII—OTHER PROVINCIAL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,21,700 under Demand XXXVII—Other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXVIII—Commutated value of pensions.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXIX—Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XL—INTEREST-FREE ADVANCES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 16,61,099 under Demand XL—Interest-free advances.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XLI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,77,15,000 under Demand XLI—Loans and Advances bearing interest.'"

The motion was carried and the grant made.

[25th March 1949]

IV.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1949-50—VOTING ON DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS—*cont.*DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION—*cont.*

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the cut motion that stands in my name, viz.:—

*that the allotment of Rs. 3,48,35,100 under Demand VIII—
Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.*”

“ At the outset I have to congratulate the Government on the change of policy which they have effected with reference to Irrigation. They have now changed from the policy of productivity to one based on other considerations such as the supply of water to lands that can be irrigated and so on. I have really to express the satisfaction of the people of the Province on this occasion on this salutary change in the policy of the Government. When we compare this change with the number of schemes and their nature and size, that the Government have so far put forward, we find that not even the fringe of the problem of Irrigation has been touched. What we want is more and bolder schemes and quicker execution. Even the schemes that the Government have launched upon take a very long time to be completed. If this is going to be the state of affairs, I think our Province cannot get out of the rut of poverty from which it has been suffering not for decades but for centuries. People have been looking forward to the functioning of the popular Ministry and to the time when they will have sufficient to eat and sufficient to clothe themselves and shelter. Now their wish even in the matter of food has not been solved. We have to depend upon the other provinces and foreign countries even in regard to the elementary and elemental need of obtaining food for the starving millions of the Province and the country. For achieving quicker results in the Grow More Food campaign we have indeed to concentrate our attention upon the deltaic areas. Therefore, not only the irrigation works but also works on drainage must claim the first attention of the Government. The Government cannot deny that the drainage system deserves much attention from them. From certain allotments that they have made it appears that they are beginning to realize the importance of the drainage system. So far so good. Their policy in regard to irrigation must be that they should not allow one drop of rainwater to reach the sea unused. They must so shape and make their schemes as to make this practicable and possible. I would here like to cite the example of the Punjab. It was previously a desert having only a few inches of rain a year. On account of the irrigation system in that Province, now they have transformed it into a land of plenty, so much so the Province is not only able to feed its own population, but it is also able to send out food to other provinces. In our Province, Sir, though the rainfall is uncertain, the average yearly rainfall is 50 inches. In Malabar alone we get 100 inches of rain a year. But what is the position of Malabar? Now, Sir, we have

[25th March 1949] [M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur]

to thank the Government for their having taken up the Malam-puzha Scheme. But does it touch even the fringe of the problem? There are many rivers emptying their waters into the sea. There must be some method of utilizing all these waters to the benefit of the people of not only Malabar but also of other districts. It can surely be done, if only the Government take pains to see how they could be made use of.

“ Sind was one of the provinces, Sir, which was considered almost a desert. But now what is the position. We all have to depend upon that Province for food. It was not by magic, Sir, that they were able to *achieve* all these things. It was by bold irrigation schemes that they were able to change their province not only to their good but also to the good of the people outside. Therefore it is, Sir, that I want the Government to be bolder still in the matter of irrigation schemes.

“ Another important point which I want to impress upon the Government is this, Sir. Unless the hydro-electric power schemes are taken up side by side with irrigation schemes, they may not be of much use. You know, Sir, the importance that power plays even in the agricultural industry. Without power the water that we may obtain out of the irrigation schemes cannot be put to its utmost use. Therefore, the Government in the interests of obtaining sufficient food for the people of the Province will have to concentrate more upon the hydro-electric power schemes. I suggest that they need not be waiting for very big schemes to materialize, to be investigated and to be approved as practicable. There are ways and means of taking on schemes. You can even create artificial waterfalls to create power. There are many such places in Malabar and other places that can come handy in this matter. I want only to say a few words in general on this irrigation policy. Now, if 5-15 Government accept that it is a better policy to obtain more food *p.m.* for the people, as soon as possible, they would not have been satisfied with what they have done so far. They have only a few schemes at present.

“ There is one other point which I want to stress. Even the schemes they have taken up, have been taken up in a haphazard manner. For example, you would have seen from the supplementary demand that they had taken up as many as 27 or 30 new services with regard to irrigation in the middle of the year. Not one of them is such that the Government can say that they could not know anything about it before. They might have hit upon these schemes one or two years earlier. They have not done that. Perhaps they are afraid of financial considerations or perhaps, I should say, they have no sufficient enthusiasm. They should have taken up these schemes much earlier than now.

“ Another important factor which I want to place before the Government is this. It is the source of subterranean waters. I have stated that our Province is not what Punjab was some years

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [25th March 1949]

ago. Nobody would have ever called our Province a desert Province or a drought Province. When other provinces have been so very enthusiastic in this matter, our Province has been lagging behind.

“Sir, leaving this subject for a minute, I come to the other important matter which our ancient people have hit upon, that is, tanks. Our Province is called a Province of tanks and a land of tanks. Wherever you turn your eyes while performing a motor journey or a rail journey, you find tanks. But yet if we enquire into the usefulness of those tanks we are told that they have become silted, shallow, and their bunds have fallen, and that, they are not as useful as they ought to be. The Government ought to feel that they should first pay their attention to these matters. I find they are taking up the tank restoration schemes here and there. They have also allotted a lumpsum provision of 100 lakhs of rupees for tank restoration schemes. They have not yet formulated a scheme for the restoration of tanks and such other irrigation sources. Government ought to have a systematic and consistent plan for these schemes. Then they would be able to proceed systematically and achieve quicker results.

“Coming to wells, that is, the source of subterranean water-supply, our land, Sir, is not devoid of this particular source of water. Desert lands in other countries like Australia have been made fruitful and fertile by this particular source of water-supply. We have been saying for two or three years that these sources must be tapped in a systematic way. The Government must have an immediate survey of these sources made, and then advise people to dig in such and such a place for finding water instead of simply making them dig wells in a haphazard manner. What Government do is to give subsidy to the people. People go and dig for water. In many places people do not get water. Then they give up those places and come away. Then there is the question of reclaiming the money from the poor people. Instead of all this, if the Government had made a survey of all the subterranean sources and had left copies of maps of the places in every taluk office, and had also informed the people that copies of these surveys are available from such and such a place, people would be able to know where to dig wells and where to get water. This procedure will really be helpful to the people. It would have already been a boon to the people if Government had acted in the manner I have said. After all, it would not cost Government much. The Government need not have given all the amount they have given for sinking wells, which is definitely a waste in most cases. These things, I want to impress on the mind of the Government. I hope Government will take a more enthusiastic attitude in the matter, and then rid our Province of the starvation and life killing poverty which this Province is suffering from for ages.”

(Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad began to speak.)

25th March 1949]

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, is not my cut motion to be seconded.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The cut motion need not be seconded. There is another cut motion to be moved by Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“Sir, I am very grateful to you, to the Leader of the House, to the Minister for Public Works, and to the Leader of the Opposition for so kindly agreeing to change the order of the Demands and enable me to move the cut motion which stands in my name under Irrigation Demand, to-day. This year, particularly, I was very anxious to move a specific cut motion to emphasize and bring to the notice of the Government the grave situation in certain parts of my district. Though I have on previous occasions brought to the notice of the Minister for Public Works the famine conditions in the Ramnad district and surrounding areas of Pudukottai, parts of Mathurai and parts of Tanjore adjoining Ramnad and Pudukottai, nothing has been done. I was hoping that with the enthusiasm and sincerity which the Hon. Minister for Public Works is bestowing on irrigation schemes, he would find it possible to inaugurate a scheme for this area also. I do not accuse the Minister of slackness, because I know he has been quite anxious to do something for this area. But somehow the results are not known—results not in the full sense of the term, but only investigation results. Whether the Government have ordered an investigation of the irrigation schemes in this area, is not known. Members coming from this area are anxious to know what the Government do in the matter. It is in that light I am moving my cut motion. When I move this cut motion, it is not like the usual cut motion that is moved just to express dissatisfaction, but I move this motion in all seriousness, and in the end I am not going to do the formal act of withdrawing this cut motion. I have already told the Minister for Public Works that I am moving the cut motion quite seriously. I want to give him an opportunity to say that the cut motion is not necessary. If they are able to convince me that the cut motion is not necessary, I shall be too glad to withdraw it. Otherwise, let the Government have the credit of voting down my cut motion, saying that nothing is wrong in that area: there are no famine conditions; the country is like any other part of the country, and that people are not suffering. Let Government say that this area has been cared for. I am sure the Hon. Minister for Public Works, who is an astute politician himself will not choose any one of the two courses which I have outlined. I am sure he will choose some way out of this to enable us to feel that Government are doing something in this matter.

“I refer to that stretch of land starting from the Tanjore railway station. If one goes from Tanjore to Mathurai, on the left side of the railway track he will see up to Dhanushkodi a dreary waste of land. On the right side of the track from Tanjore

[Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [25th March 1949]

as far as Thiruchirappalli and beyond, there is the Cauvery delta. Then the land up to Kodaikanal on the right side of the railway track, and beyond up to Dhanushkodi—about 30,000 square miles—is practically a dreary waste. One part of the Tanjore district that adjoins Pudukottai State and the Ramnad district, and parts of Mathurai that adjoin Pudukottai and Ramnad, are all included in this unfortunate country. I shall not take up much of the time of the House except to mention that twenty-five years ago, when the Pudukottai Administration did not co-operate with the Madras Government, a move to take a branch of the Cauvery through the State was made. If that had happened, the country would have been very glad. Subsequently about twelve years ago, again a move was made. The engineers of the Madras Government did feel that it would be possible and feasible to take the canal and supply water. This also was not put through, and Pudukottai did not co-operate. Pudukottai has now merged with this Province. The people of Pudukottai are now thinking that by the merger they have not gained anything. I also repeat on this occasion that Pudukottai has not gained a wee bit, but has lost from the point of view of administration or local sentiment. Let Pudukottai at least have the satisfaction that as a result of the merger, it will be possible for them to get irrigation schemes. The Hon. Minister for Public Works, when I reminded him on two occasions on the floor of the House last year and the year before last, said that he was considering the matter. When he was opening a textile mill near Pudukottai, he made a statement that he was investigating the matter, and that it might be possible to bring a canal from the Cauvery. He did not make a promise to bring the canal, but he promised to make an investigation. Then I was hoping, when he moved the demand the other day, he would give a hopeful answer. But he has used the very careful words in the English language. He said that the matter is under investigation but that he was not hopeful that it would be feasible. With regard to the first portion that he was going to investigate, we shall expect him to say what he is going to do. But as regards the second portion, I want to urge on him on the floor of the House that it is absolutely feasible. Engineers of the Madras Government have, in the past, stated in clear and unmistakable language that it is feasible to take a canal there. If it is possible to take new branches this year and the next year, it will certainly be possible to take out one more canal. If a canal is taken out, it need not take water all the four years. We shall be glad if in three out of four years we are given water. Government may not give full water for one year. Indeed in one year, there may not be rain. We are prepared to take the risk. There has been famine during the last one hundred years. That is the situation in which we are placed. Instead of having one hundred per cent famine conditions, we shall be happy to face the situation of famine conditions by less water and less cultivation once in four years. I shall refer with gratification to the change of policy which the Hon. Minister has mentioned, that is, the Government's intention now is not to look to the actual yield by

25th March 1949] [Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

way of interest on the capital expenditure involved. I am very glad of that, and I say that that ought to be the principle which Government should take into consideration when they consider the food situation.

"It will be true to say that in spite of the best efforts of the Food Department, in the rural parts of the country I have mentioned, people are getting rations—be they millets—for three out of seven days only. I am saying this in full consciousness, and I shall be happy if the situation is changed. That being so, I shall entreat the Hon. Minister to carry out an intensive tour of the area himself soon after the budget session is over, and convince himself of the situation that prevails there. Then he will be the first person to say 'this is worse than the Ceded districts'. Time and again I have told on the floor of the House that during the last 25 years, it has been the fashion to speak of the Ceded districts as the famine area. But I can assure this House that this area is worse than the Ceded districts. If the voice of the people has not been forcibly put here, it is because they generally feel that Government would act as the situation warrants. I do not want to speak in strong language, but, I say that, however small we may be on this side of the House, we refuse to withdraw the cut motion. Not that it is going to have an effect on the demand, but it has an effect, in my opinion, on the demand in that it gives prominence to the subject. It also gives prominence to the view that the Hon. Minister may express. The Hon. Minister will have to make up his mind to give a satisfactory reply, not to me, but to the thousands and thousands of people who are inhabiting that part of the country.

"Sir, there is one special circumstances with reference to this area, namely, this is mainly a zamindari area as it comprises the Sivaganga zamin area and the Ramnad zamin which occupy more than two-thirds of the Ramnad district. During the days of zamindars, there were maramath and tank restoration schemes. But these zamindars no longer exist and there is no maramath. Tanks are consequently in bad conditions. I have seen in the speech made by the Hon. Minister moving this Demand, that Ramnad is included in the list for tank restoration schemes. But that is only tackling the problem in a very light manner. I should say that this problem of famine conditions has been enhanced in our area, particularly because of the existence of the zamindari areas and it has been very much neglected during the last few years. Sir, it is really heart-rending for some of us that though we can support on a provincial basis so many schemes involving 22 crores and 32 crores in other parts of this Presidency, no money is allotted for this area. I do hope that hereafter it will not be the case. I do hope that the Government will provide money. Though the money may not have been provided in the main Budget, I do hope that the Government will spend some money and come for the approval of this House by way of supplementary grants, as has been the case in many matters as evidenced by the votes that were given earlier

5.30
p.m.

[Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [25th March 1949]

in the day, with reference to many other departments. I shall not take up the time of the House for my purpose in bringing to the notice of the Government the grave situation over there.

"There is one other important idea that I want to put before the Government for consideration particularly because I do realize the anxiety, the enthusiasm and the sincerity of the Gentleman who administers the portfolio of Public Works at this time. He is very anxious to do his best. That is why I make bold to make a suggestion that he should immediately form a Reconstruction Committee or Board—call it by whatever name—a Special Board to develop this backward area. That is an essential thing. He must develop this area soon only with the support and advice of a Board like this. I would suggest that the Minister for Public Works who is in charge of Irrigation should be the Chairman of the Board. I do not want to suggest that it should be composed of non-officials. I shall be glad if it is composed of all officials or some officials and some non-officials representing that area who could give first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing in that area. It is only such a Board that will be able to strengthen the hands of the Minister when he comes to the Legislature for special grants for this area. Unless special steps are taken, it may not be possible to improve this area. It may be that when he thinks of irrigation canal, he may not be able to take the canal throughout the length and breadth of this area and it may be that he will be able to take the canal with only a few branches or to certain parts of the area only. The Board under his chairmanship will have to consider the possibility of tube wells and other systems of getting water. But these are all matters of great detail. They should be looked into by experts and also by the Board presided over by the Hon. Minister for Public Works.

"Sir, I close my speech in the full hope that at the end of this discussion, after hearing the Hon. Minister for Public Works, it may be possible for me to withdraw the cut motion. If it is possible for me to do so. I want to mention even now, without taking up your time at that time by a second speech, that it will be done with the main purpose of bringing in the attention of the Government and the public the very grave situation that happens to be prevailing in that area."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the allotment of Rs. 3,48,35,100 under Demand VIII—Irrigation—be reduced by Rs. 100'."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Demand, I would like to make a few suggestions with regard to this department. As I have said already, this is one of the few departments which have been showing some signs of life and I hope the Hon. Minister will engage himself more actively in order to tide over the situation that we are in to-day in this country, namely, the necessity for importing food from outside this country.

25th March 1949] [Sri K. Koti Reddi]

The tourists and the economists in this country say that this country is poor because it is mainly agricultural. If only the previous Governments had taken sufficient precautions to husband the water resources of this country, we should not have been in this unhappy predicament.

"Within the limited time at my disposal, I would rather confine myself, as far as possible, to one or two projects. You are aware, Sir, that there has been some agitation in my district with regard to the Krishna-Pennar Project. As a result of that project, some areas in three taluks of the district are to be submerged. Naturally the people in the areas which are expected to be submerged are very much agitated and recently at a conference held in Nandalur in which I was not present, a resolution was passed condemning this Project, at any rate, a portion of it, namely, the Somasilas Project. But the misgiving in the district, particularly so far as I am concerned, is also due to the fact that if full and complete investigation is made, it is possible to irrigate not only six lakhs of acres of land as is said in the Press Communique issued by the Government but a lot more in Rayalaseema could be irrigated out of this project. Apart from Rayalaseema districts, some other areas in Andhra could also be brought under this scheme. If, after satisfying the needs of the Andhra area, particularly Rayalaseema, water is still available, absolutely no sane man could object to water being used somewhere else in Tamilnad. But the people whose lands will be submerged are naturally very anxious. I have told them that 'it is unjustifiable that because some of your lands are going to be submerged, you should object to large benefits being derived out of the scheme and compensation will certainly be given to you'. They complain 'After all, what is the sort of compensation that we may get?' I have assured them that the Government would certainly compensate them adequately.

"Then, Sir, there is another difficulty in the district. Nobody is going to advance moneys to the ryots which they need, on account of the submersion of their lands by the scheme. They are feeling a lot of difficulty in raising money and I hope the Government will do something in that direction. My suggestions with regard to this project are these. First of all, there is the need to take water through what is known as the Kothi Canama. If water is taken through it, not only areas in the Kurnool district but also a large area of Nellore which does not come under the present scheme could be irrigated. Further, a lot of area in Krishna and Guntur also could be irrigated. You remember that about six lakhs of acres of irrigable area in Guntur and Krishna districts can be brought under the Krishna Reservoir Scheme once contemplated. Recently a Superintending Engineer was sent there and he made his own investigation and I really want the Hon. Minister to let us know what the result of his investigation has been. If his report has not been quite satisfactory I would really like the Hon. Minister to see that a further investigation is made. If it is satisfactory, i.e., if he says it is possible to take the water

[Sri K. Koti Reddi]

[25th March 1949]

through the Kothi Canama canal to Guntur, Nellore, Markapur and Kurnool district, further investigation with regard to the canals and the areas must also be done.

"It is said in the papers that only six lakhs of acres could be irrigated under the Kothi Canama. I believe that even 20 to 30 lakhs of acres can be brought under that scheme.

"Then there is the *Gandikota* business. It is almost definitely known that water from Krishna could be taken to Gandikota. The scheme, so far investigated for Pennar waters, is only to give water to a lakh of acres, but I am sure in the Krishna there is sufficient water. I am sure Krishna could supply water not to one lakh but 3 or 4 lakhs of acres for irrigation under Gandikota scheme.

"Then, Sir, I come to the K-C canal. In this canal there is need for water everywhere. There is a complaint that the water under K-C canal is not sufficient. People are ready to bring much more land under cultivation in the areas through which the K-C canal passes. So, it has also to be investigated.

"Then there is another thing which is a very important one into which I really want the Hon. Minister to make an investigation. Electricity can be produced under these projects for pumping water to a higher level. It is just possible that electricity could be utilized for pumping water from the reservoir to areas which are not commandable under the present schemes. In foreign countries, particularly in the United States of America, I am told that for big schemes, water is pumped to 200 to 300 feet above and is utilized for irrigation. If such a step is taken here, I am sure lakhs of acres which are not at present commanded by the ordinary flow of water could be brought under irrigation. If all these investigations are made, I am sure not six lakhs, but 30 to 40 lakhs of acres could be irrigated in the Andhra area. If any more water is available, I have absolutely no objection and nobody should object to the water being taken to other areas. But if a complete and full investigation is made with regard to these areas which I have put before the Hon. Minister, I am sure there will be a lot of dissatisfaction in the Andhra area, particularly in Rayalaseema.

"Sir, another suggestion I like to make. Along the Pennar river and *Kundu* also which has to be used as a canal for taking water to Someswaram, there is a lot of very fertile land. I think that a good portion of it could properly be saved by means of embankments. It is better that the Hon. Minister investigates that also. Perhaps in Cuddanah and Kurnool towns, a large portion has to be submerged. But this could be prevented by embankments. In portions of Kurnool it is said that the necessity for submerision will arise for increasing the level of the reservoir. That also should be investigated.

"Then, coming to my own district, there are a number of schemes which are put on paper but are not likely to be taken up. Apart from the question of supplying water, the Rayalaseema

[25th March 1949]

[K. Koti Reddi]

districts have been suffering from famine very often. This year and last year, there have been complete failure of rains and there is no water available.

"Sir, Government have not supplied ryots with irrigation facilities. That is the chief thing which the Government have to do instead of wasting money on unproductive projects. They can usefully spend that money on irrigation schemes—big and small—in the Rayalaseema area and they would be doing a very good work. Sir, five projects are included in this Budget. Of course, there is the Gandikota Project. There is also the Sangameswaram Scheme. Sir, all these irrigation works must be investigated before making lump provision in the Budget and I request the Hon. Minister to look into these things. In Anantapur also we have not got irrigation facilities. There is a High Level canal there, and great expectations are entertained by people that irrigation work would be taken up there. There are a number of schemes which can be taken up in the Ceded districts and Gajuladinne Project also in Kurnool district. I can only say that in view of the present conditions in Rayalaseema, these projects must be taken up immediately. Otherwise, any amount of money spent on unproductive projects will not bring any good to the people of Rayalaseema. On account of the failure of monsoon this year Government should provide employment for labour and if irrigation schemes are started now, we can provide them with employment in these districts.

"Sir, Government complain that there is dearth of technical personnel to carry out these irrigation schemes and that is the reason why these schemes are not taken up. The same reason was advanced for the delay in taking up the Ramapadasagar Project. They also say that if the Ramapadasagar Project is taken up to-day all the engineers in our Province have to be engaged in the project. That may be so. It only shows that there is need for increasing the number of engineers in our Province. If two or three Engineering Colleges are not able to supply us with the necessary technical personnel, Government must open more Engineering Colleges for the purpose of turning out more technical personnel.

"Sir, with regard to the Ramapadasagar Project, I believe this can be taken up without any prejudice to other schemes. It does not come in conflict with the Krishna-Pennar Project. Of course, there is some difficulty in the case of the Krishna-Pennar Project. There will be no water in the Krishna river in the month of June. Sir, it is in the month of June that ryots require abundant water for raising seedlings and green crop. Therefore from that point of view also, the Ramapadasagar Project has to be taken up immediately and the earlier it is taken up the better it is even for the Krishna-Pennar Project."

* K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I move the motion that stands in my name. In doing so, I want to bring to the notice of this House the neglect shown to Malabar in the

5-15
a.m.

[K. M. Seethi Sahib Bahadur] [25th March 1949]

matter of irrigation. You will be surprised to hear, there is no irrigation work in Malabar except the Vandithode Anicut which was owned by a Palghat Brahman gentleman and it was taken over by the Public Works Department in 1902 and after purchasing this anicut from that private individual, the Government spent a 'colossal' amount of Rs. 3,000 between 1935 and 1936 and that was the only investment which the Madras Government had made on irrigation work in Malabar out of the public revenue. Malabar is a deficit district in the matter of foodgrains. Sir, this would bring home to the minds of the hon. Members of this House how criminally Malabar was neglected in the matter of irrigation works and that is the reason why I have made it a point in my cut motion to specifically refer to that point regarding the neglect of that district by this Government in the matter of irrigation works. It might be said that Malampuzha Scheme that has now been provided for may help Malabar. Of course, people of Malabar are really grateful to the Government for having provided this scheme at least this year. But that will not exonerate the Government from their past neglect of this district in the matter of irrigation. I heard from the Hon. Minister for Public Works that there was a formidable list of fifty schemes for Malabar. I am yet to know what these fifty schemes are. I do not know whether these fifty schemes cover all the taluks of the Malabar district. To me it appears that the survey made by the Public Works Department in the matter of irrigation work in Malabar is a very incomplete and unsatisfactory survey and several irrigation possibilities of that district are yet to be tackled and surveyed by the department. I would respectfully submit to this House that there is an immediate necessity for a re-survey of the entire district for finding out of the most useful irrigation works that might be undertaken by this Government. Even with reference to the scheme sanctioned by the Government, I am sorry to state that the plans and estimates and other preliminary documents to be prepared by the officers of the Government have not been got ready in time and submitted to the Government. I have to make a bitter complaint about the slackness and the negligence shown by some of the officers of the department who are in charge of irrigation works in Malabar not only in the matter of irrigation works but also in the matter of other items of public work like construction of roads and bridges. Some of the officers who hail from Malabar are put in charge of this work and they are more careful about their domestic affairs than due discharge of their official duties. Some friends have suggested that the attention of the Government should be drawn if these officers continue to be slack in the discharge of their duties. They should be transferred to other districts and officers from other districts have to be put in charge of these important items of work.

"Sir, about the public revenue spent on the various districts in this Province if a comparison is made, it would be found that in 1931 a sum of Rs. 2.315 lakhs was spent on other districts and only a paltry sum of Rs 3,152 was spent in Malabar. And

25th March 1949] [K. M. Seethi Sahib Bahadur]

even out of this amount of Rs. 3,152 spent on the Vandithode Anicut about Rs. 240 was realized by the Government by way of collections made from persons who were making use of the water of the anicut. It was a very good investment for the Government. As far as the expenditure incurred by the Government on irrigation works in Malabar is concerned, Government can claim no credit whatsoever.

"Sir, I would in this connexion reiterate what the hon. Leader of the Opposition said about rivers in Malabar. Rivers in Malabar are not rivers lacking in a copious supply of water. They are important rivers. Every one of them might be harnessed for the purpose of irrigation works and hydro-electric schemes.

"As I said at the beginning of my speech, it is necessary that a re-survey of the entire district should be made and in doing so representatives of ryots and non-officials intelligentia of the district might also be taken into confidence for consultation. Even at the various stages of the execution of these irrigation works, it would be desirable that the public should be taken into confidence and that would ensure the speedy execution of the works

"Sir, the schemes that are now sanctioned by the Government especially the big schemes, are mainly confined to the Palghat taluk. Palghat and Walluvanad are surplus taluks in Malabar and other taluks are deficit taluks. Especially the taluks of Ernad and Ponnani stand in urgent need of irrigation works. And I am very sorry to say that two or three schemes sanctioned for the Ponnani taluk have not been seriously pursued and proper reports about the cost of expenditure connected with these schemes have not been sent up by the officials who are in charge of these works, with the result that there will be an indefinite delay and the benefit of these schemes intended for the various taluks of Malabar would not be forthcoming in the near future. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to speed up these schemes and I also want that a re-survey of the entire district should be made without any further delay.

"As regards hydro-electric schemes, I would also point out that the available water-supply in the district would be better distributed and would be made available for larger areas, if only a greater supply of power is ensured by undertaking these hydro-electric schemes. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, Malabar has vast possibilities for these schemes and many rivers in Malabar would certainly provide ample scope for such schemes if only they are properly investigated and speedy steps are taken to launch and put into operation useful schemes in that direction. With these words, I move my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think we can sit for ten more minutes so that one or two hon. Members may speak now."

MR. T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you a p.m. for giving me an opportunity to speak, although at this late hour."

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th March 1949]

I want to confine my remarks in this demand to one or two points. Sir, during the general discussion of the budget, the Hon. Premier was pleased to come here and reply on the floor of this House to the debate. He read out a speech in which he vehemently repudiated certain statements made by Mr. Kaleswara Rao with regard to the Ramapadasagar Project. It was good he did it. But we wondered whether Mr. Kaleswara Rao was right or the Premier was right. I submit I have gone through the Cabinet note which the Hon. Premier had been pleased to supply to the members of this House that day before he made his statement. I went through the note, it is not like a Secretary's note to the Cabinet. It is the lecture of a politician, for in the end the Secretary says: 'If the people will stand up to that new lead, then we are ready to lay the foundation of Ramapadasagar; but will they?' I have had opportunities to look into Cabinet notes before; and I have never seen any note ending like this, for it is like a public lecture, 'If the people will stand up to that new lead, then we are ready to lay the foundation of Ramapadasagar; but will they?' Sir, this note is the foundation for taking back Ramapadasagar, and slowly making it recede step by step, until we had the statement of the Government, that the scheme although good, Government are not in a position to take it up. At first the cost was only 35 crores; then with a few alterations it rose to 44 crores; then to 66 crores, and in 1948 the Hon. Premier himself published a booklet in which he put the cost at 80 crores; and in September 1948 the cost went up to 129 crores. Almost simultaneously with that, the Minister for Works and Mines in the Central Government said that the cost of the scheme would be 170 crores. I had the curiosity to inquire why there was this difference between 129 and 170 crores. I was told—I shall be glad to be corrected if I am wrong—that the difference was due to the adding of future interest for 20 years to the capital outlay, as part of the capital cost. Sir, this is a peculiar state of affairs for neither the Secretary nor the Ministers scrutinized how the cost went up from 35 to 44 crores, from 44 crores to 60 crores, from 60 crores to 170 crores. If we look at the figure of cost rising and rising as it did and if we read the Secretary's note, we will surely come to the conclusion that the scheme has been sabotaged. But the Hon. Premier vehemently repudiated that. I submit I have the highest non-official authority in the land to say on the floor of this House that the Finance Minister of the Central Government did actually tell him that the Premier of this Province is against the Ramapadasagar Project. With that knowledge, it is difficult—I will not use strong terms—to reconcile that statement with this. Even after putting a liberal and charitable interpretation, the people are puzzled, the members are puzzled and the public are puzzled with the conflicting statements. I am at a loss to know how the cost of the scheme could mount up to such a high figure. Let me take the cost of materials. In 1945 and 1946 the control price of cement was Rs. 66. In 1948 it was Rs. 82-8-0; from August 1948 to the date of this Cabinet note it is almost the same. Now with regard to steel the control price

[25th March 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

for all varieties in 1945, 1946 and 1947, was Rs. 265, Rs. 285 and Rs. 295. Only after January 1948 was the price raised to Rs. 345. Therefore both in cement as well as steel the increase was only 33 per cent. And so the cost of the scheme could not be more than 69 crores and never 170 crores. Now how are we to account for this 170 crores, unless it be that the figure has been deliberately pushed up to show a 'gigantic magnitude' of the scheme and deter everybody from taking it up.

"Look at the concluding portion of the Cabinet note. 'The project is entrancing, but the first requisite in having it is to prepare the people of the Province for a good measure of sacrifice. People who have just shaken themselves free from the frustrations of the 4 per cent formula will have to be subjected again to the tyranny of the Ramapadasagar, for with this project on hand, the realization of their fond dreams will have to be put off by another decade.' A Secretary terms it 'tyranny'. I wonder whether it is a politician or a Secretary that has written this note.

"Then, Sir, look at page 12 of the Cabinet note, from which it will be seen that the Central Government are willing to proceed with the scheme.

'The Prime Minister informed the Cabinet that owing to the lack of technical confirmation of an agreement arrived at between a Madras Minister and Sir Mirza Ismail, the then Prime Minister of Hyderabad, work on the Ramapadasagar scheme had been held up. The agreement had been signed and made on behalf of the two Governments and was binding on both. There was no need to hold it up.'

"That is what Pandit Nehru told his Cabinet. Now between that date, July last, and now what happened? I happened to be in Delhi in July last. I was one of those who interviewed Pandit Nehru on some other purpose, and I have the authority of Sir S. V. Ramamurthi also on this point who had an interview on this specific subject. Now I ask what prevented this Government after this Central Cabinet's decision not to proceed with the scheme except the flowery language of the great writer of the romantic fable, miscalled Secretary's note to the Cabinet. Then, Sir, this Secretary has also written: 'Our Consulting Engineers tell us that the scouring should not penetrate as deep as 100 feet into the bed to the base of the sheet pile cell;' but can they be dogmatic on that point? Forces of nature occasionally elude precise calculation. Engineers have not attempted a diversion of this magnitude before. Judged by the experience obtained from smaller diversions, the present diversion is possible. This is what they seem to mean by the expression 'unusually difficult river diversion problems.' Earlier in the note, speaking about the river diversion and depth of the foundation, the Secretary says that the American engineers, experts whom we have drafted for the purpose, are of the following opinion: 'Despite unusually

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th March 1949]

difficult river diversion and foundation excavation problems, construction of the Dam unquestionably, is feasible.' Now, Sir, when the experts say like that, how can the Secretary, a layman, say that the project is not easy? Government have requisitioned the services of some experts; they make inquiries of them regarding the project; they call for a conference of experts who say that scouring will not penetrate to a depth of 100 feet; and that the dam construction is easy. But their opinion does not prevail. But it is the opinion of the Secretary, who I suppose, is an I.C.S. officer, and therefore an all-knowing man! that prevails. If that is to be so, I ask, why then draft engineers.

"Then, Sir, with regard to that 'despite unusually difficult river diversion and foundation excavation problems construction of the dam unquestionably, is feasible,' may I submit how that 'despite' has come. If only Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House the proceedings of the three conferences of experts we shall understand how the word 'despite' came about. The Chief Engineer naturally, I suppose put questions to the experts one after another regarding river diversion, foundation excavation and the magnitude of the scheme. It is in answer to them the experts said, 'despite unusually difficult, etc.' Therefore to lay emphasis on that word and call that a rider is not correct. So my submission, under these circumstances is that the Ramapadasagar need not be postponed. The Public Works Minister has given us a very refreshing and beautiful statement upon the irrigation policy of the Government. I hope he will look into the matter with a scrutinizing eye, not accepting what others might have said, but scrutinize the matter from top to bottom and see that the scheme is taken up."

SRI K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Demand, even though at this late hour. In supporting this Demand I must congratulate the Hon. Minister for Public Works for the steady progress that he has been able to maintain in his department. It is a good fortune that he has a sympathetic and energetic Secretary in Mr. Verghese, who is doing his level best in pushing through the various schemes. In this matter, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that he would do well to cut through the rules and regulations so as to achieve quicker results in implementing schemes. I must also thank the Hon. Minister for having taken up a small project in our district, the bed regulator at Jaderpalayam, which is nearing completion. I hope during this summer this work will be completed and a steady supply of water will be ensured for that small bit of irrigation in Namakkal taluk.

"Our district is a dry district with precarious rainfall. We have abundant hills, and if we conserve the rain water, we will have some water to irrigate our lands in our district. Further such conservation of water will help springs in wells, and will go a long way to improve irrigation in that dry district. So I would request the Hon. Minister to see that he takes a comprehensive

[25th March 1949] [Sri K. A. Nachiappa Gounder]

programme for the whole district so that every taluk has some irrigation programme. In carrying out this programme, the Government need not be anxious about financing the scheme. My suggestion is, wherever we have an irrigation scheme, it is certain that local people will respond by way of paying an inclusion fee. For instance I want an irrigation scheme in my constituency of Onalur (Thoppur scheme) which would cost more than thirty lakhs. When I questioned the people of the locality, 'why not pay towards the cost of project, as by the project you are getting the capital value of the land increased; and you would be deriving considerable benefit out of the scheme; so why not pay an inclusion fee?' The Hon. Minister also was present then; and the people themselves voluntarily assured me that they would be willing to do so. Now famine is imminent there for want of rain, and if the scheme is taken up it will help the people.

"Another point I wish to touch upon now is bringing water-supply from Mettur to Salem and Coimbatore districts through a canal from the Mettur reservoir. It will irrigate 27,000 acres in Tiruchengode taluk and 18,000 acres in Bhavani taluk. If the Hon. Minister pleases, this canal to Tiruchengode taluk may be taken further to Namakkal taluk, where it is bound to irrigate a large area. Our district is rich in soil, but for want of water our agricultural operations are hampered. So I suggest that the Hon. Minister should take up the question and see whether he cannot drop some area in the Tanjore district where the people are not agreeable to pay for the water and where the soil conditions also are not good. If he conserves that water for the Salem district, I think there will be a greater yield. I would add that the Mettur Canal dug for supplying water to the Tiruchengode taluk should be extended to the Namakkal taluk also. 6-15 p.m.

"In Krishnagiri taluk, we have got a project known as the Thomas Project. It has been thought of very many years ago. The District Gazetteer says that the project was calculated to yield a return of seven per cent. The Government have not taken up the execution of such a remunerative project. I hope that the representation made on behalf of the Salem District Agriculturists' Association is receiving the attention of the Hon. Minister. The execution of that project will help the ryots of the northern taluks of the district.

"In Hosur taluk, we have got small rivers and there are some good cultivable areas. If the waters of these small rivers and streams could be conserved for irrigation, there is the possibility of cultivating paddy in some parts of the dry taluk of Hosur.

"The Government can go ahead with the execution of these projects and they need not be anxious about funds. As I have already suggested, it will be possible to tap the local areas and get the necessary money. In the Namakkal taluk, we have got the Kolli hills. During the rainy season, a lot of water flows down the hills. We have got one or two big tanks that conserve the water and serve the irrigation needs of the area. But there should be some more tanks in the area. The soil in the area is very rich,

[Sri K. A. Nachiappa Gounder] [25th March 1949]

and if only water is made available, there will be a very good yield. In this connexion, I would like to make a suggestion. Erosions take place in the river Cauvery near Mohanur time after time. There is a constant demand for constructing a small anicut in the place to divert the water to avoid damages. Each acre in that fertile area yields an income of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Even if an acre is lost by erosion, the owner is put to heavy loss. If the Government construct an anicut, it will preserve the padugai lands. That will go a long way to help the land owners and the ryots of the area and avoid damage to wet lands.

"I know that my time is up, and that the Chair will take me to task if I do not conclude. So I conclude my speech."

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

25th March 1949]

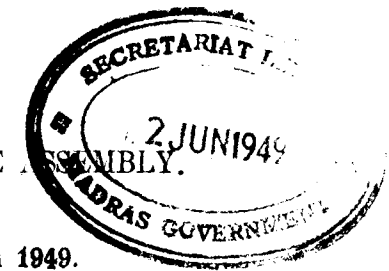
APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1005 asked by Sri K. Raghavan, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 25th March 1949, page 345 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of wells sunk, etc., under the New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1947-48, in Malabar district.

Name of taluk.	Number of applications received in 1947-48.	Number of cases for which subsidy was paid.	Amount of subsidy paid. RS.	Number of wells actually completed.	Number of wells in progress.
Palghat	533	152	91,725	22	130
Ponnani	526	37	10,895	21	16
Walluvanad ..	447	62	24,079	28	34
Ernad	247	38	17,090	25	13
Kozikode	81	30	11,050	6	24
Kurumbranad ..	30	3	950	1	2
Chirakkal	10	5	1,950	4	1
Kottayam	10	2	600	..	2
Wynaad	1	1	750	1	..
Total	1,885	330	1,59,099	108	222

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



Saturday, the 26th March 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Disputes between the ryots and the inamdar of Kalipatnam.

* 1006 Q.—SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI (on behalf of Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju). Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) how long back the enquiry on the dispute between the ryots and the inamdar of Kalipatnam in West Godavari district was conducted;

(b) whether the Government have received the report submitted by the Committee, and if so, when it was received;

(c) what action the Government have taken to safeguard the rights of the ryots of the village as against the inamdar;

(d) whether the Government or the Hon. Minister had received any complaints from the Congress Committee and the ryots of the village; and

(e) the reasons for the delay to take action on the report of the Committee appointed by the Government and settle the dispute between the ryots and the inamdar of Kalipatnam?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) The non-official Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the dispute between the inamdar of Kalipatnam and his ryots made the enquiry during the period October to December 1947.

“(b) The Committee's report was received on 22nd December 1947.

“(c), (d) & (e) The Government have not yet passed orders on the Committee's report. The remarks of the Collector and the Board of Revenue on the Committee's report have been obtained and the whole matter is under the consideration of the Government. There has been no avoidable delay.”

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“May I know, Sir, if two years time is not sufficient to pass an order on the committee's report?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“As I have already said, after the receipt of the report, the remarks of the Collector and the Board of Revenue were called for. So there has been some delay, but there has been no avoidable delay.”

[26th March 1949]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What exactly does the Hon. Minister mean by avoidable delay? What is the period that should elapse in order to justify the words 'avoidable delay'?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Leaving aside the interpretation of the words 'avoidable delay', the Government will expedite the matter, Sir."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government give us an idea of what has happened to the dispute proper, whether it has increased or diminished in the meanwhile?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is not a question of increasing or decreasing. The matter is a very complicated one relating to the rights of the inamdar and some of the other people who were the original owners of the land. The Committee has reported exhaustively. It has been examined by the Government and they will be passing orders expeditiously."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"May we have a categorical answer as to when the remarks of the Collector and the Board of Revenue were received and when the Government expect to decide this matter?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have categorically answered that it will be done very soon."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Are the Government aware that the ryots are suffering because of the delay and that some decision must be taken immediately?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government quite appreciate the difficulties, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Apart from the action to be taken by the Government, may I know whether the relations between the inamdar and the ryots are cordial or not?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have no information with me, Sir. If the hon. Member wants, I shall call for it."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Will the Government place the report on the table of the House, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I cannot assure the hon. Member, Sir. This question of placing the report on the table of the House will be decided along with the decision to be taken on the report."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Are the Government aware of the anxiety of the people of the locality whenever a committee is appointed and how eager they are to know the action taken by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir, because of the anxiety of the people a committee was constituted.

[26th March 1949]

The Government are fully aware of the anxiety. As I have already said, the Government also feel that they must expedite the matter."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"What exactly was the dispute, Sir, and what are the points with regard to which the committee of enquiry was appointed?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is not possible to give it in a few words, Sir. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, we will give a written answer."

SRI KAILUR SUBBA RAO:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that Mahatma Gandhi has made some observations about this long dispute?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir, I am aware of Mahatma Gandhi's remarks and also the reference subsequently made to Mahatma Gandhi by some of the people who are now hon. Members of this House. I know briefly the history of the entire case."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Do the conclusions arrived at by the Committee and the remarks of the Collector and the Board of Revenue agree, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I cannot say that now, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer in the supplementary question that the Government are fully aware of the anxiety of the people, may I ask whether two years is not sufficient to relieve the people of their anxiety?"

(Alleged demolition of huts of Harijans in certain villages in Chidambaram taluk.

* 1007 Q.—SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the huts of a number of Harijans were demolished under the orders of Government in Melavanniyur, Kilnedumbur, Vilathur and other villages in Chidambaram taluk, last month;

(b) for how long they were living in that place;

(c) whether the Government have given to these Harijans alternative sites to live;

(d) whether it is a fact that in the year 1947 they were served with notices and that by the order of Government it was stopped; and

(e) who gave notice of eviction this year?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a), (d) & (e) Several cases of objectionable encroachment on communal porambokes like kalam, pathway, tank, cattle-shed, grazing ground, etc., in Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district,

[26th March 1949]

were reported to the Collector, who thereupon initiated eviction proceedings. Representations were made to the Government early this year on behalf of the encroachers. The Government then ordered stay of eviction and called for a report. On receipt of the report and its examination, the Government came to the conclusion that there was no need to interfere with the action of the local officials and the stay orders were accordingly withdrawn in July 1948. The Government have no information whether in the eviction proceedings, which must have been resumed by the local officers, some Harijan huts were demolished in the villages referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

“(b) The Harijans had been in occupation from December 1947.

“(c) Where the encroachment was by means of a dwelling house or hut, the Collector has been asked to take steps to provide a house-site to the evicted encroachers.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that apart from the Government intervention, others have been asking the Harijans to go away from the places in which they have been living for years together?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“As I have already said, they have been occupying the place from 1947 and orders withdrawing the stay orders were passed in July 1948. It is not a question of people occupying the place for years.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“Are the Government aware that the Collector of South Arcot had issued instructions to these gentlemen who have been oppressing the Harijans and asking them to go away from their places? With your permission, may I read the order, Sir?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let me hear it.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“The order runs as follows—

‘It is brought to my notice that you are trying to dispossess the Harijans of their house-sites in R.S. No. 38, Cheria-natham of Thilvanigur village and taking steps to assert your right over the entire land by getting lease deed and collecting rents from the occupants. This site is classed in the accounts as Cheria-natham poramboke and is the property of Government. The resuming of this village was completed in 1913 and no land complaint was preferred at the time of objecting to the classification of the land as natham poramboke. The survey classification should therefore be deemed as final. Please take notice that you should not interfere with the occupancy right of the Harijan residents in R.S. No. 38. If such complaints are received in future, necessary action will be taken against you.’

“In spite of this, Sir, they are going against the Harijans.”

26th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“From what the hon. Member has now read it appears that it refers to a particular number in a particular place, but the question relates to several villages. I find from the file that the Hon. the Speaker also has addressed a letter in the matter. The whole question has been thoroughly gone into. Some of the Hon. Ministers have also gone and personally examined the matter. After a thorough examination and discussion, this decision was arrived at.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“May I ask for an assurance from the Hon. Minister that these people who are not owners of the land which belongs to the Government will not be allowed to interfere with the Harijans and evict them?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The fact that a land belongs to the Government does not necessarily give a right for any particular body of people to occupy it. It is a question of the interests of the community as a whole to be considered. In this case, it has so happened that the land which was used as a threshing floor for the entire community was encroached upon by a few Harijans and they were asked to be evicted. At the same time, the Government knowing the difficulties of these people who are homeless have instructed the Collector to take steps as far as possible to provide house-sites for these people that have been evicted though they were encroachers.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“The Government are aware that most of the Harijans have not even hovels to live in. When the Harijans have found some place to live in and they have erected some huts at great cost, is it justifiable, Sir, on the part of the Government to issue orders of eviction on flimsy grounds?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The hon. Member is wrong in presuming that the Government issue orders on flimsy grounds. The Government have thoroughly gone into the question. I find from the file that the Hon. Minister for Public Works has personally gone through the thing; the Hon. the Premier has done it; the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue has gone through it. The whole thing has been thoroughly discussed. It was after the whole thing was thoroughly examined that this decision was arrived at. I must tell the hon. Member that the order that has been passed was not on flimsy grounds but on very, very weighty grounds.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“May I know why there is differentiation in policy between Tanjore and South Arcot? While in the case of Tanjore the Government have asked all lands to be placed at the disposal of the Harijans and have even appealed to the mirasidars to do so, the Government have been evicting Harijans even from Government lands in South Arcot.”

[26th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"So far as Tanjore is concerned the recent orders passed by the Government permit agricultural labourers to continue in the places they have been occupying for a long time. But here I find that it was an encroachment on a piece of land which was necessary for a communal purpose. Some of these places have been pathways and some have been threshing floors. The interests of the entire community cannot be forgotten. The Government have taken care to see that adequate facilities are provided. There is no question of discrimination between one district and another. Whether it is Mathurai or Bellary, everywhere things will be treated alike."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, அவைகள் communal poramboke என்று அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லுவது தப்பு. poramboke என்று சொல்லும் இடங்களை மந்திரிகள் நேரில் பார்த்து அதிகாரிகள் சொல்வது தப்பு என்று அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டுக்கிறார்கள். அவைகள் communal poramboke இல்லை. சேரிகள் வைத்துக்கொள்ளும் படியான இடம்தான். கீழ் அதிகாரிகள் தப்பாக சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமித்து enquire செய்வார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Enquiry பண்ணுவ பிரேர்தான் இந்த மாதிரியான orderஐ pass செய்திருக்கிறேன்."

11-15 a.m. M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that encroachment is a common sin in this Province and may I know why this particular area has been singled out for action?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not agree, Sir, that it is a sin or a common sin. There are cases where people who have no house-sites do sometimes occupy such lands because of necessity. In cases where the Government feel that they could conveniently be allowed to remain, they have been adopting a sympathetic attitude. As I have already said there are cases where the Government have to view the matter in the interests of society as a whole."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Apart from the legal rights or no rights, may I know, Sir, whether the Government have taken into consideration the necessity for providing house-sites to those Harijans who have been evicted and may I know whether the file was shown to the Hon. Minister for Harijan Uplift and his consent obtained?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Minister for Harijan Uplift has been fully aware of the matter, Sir."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"In view of the anxiety expressed by several hon. Members of the House, may I know, Sir, whether it is not advisable for the Hon. Minister or his Colleague the Hon. Minister for Harijan Uplift to pay a visit to the place and inspect the locality and also take the views of the people there?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"More than one Hon. Minister has already visited the place and thoroughly examined the matter, Sir."

[26th March 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"If the Government feel that the land which the Harijans have been occupying is more important for communal purposes, will not they think it is necessary that the Harijans before they are asked to quit should be provided first, before they are evicted?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government cannot agree to the method suggested by the hon. Member. Because a person happens to be a Harijan he cannot go and encroach upon somebody else's land. There is a procedure to apply for land and it must be followed. In this case we have already provided for sufficient machinery to provide house-sites for the Harijans. Even if they are Harijans it is their duty to follow the proper procedure in the matter."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"In view of the fact that similar complaints are coming from various parts of the Province, is it not the duty of the Government, Sir, to reserve some land for house-sites for the Harijans so that they need not and would not encroach upon others lands?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is a Department, Sir, specially to look after the interests of the Harijans in the matter of providing house-sites."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"What is the urgency, Sir, now for the Government to evict these people who are homeless when they are put to a lot of difficulty even for their very existence?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"If my answer already given has not convinced the hon. Member, I cannot add anything more, Sir."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"In so far as this particular land which I mentioned, viz., R.S. No. 38 is concerned, Sir, it is stated that it is a cherianatham. That being the case, may I know why should the people there take undue advantage and ask the Harijans to be evicted?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"So far as this particular matter is concerned, Sir, I shall take up the question and examine it if the hon. Member writes a separate letter to me; I shall then be able to give him the entire history of the matter, and whatever help could be given will be given."

Surplus paddy in the East Godavari district.

* 1008 Q.—SRI B. SATYANARAYANA RAJU (on behalf of Sri B. Venkataratnam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the estimated quantity of surplus paddy in the East Godavari district this year;

(b) the estimated quantity of surplus fixed for export;

(c) the quantity procured till 31st January 1949;

[26th March 1949]

(d) the quantity exported up to 31st January 1949;

(e) whether the Government have made arrangements to take delivery and pay the cost and store the whole of the exportable surplus, if delivered before 31st January 1949;

(f) if not, whether the Government propose to allow the stocks to be kept with the producers for release as and when required by the Government or their agent and pay him the price fixed by Government without any cut; and

(g) the quantity procured and exported till 31st January 1948?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) 110,600 tons in terms of rice.

“(b) 50,000 tons in terms of rice.

“(c) 27,439 tons from 1st November 1948 to 31st January 1949 in terms of rice.

“(d) 14,657 tons in terms of rice.

“(e) The Government had made adequate arrangements by employing enough number of procurement agents to procure, pay for and store the quantity of paddy and rice that is usually expected to be procured up to 31st January 1949. The question asked is purely academical, as for various reasons it never happens that the entire surplus is delivered by the ryots before the due dates for delivery notified by Collectors. As a matter of fact the procurement this year in this district is slack as compared with last year.

“(f) This question does not arise in view of the answer to the previous question.

“(g) Quantity procured 39,382 tons in terms of rice (from 1st November 1947 to 31st January 1948).

Quantity exported 15,759 tons in terms of rice (from 1st November 1947 to 31st January 1948).”

List of Deputy Tahsildars.

* 1009 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri T. Viswanatham): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the rule for inclusion of persons in the list of Deputy Tahsildars;

(b) whether the rule is followed invariably; and

(c) whether the Government review from time to time the lists in order to see that no injustice is done to deserving persons?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) Appointment to the category of Deputy Tahsildars is by recruitment (i) by transfer from the members of the Madras Secretariat Service, or (ii) from the members of the Madras Ministerial Service employed in the Revenue Department including the office of the Board of Revenue and the Revenue Settlement Parties

[26th March 1949]

A list of approved candidates for recruitment of Deputy Tahsildars from the members of the Madras Secretariat Service and from members of the Madras Ministerial Service employed in the Office of the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Madras is prepared by the Board of Revenue for the Province as a whole and candidates therefrom are allotted by the Board to particular districts in accordance with the rules. For other districts, lists of approved candidates are prepared by the Board of Revenue separately for each district. The lists are prepared annually on a competitive basis from amongst the candidates of the particular unit concerned possessing the required qualification.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) No. As the inclusion of names in the lists of Deputy Tahsildars is one of the statutory functions of the Board of Revenue, the Government do not ordinarily interfere with its discretion in the matter. However, occasionally petitions received from persons, who appear, prima facie, to be aggrieved by the Board's selections are duly examined by the Government and appropriate orders passed thereon.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I ask, Sir, whether the recommendations of the District Collectors are practically accepted by the Board of revenue in almost all the cases or whether the Board of Revenue interfere with the recommendations of the Collectors?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The Board of Revenue being the final authority naturally scrutinise the lists and examine them thoroughly and then they take their decision.”

MR. L. C. PAIS:—“May I enquire, Sir, to what extent the marks in the confidential files of the officers are taken into account at the time the lists are prepared and whether the adverse remarks in the confidential files are brought to the notice of officers?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I think so, Sir.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Collector is the person who recommends these clerks and in recommending them, may I know whether he takes into consideration persons who are very near and dear to him, so much so, the really deserving people are not recommended and therefore they do not get into the list?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I do not accept the insinuation of the hon. Member, Sir.”

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Board of Revenue observe seniority in the case of those who are not unfit for the work?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I do not have the rules that are followed by the Board of Revenue with me. As

[26th March 1949]

I have already said, Sir, they are the statutory authority in the matter and I take it that they are guided by certain principles."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether there are any women candidates among the Deputy Tahsildars and if not whether the Government will instruct the Board of Revenue to select some women as Deputy Tahsildars from among the women employees ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" So far as I could remember, Sir, I think there is no ban on the employment of women."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any direct recruitment for these posts, if not why ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" From the answer that I have already given, Sir, I see that there is no direct recruitment now."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In order to improve the quality of the personnel will the Government restore the principle of direct recruitment at least on a fifty fifty basis apart from the selection by the Board made for promotees ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The suggestion made by the hon. Member is one of the recommendations that is being examined, though not the actual percentage, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the revised communal G.O. applies to the selection of Deputy Tahsildars and whether any special instructions are issued by the Government in spite of the revised communal G.O. ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The hon. Member may please put a separate question, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that for the last three years the Collector of East Godavari has not been recommending any Harijan candidates who are fully qualified and if that is the case will the Hon. Minister go into the matter and find out whether there is any justification for this ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" In answer to clause (c) I have said, Sir, that it is the statutory duty of the Board of Revenue to consider these matters. If the hon. Member brings to the notice of the Government any cases of injustice as I have already said, they will be examined and appropriate orders passed."

SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that many people who are not properly qualified are promoted as Deputy Tahsildars, and because of their incapacity justice is not properly meted out to people ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I cannot accept a general proposition like that, Sir. If the hon. Member has

[26th March 1949]

come across cases of such sort, I would very much welcome his pointing out those cases to the Government and they will certainly examine such cases."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" How do the Government account for a large percentage of the recommendations of the Collectors being turned down, by the Board of Revenue, Sir ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I cannot answer that question, Sir. It is a matter of discretion as I have said. After the application of the rules of procedure that are usually followed by the Board of Revenue, they have probably found some people who were recommended by the Collectors not suitable and they might have rejected them. As I have already said, they are the final authority in the matter."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" In the matter of appointing Deputy Tahsildars temporarily is there any bar, Sir, against the Collectors appointing suitable men on considerations of merit apart from communal considerations ? "

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

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that last year the Board neglected the communal G.O. with regard to the selection of the Deputy Tahsildars, especially in regard to the backward communities, and will the Government call for and revise all the lists which have been approved last year ? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Though I cannot assure the hon. Member, Sir, about the revision of the entire list, I shall certainly call for the information."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know what exactly are the reasons of the Board of Revenue for turning down the recommendations of the Collectors? Does it mean that Collectors make recommendations without regard to the principles which are supposed to guide the Revenue Board? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Perhaps the Collectors have sent up more names than necessary, and only a few are chosen."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" In the matter of turning down the persons recommended by the Collectors, are reasons for turning them down given by the Board? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I have no idea of this matter."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" In answering my hon. Friend Mr. B. S. Murthi's question, the Hon. Minister said that if any specific instances are brought to his notice, he would like to go into them. But the other day the Hon. the Leader of the House said that no public servant should approach the

[26th March 1949]

M.L.As. and represent his grievances. May I know how are we to bring specific instances to the notice of the Minister in view of what the Leader of the House had said?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There are cases in which memorials have been sent to Government by people who think that they ought to be in the list of Deputy Tahsildars, but who feel that they have not been included in the list. Such cases are examined, and the Government are satisfied from the grounds of appeal that appropriate orders are always passed."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the questions and answers in the matter, may I know whether there has been any wholesale turning down of the lists sent by the Collectors? If it is only a question of one or two individual cases, is not the Board of Revenue the final authority, and, as such, does it not have discretion to rectify any mistakes which it may have found in the list?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I am not aware of any wholesale turning down of the list, and the question relates to something different as the hon. Member must have seen."

MR. L. C. PAIS:—"My question asked a little while ago has not been answered. I want to know to what extent remarks in the confidential files are taken into account at the time the lists are prepared?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"This is one of the considerations that will be taken into account in the matter, I believe. This is the most important consideration. Confidential files speak about the capacity of the officer concerned, and say also the officers under whom this officer has served. Several officers under whom he has served would have noted the qualifications and character of the person concerned. This is a very important consideration, Sir."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Instead of waiting for petitions and appeals from interested and aggrieved persons, is it not better that Government review the work of the Board of Revenue, even though the Board of Revenue is discharging its duties under the Statute?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not know whether any review is done. I must enquire from the Secretariat and find out whether any such procedure is followed."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know if the candidates of the minority communities have been excluded from this list in the past year? If so, may I know what are the special reasons?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have no information with me."

26th March 1949]

Officers of Co-operative Societies, Communitywar.

* 1010 Q.—SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI (on behalf of Dr. S. Subrahmanyam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the department according to the various communities, e.g., Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians;

(b) the sanctioned strength of Co-operative Sub-Registrars in the Mathurai district and whether it is a fact that all the Sub-Registrars in the district are Christians; and

(c) the number of Deputy Registrars in the whole Presidency and how many of them are Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

"(a)

Community.					Number of senior Inspectors.
Hindus (including Brahmins, Non-Brahmins and Harijans)	...	...	...	...	906
Muslims	...	...	...	...	57
Christians	...	...	...	...	108
Total					1,071

"(b) The sanctioned strength of Co-operative Sub-Registrars including Assistant Development Officers and those working in Foreign Service and posts sanctioned under Fundamental Rule 127 in the Madura District is 8 out of which 3 are held by Christians.

"(c) 83.

Hindus (including Brahmins, Non-Brahmins and Harijans)	...	...	...	...	67
Muslims	...	...	...	...	4
Christians (including Anglo-Indians)	...	...	...	...	12
Total					83

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, how many Harijans are there in both the categories mentioned by the Hon. Minister?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"In clause (a) it is 31 Harijans. In clause (b) it is nil."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the Government have ordered that no Muslims should be recruited in departments where there is an over-representation of them, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether, in view of the fact that Muslims are not properly represented in this department, he will take steps to recruit Muslims?"

[26th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"I find that out of eight officers in Mathurai district, three are Muslims, three are Christians and one is a Non-Brahman."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am not asking about Mathurai district. I am asking about the general recruitment in the Province."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Even in the category of Senior Inspectors, Muslims are 57 in number out of a total of 1,071."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know whether Deputy Registrars are recruited direct?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"There is no direct recruitment, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In clause (a) out of 906 Hindus, only 31 are Harijans, and in clause (b) there are no Harijans. Will the Government consider the desirability of promoting from clause (a) to clause (b) some Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Whenever occasion arises, the Government will always be sympathetic towards bringing this community to the level of other communities."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"In the answers to clauses (a) and (c), may I know the number from backward communities?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Notice may be given for clause (a). In clause (c) the number from backward communities is 5."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Arising out of the answer that out of 906 Hindus only 31 are Harijans—a great disparity—may I know whether the Government will be pleased to give preference to Harijans inasmuch as several thousands of co-operative credit and tenant associations are being managed by Harijans and for Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"I have already answered this question. As far as the present Government are concerned, we are always encouraging this community."

Remission of land revenue in Vedaranyam.

* 1011 Q.—SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR (on behalf of Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the agriculturists of Vedaranyam sub-taluk in Tanjore district for the remission of land revenue due to drought in that area;

(b) what action the Government have taken in this matter;

(c) what action the Government have taken to supply them with seeds suitable to the soil of the area?

26th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) A representation has been received from the Secretary, Village Congress Committee, Kuravappulam, Vedaranyam sub-taluk, for the grant of remission of land revenue to all deserving villages. A report has been called for from the Collector of Tanjore and it is awaited.

" (c) The Director of Agriculture has been asked to see that the ryots are supplied with the seeds required by them and to submit a report to Government on the action taken by him. His report is awaited."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know what was the position when procurement was made, and how was this village left without even seeds?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question should be put to the Hon. Minister for Food."

Honorary Provincial Director of Harijan Welfare.

* 1012 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state the special consideration that prompted the Government in appointing Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar as the Honorary Provincial Director of Harijan Welfare?

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar is a retired High Court Judge and has long been taking an active part in ameliorating the conditions of the Harijans. He is the President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras branch. He is also the President of the Board of Management of the Thakkar Baba Vidyalyaya, T'Nagar, Madras, which is an Industrial School for Harijans. He was one of the members of the Provincial Advisory Board from 1938-47 and also a member of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee constituted in 1947. He has been chosen as Honorary Director of the Harijan Welfare Department as he is best suited for the post in view of his continued association with the Harijan Uplift problems."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether Mr. Bhashyam Ayyangar will have any Directorate?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"There is a department already, and that department will be under him."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to provide him with some funds to cover his incidental expenses on going to and coming out of office, though he is honorary and would not accept any salary?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Sir, whenever we appoint honorary officers, we pay them conveyance allowance."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know if this Director gets any honorarium, and, if so, how much?"

[26th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"No honorarium will be paid. We know he will not accept any honorarium except conveyance allowance."

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—"May I know whether a non-official committee of five members will be constituted to assist the Director?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"It is under consideration."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that Gandhiji had the profoundest respect for Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, and that it is a thousand pities that gentlemen of this House do not know his qualifications to adorn that position?"

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"While the Government of Madras deserve congratulations for having secured the services of such a great man to be the Honorary Provincial Director of Harijan Welfare, is there any proposal to have a Deputy Director, particularly persons like Mr. L. N. Gopalaswami, who has been taking very great interest in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"The proposal has been there for the last two years. It has not yet been decided by the Government."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Is there any committee appointed to assist Mr. Bhashyam Ayyangar, the Provincial Director?"

THE HON. SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"The proposal is under consideration."

Plastic watch strap.

* 1013 Q.—SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the plastic watch strap has been banned by the Government?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the use of the plastic watch strap has affected the skin of the users thereof, and that it looks like leucoderma?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"My hon. Colleague the Minister for Public Works has been wearing it free from leucoderma." (Laughter.)

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that some people have got their skin affected on account of their having used this plastic watch strap?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"They would have got even otherwise." (Laughter.)

[26th March 1949]

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that an hon. Member of this House has, by means of a question, brought to the notice of the Government that the plastic watch straps are injurious to the skin of the wearer, may I just request the Minister concerned to consult the Public Health Minister and take medical opinion with regard to this matter?" 11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I see that the Public Health Minister is also wearing the same strap." (Laughter.)

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Though it has not affected all the people who wear it including the Ministers, may I bring to the notice of the Government the cases of some two people whose skins were affected by the wearing of this strap and who are getting treatment in the Mathurai hospital?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no information with us and there is no ban. This is the first time that I have heard this thing. If there has been any such thing, there is a Plastic Manufacturers' Conference meeting in Bombay very soon and I am sure this question will be taken up at that conference." (Laughter.)

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that there is nothing like leather and that this Province is the producer of the largest quantity of leather in the whole world? As such, will the Government order that nobody in this Province shall wear anything except leather straps." (Laughter.)

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware that while leucoderma is as ancient as humanity itself, this plastic watch strap is as modern as 1949?"

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"It seems that the Hon. Minister has not taken a serious view of the question of the hon. Member Mr. Subbaraman. I have also been wearing this strap for two years and therefore, may I request the Hon. Minister to take it as very serious and come forward with a statement that it will not affect the health of the people?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The hon. Member's experience must be a good guide."

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—"May we take it that while thick skins are free from irritation, finer skins are affected?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions are over."

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) LEAKAGE OF QUESTION PAPERS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received two motions for the adjournment of the House to discuss some matters of urgent public importance."

[26th March 1949]

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order. I would like to know from you whether it is in order for Members to bring adjournment motions during budget session, particularly when you have already ruled that matters other than budget should not be brought within the period or time allotted for budget discussion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Evidently the hon. Member, Mr. Majid, has not properly understood my ruling. My ruling was that adjournment motions should not anticipate anything which would be coming up for discussion. The motion of Mr. Kosalram is about the leakage of question papers. For argument's sake, I take it to be in order. If it had been brought before the Demand on Education had been taken up, it would have anticipated a subject that would be coming up shortly before the House for discussion. Now it is not so. The Education Demand is already over and it is not going to come up before the House again. We are almost at the fag end of the budget. Therefore, the hon. Member is in order in bringing the adjournment motion now."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Will you allow it at 4 o'clock even on the days allotted for Budget discussion because the rule says that every adjournment motion should be taken up at 4 o'clock?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It will be allowed at 5 p.m."

"I may in this connection draw the attention of hon. Members to rule 150 of the Assembly Rules whereby Speaker can regulate the conduct of business in the Assembly in all matters not provided for in the Act or the Rules."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Will the discussion on the adjournment motion terminate at 6 o'clock or will it go on till 7 p.m.?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the House is prepared to sit till 7 p.m. we will go on till then. Otherwise, I will terminate the discussion at 6 p.m."

"Now, I shall read the adjournment motion—

'that this meeting of the Assembly do stand adjourned to discuss a matter of definite urgent public importance, viz., the leakage of question papers of the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Com. Examinations of the Madras University which are being held now and the leakage becoming chronic now-a-days and the consequent difficulties to thousands of students.'

"I have already enunciated some principles underlying adjournment motions. The motion must concern the 'administrative responsibility' of the Government. I think the University is an autonomous body and I do not know whether this involves the 'administrative responsibility' of the Government. But before I give my ruling, I wish to know from the Hon. Minister what he wants to say in the matter."

[26th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I would like to clear a misunderstanding which seems to be prevalent in certain quarters about the responsibility for the conduct of examinations in the University. The University is a statutory body under an Act of the Legislature and has been given very well-defined powers in which the Government cannot and do not interfere. The conduct of examinations in the University classes is one of the responsibilities entirely entrusted to the University. I am sure that the University authorities regret and are deeply concerned over the leakage of examination papers even as the Government are. I am also sure that they will take necessary steps to trace out the culprits and bring them to book as well as see that such things do not recur in the future. In these circumstances, I do not think that this motion may be allowed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me hear the hon. Member Sri Kosalram."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Sir, சாதாரணமாக நம்முடைய குடும்பத்தை அரசாங்கத்துடன் ஒப்பிடலாம். நம்முடைய குடும்பத்தில் நம்முடைய மனைவிக்கு எவ்வளவோ **autonomy** கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படி கொடுத்திருக்கும்பொழுது கூட அவர்கள் தப்பு செய்தால் அவர்களைக் கண்டிப்பதற்கு நமக்கு கண்டிப்பாக உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அதைப்போலவே நாம் அவர்களுக்கு **grant** கொடுக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் தப்பிதமாக நடந்தால் அவர்களைக் கண்டிப்பதற்கு அதிகாரத்தை அரசாங்கம் வைத்துக்கொள்வது அவசியம் என்பதும் அதற்காக ஒரு **amendment** கொண்டு வரவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருப்பதால் கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் அப்படி கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் Speech மாதிரி பேசுகிறீர்கள். அது கூடாது."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My hon. Friend Mr. Kosalram has been speaking of autonomy of the wife; may I know whether the Hon. Minister understands it." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already told the House that this motion does not involve the administrative responsibility of the Government. So, I rule it out of order."

(2) COMMUNICATION OF GROUNDS OF DETENTION TO DETENUS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Another adjournment motion is from the hon. Member, Mr. Salam. It reads:—

'That the business of this House do stand adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government in not giving in time the grounds of detention to detenus as required by law (Maintenance of Public Safety Act) and that grounds given are general, vague and indefinite, considerable delay on the part of the Government in referring the cases to the Advisory Council even after representation by detenus, delays in passing final orders after the report of the Advisory Council is received, as are revealed in a recent judgment of High Court.'

[Mr. Speaker] [26th March 1949]

"In my opinion, this is not in order. (Interruption.) I will allow the Member to explain, as I have done in the other case. The hon. Member says 'as required by law, the failure of the Government in not giving in time the grounds of detention to detenus.' First of all, there is the remedy in the courts of law for those who are aggrieved. Secondly, it appears that some of them who have taken the case to the court have already been released. They are not in jail now. In that case, I think the alleged wrong is not a continuing one or is not in existence. But before I rule it out of order, the hon. Member may explain what he wants to say."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The highest Judicial Tribunal of this Province (the High Court) in a recent judgment has said that this Government are not following the directions given in the Act, namely, the Maintenance of Public Safety Act. The Court has been pleased to say also that the Government are not doing their duty in giving the information as required by the Act. Even if the information is given, it is vague. When the detenus submit their explanation, it is not sent to the Advisory Council and even when the Advisory Council gives its report, the Government are not passing final orders. The question is whether this adjournment motion is out of order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"They can take the matter to the court. That is the remedy."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Still hundreds of persons are in jail and we do not know whether the Government are going to arrest persons in future. Sir, my purpose in bringing this motion is only to draw the attention of the Government to this matter which affects the civil liberties of the people of this Province."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I would like to know what the Hon. Minister wants to say."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"In the first place, we have not got a copy of the judgment. We have only certain newspaper reports. My hon. Friend is absolutely wrong that the High Court has made any such general remark. There was a batch of 30 to 35 petitions before the High Court on behalf of certain detenus. Out of these, except in the case of 10, the High Court confirmed the sentence in all the rest because it was in conformity with the law."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Have they (the 10 persons) been released?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"In the case of these particular ten, they found some defects in law and released them. They are not in jail. The matter referred to in the adjournment motion is not of urgent public importance. The per-

26th March 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

sons have been in jail for years and they continue to be in jail. There is no ground for adjournment of the House. If there are any such grounds, they can take the matter to the High Court and have remedy. But there is absolutely no urgency about the matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister has told the House that the remedy lies in the High Court. The detenus can take the matter to the court and get remedy there. Further, it appears that the court were of opinion that only ten were detained without the grounds of detention being given and hence released them. In view of this fact, the adjournment motion is clearly out of order and I rule it out of order."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"Though Guntakal has been one of the centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination, the question papers from the S.S.L.C. Board have not been received by them."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It springs a surprise on the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"If the matter is brought to my notice, I will certainly look into it."

III.—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

(1) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION—cont.

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my Leader, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. At the outset, I would like to make a few remarks with regard to the Ramapadasagar scheme. The other day I was listening to the speech of Mr. Viswanatham. He was speaking with feelings. When I say anything, let not the Andhra Members misunderstand me. I know that the Ramapadasagar scheme is pregnant with possibility, that it would be in a position to supply water to vast areas of lands which have not seen water for ages. It would bring thousands of acres of land under cultivation. At the same time, we have got to consider whether that scheme would bring immediate relief to this Province which is already suffering for want of food. It is a scheme involving huge investment of capital and which is going to take a considerable number of years for completion."

"Besides, Sir, I have got to say that I am not an expert or an engineer, I am only a layman, but from the purely layman's point of view, I have to make these few remarks. I am told that if they want to lay the foundation, they must go something like 250 feet below the bed-level of the river, which means they have got to go nearly 150 feet below sea-level. People are not in a position to know the great problems that they will have to tackle when they actually dig for the foundation. Even the American engineers who visited the area have expressed the opinion

[M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur] [26th March 1949]

that there were really very great problems with regard to this Ramapadasagar scheme. Therefore, instead of going after big schemes, it is better, in the interests of the Province and the people of the Province, that the Government undertake smaller schemes. In this regard, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the sub-soil water resources about which I have already spoken several times. I have suggested several schemes in order to tap the sub-soil water resources, but I have to express my disappointment, for the efforts they have already made are not enough. The other day, the Hon. Minister for Industries was telling us that when they were digging for lignite in the South Arcot district, they saw huge volume of water gushing up, which meant that water was available everywhere and we have got to tap it. In my Budget speech last year, I have asked for the constitution of a Board for sub-soil water investigation, and now I once more urge upon the Government for the constitution of the Board immediately. In other countries, there are separate departments functioning for this purpose and they have got valuable information to give to people for getting water from sub-soil resources for cultivation and for developing industries. In this connexion, I would like to make particular reference to Rayalaseema. The Members of this House have got the greatest sympathy particularly for this unfortunate area, because we know Rayalaseema has always been a sort of drain upon the finances of this Province and it is therefore necessary that Government must invest huge sums of money in order to see that Rayalaseema ceases to be a drain on the Province. As I have said, there are even in this area sub-soil water resources. So the Government should bring electricity immediately to the rescue of Rayalaseema and see that water is made available for cultivation in the area. There is also a suggestion for the installation of windmills. This is a very useful suggestion. Windmills must be put up in every part of this area, so that water may be easily brought up for cultivation purposes.

"Another important matter to which I would invite the attention of the Hon. Minister is, with regard to the Poondi Reservoir. Sir, when this reservoir was constructed, it was announced that the water problem of the City of Madras would be eternally solved, but we have seen that it has not been solved. Originally, when this reservoir was taken up, it was promised that the water from this reservoir would not be used for irrigation purposes. But we find to-day that water from the reservoir is being taken away for irrigation and Madras is almost left in the streets without water. Therefore, I would like the Hon. Minister to see that the water that is stored in the reservoir is used exclusively for the City of Madras.

"In this connection, Sir, with your permission, I would like to make one or two remarks about electricity, because it is, after all, a subject connected with irrigation. Here I would like to refer to the Periyar Project. There is a fall of nearly 1,000 feet near the Project, but when the Government of Madras entered into an agreement with the Travancore Government some years

26th March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

ago, it was only with reference to irrigation purposes. I understand they are nearly paying 40,000 rupees for the utilization of water from the Periyar. If only they could revise that agreement now and are prepared to pay something more to the Travancore Government, they could easily get their permission for generating electricity from the 1,000-ft. fall near the Periyar.

"Again, Sir, in regard to the formation of an Electricity Board, I raised the question as to whether the constitution of Provincial Electricity Boards would not affect the interests of the Provinces. Sir, these Provincial Boards are going to be subordinate to the Central Board at Delhi. But, I would suggest that our Board must be independent and sovereign. I should say that, if it is not possible for the Minister to constitute an independent sovereign Board, at least he should see that he raises the limit of Rs. 50,000 to rupees one crore, so that we need not be constantly going before the Central Board and asking them for permission. Secondly, if the Provincial Board is attached to the Central Board, we will not be able to do much good for the Province, because the Central Board will try to help the backward provinces and it is likely they may forget the claims of our Province. Therefore, I would like to urge on the Minister to see that this Electricity Board is made independent and sovereign with regard to electricity schemes. These are the few remarks which I would like to make under this Demand."

* H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that the Hon. Minister for Public Works is an amiable and quiet gentleman and we also know that he is a gentleman who believes in silent and solid work. The other day, in his speech while moving the demand, he said that the Government have now re-orientated or given a new orientation to the irrigation policy . . . (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Whatever the Government might think about their irrigation policy or a change in that policy necessitated by the needs of the times, I have nothing to say. But, what is it that the Government have been able to do? Their record of past work has to be taken into account in considering the net result that the Government have achieved in the field of irrigation in the Province. I may at once say that, so far as my district is concerned, I have not come across any project, major or minor, having been undertaken and completed during the last two or three years. If the Hon. Minister could tell me that any such scheme has been undertaken and completed in the South Kanara district, I shall, of course, feel very grateful. There has been a good deal of talk of irrigation work in the South Kanara district, but so far as I have been able to understand, the Government has failed in its duty by that far-flung district, which is really unfortunate on account of its situation at the tail-end of the Province. But, Sir, while we are concerned with the irrigation of the Province as a whole, it is not at all out of place for members to speak about their own districts if the Government has failed in its duty towards

[H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur] [26th March 1949]

their districts. That is why I am mentioning this pointedly, as I wish to bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Public Works. Now, Sir, the Government has got many major projects on hand and some of them are pending and some others, it is not possible to push through owing to circumstances that are beyond the control of this Government, as for instance, the Tungabhadra Project. I do not wish to say anything about the Ramapadasagar Project, except to draw the attention of this House to the masterly note prepared by the Secretary of the Public Works Department, Mr. Verghese. The language being telling in that note, it is quite possible that some interested members might take objection to the note of the Secretary which has laid bare the entire project in all its aspects for our examination. It is a gigantic project. It is well worth undertaking. If it is beneficial to a certain portion of the Province, or to certain sections of the people, I, for one, would not grudge the benefits that such a huge and gigantic project would confer on a section of the people of the Province. But, then, the question is whether, on account of undertaking a huge project like this, all other projects which are likely to benefit other parts of the Province would be held up for any period of time. My submission on this occasion is, that the resources of the Province as a whole should not be utilized for any one single project continuously for a number of years at the cost of the other parts of the Province. It may be mentioned here that there are dreamers who are dreaming about the Ramapadasagar Project. Of course, it is good to dream sometimes, but it is bad to dream if it is at the cost of others. Therefore, I would at this stage suggest to the Government that this question of Ramapadasagar or any other similar big project might be held over for some time and, in the meantime, we can proceed with the minor irrigation works throughout the Province, because the execution of minor irrigation works on a Province-wide scale would give greater benefit to the people than the undertaking of huge projects in some corner which would confer benefit only on a smaller area and on a smaller section of the people. But then I find that, during the last two or three years, the Government has not done anything appreciable in the matter of executing minor irrigation works throughout the Province.

12-15
p.m.

"If the Government had only undertaken these small irrigation works all over the Province in the past two or three years, I believe by this time our Province would have become self-sufficient, if not surplus in the matter of food. At any rate, great progress could have been made in the production of food. That has not been done. And so far as I could see the execution of minor irrigation works is being done through the Revenue Department. As we all know, the Revenue Department is already overworked. That Department is given too many things at a time to do and the result is that minor irrigation works that are entrusted to the Revenue Department are invariably neglected and nothing proceeds or progresses in the districts, so far as these minor

26th March 1949]

[H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur]

irrigation works are concerned. After all, minor irrigation works concern irrigation tanks or rivers that are flowing by the vast acreage of land under cultivation.

"And then we have got what is called the Well-Sinking Scheme, for which the Government is granting subsidy to the people. But what is happening exactly? Now, taking my own district, for instance, I should say that the scheme is not progressing satisfactorily. The usual time of the year for sinking of wells in South Kanara is the month of May and that is the hottest month and if wells are not sunk before monsoon begins, there is no use in proceeding with such a scheme. Therefore, I say unless a scheme is expedited and ryots and agriculturists receive payment in time, they will not be able to sink wells and complete work before monsoon sets in. Sir, if they are not provided with necessary funds at the beginning of the month of May, the whole thing will have to be held up till the next year, that is, the next May in the following year. Therefore, it is necessary that such things should be expedited. The agency of the Revenue Department may be taken away altogether and the Public Works Department itself may undertake the work and proceed with the sinking of wells. Otherwise, it will be merely the 'sinking' of money."

SRI K. P. KAMAKSHI CHETTIYAR :—"கனம் உப சபா நாயகி அவர்களே, கனம் மாமத்திலாகா மந்திரியவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். நமது மாகாணத்தில் ஏற்கனவே சாங்குன் செய்யப்பட்ட பல நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதிலும், நூற்றுக்கணக்கான புது திட்டங்களைப் பரிசீலனை செய்வதிலும், கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் மிகவும் சிரத்தை எடுத்து வேலை செய்துவருகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக அவரைப் பெரிதும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த திட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் செய்து முடிக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்து நம் நாட்டை எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ள உணவு பஞ்சத்தை ஒழித்து நாட்டில் செல்வத்தை பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கனம் மந்திரி யவர்களுடைய உற்சாகம் மட்டும் போதாது. அவருக்குக் கீழ் மாகாணத்தில் ஆங்காங்குள்ள இஞ்சினியர்களும், இஞ்சினியர் இலாகா சிப்பந்திகளும் தங்களுடைய பூர்ண ஒத்துழைப்பையும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் ஒத்துழைக்க தலைமை காரியாலயங்களில் சிலர் இருந்தபோதிலும் சாதாரண மாக ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு அவ்வித ஒத்துழைப்பு இல்லை என்பதைத்தான் என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சொல்லுகிறேன். போதிய சிப்பந்திகள் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் இந்த வேலைகள் தடைபட்டு வருகின்றன என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதுவும் ஒரு விதத்தில் உண்மையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனாலும் குளங்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய மராமத்து வேலைகளையும், சிறிய ரிப்பேர் வேலைகளையும் அந்தந்த வருஷத்தில் செய்து முடித்துவிட்டால் இப்பொழுதுள்ள உணவு நெருக்கடியும், உணவு பஞ்சமும் ஒருவாறு குறைந்துபோகும் என்பது ஜனங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயமாக இருக்கிறது. சிறு சிலவில் செய்யக்கூடிய பல திட்டங்கள் சுமார் பத்துவருஷங்களாக நிறைவேற்றப்படாமல் அங்கே இஞ்சினியர்களுடைய காரியாலயங்களில் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அவற்றையெல்லாம் கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் சுற்று பிரயாணம் செல்லும்போது அங்கங்கே இருக்கும் இஞ்சினியர்களைப் பார்த்து சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்து வைக்கும்படி துரிதப்படுத்தவேண்டும். மற்றொருபுறத்தில், போதிய சூபர்வைசர்கள் இல்லை என்று சொல்வதும் உண்மைதான். அதை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏதேனும் ஒரு முடிவைச் செய்துதானாகவேண்டும். இந்த பிரச்சினையை தீர்ப்பதற்கு பல கல்லூரிகளை அமைத்து பயிற்சி யளிப்பதற்கு இப்பொழுதே வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறேன் என்று கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் தன்னுடைய

[Sri K. Veeranna Padal] [26th March 1949]

ములా జలాధారము లగుల జీవ నదులను పరిశీలించుటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఒక కమిటీని వేయించి ఆ కమిటీవారి సలహాల ప్రకారము ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎప్పుటికప్పుడు స్కీములను తయారుచేయించి ఆ నదులపైన రిజర్వాయర్లను కట్టించెడి విధానము చేసినట్లైతే ఎక్కువ పంటలను పండించుటకు ఎన్నియో అవకాశములున్నవని, తద్వారా మన ప్రజలకు తిండికి లోపము లేకుండా ఉండగలదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“అంతేకాకుండా మన రాజధానిలోని విశాఖపట్టణం, నూర్పు గోదావరి, తగ్గిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాకు చెందినటువంటి మన్యం (agony) కొండ ప్రాంతములలో అనేక వందల జీవనదులు వుట్టి తూర్పుగా సముద్రమువైపుకు ప్రవహించుచున్నవి. ఈ నదుల పరిస్థితి, మనకు అడవిల్లవుత్పత్తి మన ఇంటిలోపెరిగి యవ్వనకాలమునచ్చేసరికి అత్తవారింటికి పోవుచున్నట్లుగా ఈ అనేక వందలనదులు మా మన్యం (agony) కొండ ప్రాంతాలలో వుట్టి, ప్రవహించుచుండకు మాకు ఏ విధంగాను ఉపయోగపడకుండా సముద్రంలోనికి పోవుచున్నవి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో ఈ చిన్న నదులపైన రిజర్వాయరులను కట్టించి నీటిని ఆపి మా విజిల్స్ ప్రాంతములలోని అనేక లక్షలకొలది ఉన్నటువంటి సారవంతమైన భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చుటకు ప్రయత్నించగలరని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

“అంతేకాకుండా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లానుంచి శాసన సభలలో 16 మంది మెంబర్లు ఉండినాడా మేము ప్రజలకు ఏ విధంగాను ఇరిగేషన్ విషయంలో సహాయ పడలేక పోతున్నామని ప్రజలు యావత్తుండినాడా మమ్మలను నిందించుచున్నారు.

“అంతేకాకుండా మా విజిల్స్ కొండ ప్రాంతములలో ప్రవహించుచున్న జీవనదులకు ఇరుప్రక్కల చాలా సారవంతమైనటువంటి పల్లపుభూమి అనేక వందలాది ఎకరములున్నది. ఇటువంటి భూమినిసాగా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు రిజర్వు ఫార్మేషన్లకొండ రెక్కలలో చేర్చినారు. విశుత్త: ఈ ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఈ విజిల్స్ ప్రాంతములకు వెళ్లుటకు రోడ్ సౌకర్యములు లేని కారణంచేతగాని, చాలాదూరం కాల్గి నడవను వెళ్లవలసిన కారణంవలనగాని, లేక ఆ ప్రాంతములకు పోయినవో మలేరియా, స్టూమినియా వస్తాయనే భయముతోగాని, విజిల్స్ ప్రాంతములు ఇరిగేషన్ చేయటానికి వనికి రావని భ్రాసియుండవచ్చునేమిగాని మా ప్రాంతములలో అనేక వందల, వేల ఎకరముల పల్లపు భూమి, వివిధభూమి వ్యవసాయముచేయటానికి చాలా అనుకూలమైనటువంటిది ఉన్నదని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా మా జిల్లాలోని ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు ఉపేక్ష చేయబడడానికి కారణం మా జిల్లా మెంబర్లలో ఒకరు మంత్రిగా ఉండకపోవడమే కారణమని ప్రజలు అనుకొనుచున్నారు. వారు మమ్మలను నిందిస్తున్నారు కూడాను.

“ఈ మధ్యన గౌరవనీయులగు శ్రీ బి. గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలోని అరుకు లోయను చూచుటకు వచ్చినారు. మంత్రిశ్రీ. కూర్మయ్యగారుకూడా చింత పల్లివరకే కాదు లోయవచ్చి చూచివెళ్లినారు. ఏ మంత్రిగారుకూడా ఇంటిరియర్ విజిల్స్ ప్రాంతాలలోనికి రాలేదు. ఈ ఇంటిరియర్ విజిల్స్ ప్రాంతములలోని ప్రజలు హరి జనులకన్న కూడా ఎంతో వెనుకబడియున్నారు. మాడు సంవత్సరములై కాంగ్రెస్ వారు అధికారములోనికి వచ్చినప్పటికీని ఈ పేద ప్రజలకు ఇంతవరకు ఏమీ సహాయము చేయలేదు. మొత్తము మంత్రి ఆనరబుల్ గురుపాదంగాను మా జిల్లాలో సంచారము చేసి నప్పుడు వారు మా విజిల్స్ లో కాల్గి నడవను వెళ్లవలసిన ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రోగ్రాము చేసుకొనినాడా ఏ కారణముచేతనో వాస్తవ ప్రోగ్రామును మార్చుకొనినారు. అసగా మా ఇంటిరియర్ విజిల్స్ ప్రాంతాలలోని కష్ట సుఖాలను తెలుసుకొనుటకుగాను ఎవ్వరూ కళ్ళ తీసుకొనుటలేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతములలోని ప్రజలు ఇరిగేషన్ సదుపాయాలుగాని,

[26th March 1949] [Sri K. Veeranna Padal]

విద్యాసౌకర్యాలుగాని లేక చాలా వెనుకబడియున్నారు. వారునల్లగుడ్డను (black cloth) గాని, ఎర గుడ్డనుగాని (red cloth) చూచిన భయపడుతూ అడివి మృగాల వలె ప్రాంతాలకు రూరమి 100, 150 మైళ్ళ దూరములో ఉన్నారు. ఇటువంటి ప్రజలకు ఇదివరకు ఉన్నటువంటి అద్వైజర్లు ప్రభుత్వముగాని, కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వములుగా ఏ ఇతర ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వములుగాని ఎటువంటి సౌకర్యములను కలుగజేయ లేదు. ఈ మన్యం ప్రాంతం ప్రజలు హరిజనులకన్న అనేక రేట్లు వెనుకబడి యున్నారని మరల ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

“అంతేకాకుండా ఎప్పుడూకూడా నీటి సారుదల ఉన్నటువంటి, నర్సపట్నంవద్ద ఉన్న గచ్చాడి కాలువకు చిన రిజర్వాయరును కట్టించినట్లైతే ఎక్కువ భూమిని పల్లపు నేద్యము చేయించుటకు వీలగును. తాండవ అనే పేరుగల నదికికూడా గాడె గుమ్మివద్ద ఒక రిజర్వాయరులు కట్టించినకొన్ని వందల ఎకరముల భూమి సాగుకాగలదు. అంతేకాకుండా కొండల ప్రాంతమునుండి ప్రవహించుచున్న బూదరాళ్లకొత్తూరువద్ద ఒక రిజర్వాయరు తయారుచేసిన వందలాది ఎకరములు పల్లపు భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొని రాగలము. ఈ విధంగా ఎక్కువ భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొని రాగలిగిన వో మనకు ఇతర ప్రాంతములనుంచి అహరథాన్యాలను తెప్పించుకొనవలసిన అవకాశము వీచుత్రము ఉండదు.

“అంతేకాకుండా ఇంటిరియర్ విజిల్స్ నూడెం తాలూకా 18 వందల చదరపు మైళ్ళ వైశాల్యము ఉన్నటువంటిదానికి ఒక్క హాస్పిటల్ ను మాత్రమే ఏర్పాటు చేసినారు. ఇది చాలా అసంతృప్తికరముగా ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ విధంగా అనేక విషయాల హరిజనులకన్న కూడా వెనుకబడి ఉన్నటువంటి కొండజాతుల వారికి సౌకర్యములను కలుగజేయవలసినదని కోరుచూ ఇంతటిలో విరమించు చున్నాను.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I wish to say a few words on this Demand. I must say that we all are happy to have the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam to be in charge of the Public Works Department. It is a very vital department, for on the proper administration of it depends the prosperity of our Province. He is a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the business he has undertaken, and I know he is doing his utmost to satisfy everybody.

“So far as the Ceded Districts are concerned, the Hon. Minister knows more than some of us, who represent those districts do, that those districts are backward in irrigation and that they require prior attention. I am glad that the Government have enunciated the policy of not minding the return on the capital cost in the execution of irrigation works. It is a welcome policy and it will enable the Government to devote more and early attention to the backward districts. Besides following that policy, they should develop irrigation works on a districtwar basis. This is necessary to enable each district to get its due share of the allotment for the whole Province. The following figures giving the approximate percentage of irrigated area in comparison with the cultivable area will show how far the Ceded Districts have been neglected: Kurnool 6 per cent, Anantapur 8 per cent, Bellary 4 per cent and Cuddapah 20 per cent. The

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [26th March 1949]

corresponding figures for the delta districts are as follows: Tanjore 74 per cent, Krishna 50 per cent, East Godavari 60 per cent, and West Godavari 55 per cent. Recognizing this hard fact, I am sure that the Hon. Minister will devote more attention to the Ceded Districts and also spend more money on them to equalize the districtwar irrigation facilities. The Government must fix a target for each district regarding the money to be spent, the number of major and minor works to be executed and the time within which they should be completed.

"So far as the Kurnool district is concerned, cultivation of more lands under the Krishna-Cuddapah canal in the first crop season is possible if the Public Works Department provides more sluices. At present there is a lot of wastage of water, and this can be prevented by timely repairs. I would also suggest the localization of wet ayacut to help proper irrigation. Taking into consideration the past neglect, I am sure that the Hon. Minister will allot more money for the early development of the backward districts.

"There is a Project in the Pattikonda taluk, Kurnool district, with an ayacut of 12,000 acres, the High Level Channel of the Tungabhadra Project, the Gandikota Project, and other Projects. The Hon. Minister has been saying in reply to questions that the Government are proceeding with the execution of these projects. I know that investigation and the other preliminary work connected with these projects will take some time. I request the Hon. Minister to see that the work is done as expeditiously as possible in the interests of the early development of these backward districts.

12-45 p.m. "Adequate amount is not spent on the maintenance of the Krishna-Cuddapah canal. That canal is very useful in these dry districts and I hope that the Hon. Minister will see that adequate money is allotted for its maintenance. I do not think, Madam, I need add anything more to what I have said except to request the Hon. Minister to do the needful, who I know has been trying to be just to all the districts and has been trying to give prior consideration to districts like Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary which require adequate attention."

* SRI PERUMALLA NAYUDU :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is a sad irony of fate that India with its large agricultural possibilities has been in the midst of famines and this scarcity of food in the country makes it go about to foreign countries taking the begging bowl. To-day food is the problem of problems for us. No doubt it is a legacy from the previous Government which did not apply their mind in a proper manner to the question, though they had to its credit great projects relating to the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery, etc. But they did not view the whole question in the proper perspective and they dealt with it in a very unsatisfactory manner, and we are to-day paying the penalty. We are to-day faced with a number of problems, the chief among them being the food problem. The question is how far we have been able to tackle the problem. The British Government while they were here had a policy of their own. They

26th March 1949] [Sri Perumalla Nayudu]

always expected a proper return for the outlay on irrigation schemes, or any other undertaking. Since we are in an Independent India and a popular Government are in the saddle, we cannot pursue that very policy. I must congratulate the Government on their giving a new orientation to the question. That is a desirable and welcome step. If the estimates have now gone up commensurate with those estimates we cannot now levy the water rates. That will defeat the very object of expanding the irrigation schemes if we expected a high return on outlay. Now the problem has become very imminent and it must be faced.

"The other day the Central Government have fixed the deadline of 1951 for imports from outside to cease. They have asked each province to work out on a self-sufficient basis. Considering the financial position of the country that is a very desirable step and we cannot afford any more to be dependent on supplies from outside, either from within the country or from countries outside. Then what is it that we have to do? The matter should be viewed with a sense of urgency. It must be worked on a wartime basis. The other day the Hon. the Minister for Public Works gave a list of sanctioned schemes for the last three years as being 111 and that 300 grow-more-food schemes were under investigation. If that is so, it is no mean achievement for the three years of their existence, in these days of scarcity in men, money and material. In view of the unfathomable nature of the question it is natural that there are complaints from several quarters, but that should not be taken as though there was no appreciation. Coming as I do from the Nellore district which is having something like 4,00,000 acres of wet land, the rest being dry which are even now under the heel of the zamindari administration, I have to say that these areas have been badly situated all along with regard to irrigation. The Veligonda hills in the west form the main water-shed from which small rivers flow to the east into the sea and these rivers are Manneru, Paleru, Gundlakamma, etc. Some have been tapped and some have not. The Manneru river has almost completely been exploited. There are other rivers which are still to be tapped. The Paleru river having a course of 70 miles has to be tapped in many places. The old Vengalapuram Project is connected with the Paleru. It was condemned in those days as not fetching a proper return and it has now become a live question with regard to Musi and Killigamma and there is another project connected with it, namely, Puligonda. By damming Gundlakamma and Tangirala, it can be made to irrigate one lakh of acres. The have been investigated already some years back, but now they require re-investigation because a kind of planning has to be adopted. (At this stage Mr. Speaker took the Chair.) They can be made to irrigate large areas, not in one place, but distributed in several places. These rivers have to be bunded up at appropriate contours so that they may give irrigation on a distributive basis. This is what the people want there and this can be made in an equitable manner to which the Hon. the Minister for Irrigation referred in his introductory speech."

[26th March 1949]

Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over. He has taken 10 minutes."

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House. I may just draw the attention of the Government to one or two points with special reference to my taluk. I am glad that at least the Public Works Department in the matter of irrigation is waking up. That is partly because of the food situation in the country and partly because of the special interest taken by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. Now that the Government of India have announced that they are not going to import any foodgrains after 1951, I think it is almost necessary that we must double or treble our efforts in the matter of making the Province self-sufficient with regard to food. Speaking about Malabar, so many hon. Members have been dinning into the ears of the Treasury Bench about what is called the criminal negligence of this Government of that part of the country. It is an irony of fate, Sir, that my district which is full of so many natural sources of water is almost the worst district throughout the Province. There is a long history behind it and I need not dilate on the past now. It is certainly the duty of the present Government to see that the district of Malabar becomes self-sufficient in no distant future. If this Government have the will to do it, I am sure that in two or three years not only can we make it self-sufficient, but even a surplus district.

"I am glad, Sir, that in the matter of irrigation the Government have just now made a change—over in their policy. They need not hereafter merely look to the productivity in proportion to the expenditure involved. That is a very welcome change and I believe that that change will bring about adequate results.

1 p.m. "There is no use of simply making a change at the top. Our friends and veterans of the engineering department are there, and the practice obtaining in the pre-August 1947 days is still there. As soon as a big officer of the engineering department contemplates a tour of a particular district, almost all the important contractors concerned are ready at every important junction to receive this man, and all the usual routine is gone through. I need not explain all this, but the real difficulty is that the contractors and the engineering department are hand in glove. They simply adjust and try to put up an appearance, and they are not really interested in seeing things done. There is redtapism and that is not removed. I have my own misgivings and doubts whether the Government will succeed in their policy. Coming to my taluk, it is a tragedy that in the lands lying on both the sides of a perennial river—a big river—the crops are withering away. It was only the other day that a big contractor challenged me. He was even complaining about the inactivity of the Government in that part of the country. He said that if only one could give him Rs. 10 per acre, he would see that single crop lands—lands between Shoranur and Chamravattam—are converted into three crop lands, and thus he would make up the food deficit in that part of the country. In view of the fact that that taluk is a deficit taluk, I

[26th March 1949] [P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur]

would request the Minister to see that something is done in this direction. In this connection, I must say that the Minister has been pleased to agree to come that side and call a conference of the interests concerned, to see that something is done in the area.

"Before I conclude, on behalf of the people of Malabar, and on behalf of the people of my constituency, I must thank the Government and the Minister for having now at least sanctioned the Malampuzha Project. The Minister is going to that place. I am sure he will remove all misconceptions and misunderstandings in the matter, and explain to the people of the area concerned the details of the scheme."

*N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion that stands in the name of the Leader of the Opposition. (Interruption.) Of course, when I speak, it is the Palar that speaks. (Laughter.) Its gaping belly and its gaping mouth have arrested the attention of even a casual visitor, but how they have escaped the searching eye of the Hon. Minister passes my comprehension! It is a long river which has all the advantages of an irrigation scheme. The Hon. Minister has been placing on the table of the House so many statements and estimates of irrigation schemes. I should say that almost every district comes in for his consideration, and every scheme too. But nowhere do I see North Arcot and nowhere do I see the Palar. It is a long river with fertile lands all along the line running for tens of miles, and the Government will not have to spend much for making it an irrigation source. It has got well-defined bunds and embankments. And the hardworking agriculturists inhabiting the river side can profit from this irrigation scheme. Once in the past it was having plentiful supply of water. But some time after water has been diverted somehow and somewhere. I want the Minister to go back to the history of this Palar. I know many famous articles have come in recent years on the paradox of the Palar with photographs showing the sandy beds everywhere. Recently too, there was the Russell Committee report on the Palar. I do not know why this Government which claim to be popular have utterly neglected this wonderful scheme which can bring under the Grow More Food Scheme vast tracts, which will give spectacular results not only to my district, but to the whole Province, and which will make my district (which is now a deficit district a surplus district. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is naturally the duty of the Government to see how this original source of water-supply has been taken away from the river. Let them try to negotiate for getting a source from Kannambadi Dam or from the Cauvery itself.

"Sir, whatever it is, if the irrigation has got to yield utmost results, electric power is necessary. Particularly, it is so in my district and in my taluk of Gudiyatham. Electric power supply by Government is the supreme necessity to-day, because the private electric corporations that come there are postponing the supply of power because it does not yield them profits from the monetary point of view. For that reason, I want this Government

[N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur] [26th March 1949]

very soon to come forward with the nationalization scheme of electricity, and extend electricity to my district and taluk where it is urgently necessary.

"The Leader of the Opposition has stated that this is a Province of tanks. Pre-eminently North Arcot is a district of tanks. Everywhere there are tanks of antiquity. In my own village, Valathur, we have got a tank whose history dates back to a thousand years. But they are all antiquated; they are silted; they have become shallow; and the bunds have fallen away. Even the sluices have fallen into disrepair.

"I would only wish that Government bestow more attention on minor irrigation works. After all it is not going to cost them very much. With regard to subterranean water-sources, many of my friends have spoken and spoken rightly that they are plentiful in our Province. They are more plentiful in my district, but the ryots have no assistance, no advice and no guidance from Government in the shape of survey and water diviners. They sunk their money on digging wells. They got subsidy from Government. Along with the subsidy they threw their good money. With what results? In many cases I know much money has been sunk with poor results. Even Harijans who got some subsidy from Government, ultimately had to throw their good money after bad. I ask is it not the responsibility of the Government, when they launched this subsidy scheme, to make available to the ryots, the expert knowledge, guidance and advice of their department, and tell them where and when they can find water. One can understand if that survey had been made before the ryots had sunk their money and lost it. But the ryots have been left to themselves without any expert guidance.

"I come now to the last point. We know the classic example of Australia, where phenomenal progress has been made not only in agriculture but in industrialization too. The vast deserts of that Continent have been turned into wonderful sources of power. These very good sources of water after all do not require much of capital, not even much of equipment. Water gushes forth from the sand beds and not necessarily from the rocky bottom. We have in our district the Damal canal running for miles together. We have got a long channel with crystal-clear water. In Navalak near Visharam there are wonderful spring boks. If only Government have the imagination and the equipment to give guidance to us that by running tubes here and there we can discover water for the ryots, we can have the natural springs of water. After all, you see all along the banks of the Palar there is green vegetation—ever green. If only the Minister, who has got so many schemes for the advancement of the Province, particularly under Grow More Food Campaign, turns his attention seriously to these sources, and gives top priority to these sources, it will turn North Arcot, which is a deficit district, into a surplus district. It will be a surplus district for so many neighbouring districts, and quite possibly very soon it may solve the very many disabilities of the Ceded districts. I want that now at least the Hon. Minister gives his most serious attention to the Palar." (Hear, hear.)

26th March 1949]

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members for their very helpful and very appreciative attitude shown to this Demand. I am indeed very grateful to them for the very valuable criticisms and very helpful suggestions they have made in the course of the debate. Of course they have pointed out difficulties here and there, and I am satisfied that they have expressed their own dissatisfaction with the achievements under 'Irrigation', so far as this Government are concerned. We are also not satisfied, and we do want to do more, and we, I may assure this House, are doing our very best and the Government also fully appreciate the need to rapidly develop irrigation sources in various areas in this Province. I shall now first take the district of Ramnad, about which the Leader of the United People's Party expressed so much concern. He has moved a specific cut motion in order to impress on the Government the needs of Ramnad district. I can at once assure him and also this House that the Government also are fully alive to the needs of this district. This district, Sir, is 85 per cent zamindari and only 15 per cent ryotwari. In the ryotwari areas only 14,000 acres are irrigated by the P.W.D. tanks. Twenty-two thousand acres are irrigated by the minor irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department. Ramnad is no doubt very poorly served in the matter of irrigation. But I have also to point out the difficulties in the matter of extending irrigation facilities. There have been suggestions put forth by hon. Members that the waters of the Cauvery or the Periyar could be taken over to the Ramnad district.

"In this district itself, as hon. Members are aware, there are no big rivers which could be harnessed. There are a few small streams and we are trying to harness them to the best extent possible. Regarding the waters of the Cauvery, although we are examining the possibility, I am afraid that there is no surplus water available. We have taken the waters of the Cauvery up to the point of Narasinga-Cauvery in the Arantangi taluk. If the Cauvery water is to be taken farther to Tiruvadana and other taluks in the Ramnad district, it means a distance of more than 25 miles. Apart from the difficulty of taking water to that length, there is the insurmountable difficulty of availability of water from the Cauvery. After the schemes which have already been executed or taken on hand, I have to say that there is no water available from the Cauvery. But still the Government have decided to give as much water as is available to the Pudukkottai area which is also very badly served and which has recently been merged with our Province and which is more or less part of the Madras Province. That scheme is being investigated and we hope to take by Grand Anicut canal water from the Cauvery to the extent possible; it may irrigate from 3,000 to 5,000 acres. I do admit it may not be much. But I can assure the Leader of the United People's Party that we will give as much water as is available and as may be feasible to the Pudukkottai area.

"Regarding the proposal to take the waters of Periyar to the Ramnad district, there is the difficulty of the sand beds in the Vaigai. If water is to be taken along the sand beds, lot of

1-15
p.m.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

water will be lost during the transit and there won't be much water left to irrigate, the areas of the Ramnad district. Further, the present Vaigai Scheme is to irrigate not less than 12,000 acres in the Tirumangalam taluk. I am sure the hon. Member from Ramnad district would admit that conditions in Tirumangalam area are as bad as those of Ramnad area and there cannot be any question of depriving the Tirumangalam taluk and taking the water, in spite of difficulties, to any area in Ramnad district. These are the main difficulties in getting water either from Periyar through Vaigai or from Cauvery. But, as I said, we are taking as much water as is possible to the Pudukottai area from the Cauvery.

"Then there is the scheme of Tank Restoration. We have taken up four districts first; Ramnad is included in that list. We propose to restore tanks and the zamindari areas also will become very soon part of ryotwari areas. We do propose to take up the renovation of tanks all over.

"Apart from the above, another thing which we could do and hope to do is to extend rural electrification widely and speedily in this area so that the sub-soil water available in the district could be harnessed and could be used to the advantage of the agriculturists.

"I appreciate the valuable suggestions made by the Hon. the Leader of the United People's Party that there must be a Development Board to examine and suggest means of improving the conditions in such a dry district as Ramnad. I do admit that the conditions in this district are as bad as in the Rayalaseema districts. The Government will consider the suggestion to appoint a Development Board for Ramnad and such other districts, as we do examine and consider proposals to rapidly improve the conditions in Rayalaseema. We would also consider the proposal to form a Development Board of experts, non-officials and officials who have experience, who could go into this question and who could also suggest ways and means of improving the irrigation facilities of these districts. I can only give this House and this hon. Member this much of assurance. Government cannot do anything more, and, therefore, I am unable to appreciate the hint of the hon. Member that he might even press his cut motion. There is no meaning in pressing the cut motion. We, the Government, and the hon. Members opposite are agreed and are one that conditions must be improved in the Ramnad district which has been very badly served and we must do all that is possible to improve irrigation facilities and expand them. We are doing our very best and we are doing it in several directions. Therefore, there is no purpose in pressing this cut motion. I do hope that the Hon. the Leader of the United People's Party would withdraw his cut motion."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"With reference to the statement that the Cauvery water is not enough to be taken to Ramnad district, I shall only refer the Hon. Minister to the experienced Engineers on whom he relies for many

26th March 1949] [Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

other schemes. They have told me and many others definitely that there is plenty of water in the Cauvery which could be taken to the Pudukottai State and also to Ramnad district. Therefore, may I ask the Hon. Minister to tell us at an early opportunity the result of his discussions with the Engineers of the Department about the availability of water? That is all I want and not any further."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. I can very readily give that assurance to the hon. Member. I have already said in this House that we are further examining the question. I shall certainly consult other experts and other Engineers and we shall see if there is any more water available. If there is water available, certainly we shall not hesitate to take the water to the areas which badly need it.

"Then, the hon. Member from Cuddapah referred generally to the conditions in Rayalaseema and also to the Krishna-Pennar Project. I can once again mention that that Project is still under investigation. It is not now possible to say how many acres in each district could be served and to what extent this water could be taken. What we now give is only a rough calculation. I am obliged to the hon. Member from Cuddapah for the reference he made to an agitation in parts of Cuddapah district about submersion of land. It is a misguided agitation. I do not know how that agitation has been set up. Perhaps by some interested party the agitation has been set up that vast areas would be submerged and that the Project must be given up. I have already referred to it during my reply in the General Discussion, Sir. Of course, Government will always take steps to minimise submersion of lands under Projects and even regarding lands which are likely to be submerged, Government will take steps to see that those who are affected are properly compensated for. We would also take steps to examine the valuable suggestion made by the hon. Member from Cuddapah that when the Project comes into existence, all possible steps should be taken to protect areas by rivetments and other things so that there may be no avoidable damage to people.

"Then, the hon. Member from Cuddapah referred to the utilization of the waters to the extent possible in the areas concerned. Yes, Sir. I said during my reply in the General Discussion that there was plenty of water available and we would give water when it came to the surrounding areas, to the extent possible. There is no dearth of water. But, as I said last time, our Engineers have said that taking the water through the Kuthi kanmoi to Kurnool and other districts is a very costly thing. In spite of it, I have asked the Chief Engineer to examine that aspect and I do hope that he would be able to find a solution by which we could take water.

"The hon. Member from Cuddapah also referred to the utilization of electricity that could be produced under these Projects for pumping water to a higher level. It is no doubt a very valuable proposal and we would certainly take that into consideration when we frame the Krishna-Pennar Scheme.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

"Then, the same hon. Member referred to the Famine Relief works and suggested that we could as well take up works like minor irrigation schemes which could provide water and at the same time provide relief to unemployed labour. We are certainly looking into that and we are taking up more of irrigation schemes than even road-works under famine relief work.

"Regarding the high level channel of Tungabhadra to which several hon. Members referred and to which the hon. Member from Nandyal has been repeatedly and insistently making reference by way of interpellations, I could again give this assurance that it has been provided for in the scheme for Tungabhadra and we shall take it up before long after coming to certain definite understanding with Hyderabad.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Malabar, Mr. Seethi Sahib, referred to the neglect of his district. It was past neglect and the Government should not be held responsible for the past neglect. I have said more than once what steps we are taking to remove the deficiencies in these districts. I must once again point out that hon. Members should also take into account the peculiar natural difficulties in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar in the matter of irrigation development. But we are trying to get over these difficulties and we are providing for several schemes for investigation. But investigation does take time. The hon. Member, Mr. Seethi Sahib, wanted me to give an idea as to the other schemes which we are contemplating. I can at once give him and give this House a few of the Schemes which are under examination—

(1) Kannihirapuzha Scheme in Walluvanad taluk. It will give water to about 25,000 acres and will cost 245 lakhs of rupees.

(2) Walayar Scheme in Palghat taluk. It will give water to about 6,500 acres and is estimated to cost 99 lakhs of rupees.

(3) Mangalam Reservoir across Mangalam river near Allapatti. It will give water to about 3,280 acres and is estimated to cost 40 lakhs of rupees.

(4) Cheramangalam Anicut across Gayatri river. The work has been sanctioned. It will give water to about 2,000 acres and is estimated to cost 10 lakhs of rupees.

(5) Vandithode Anicut. The hon. Member made reference to it and the work has already been started. It will give water to about 200 acres and is estimated to cost Rs. 92,000.

(6) Maenkarai Reservoir. It will give water to about 4,100 acres and is estimated to cost 33 lakhs of rupees.

(7) Aiyinikad Dam in Kurumbanad taluk. It will irrigate about 557 acres and is estimated to cost Rs. 55,900.

(8) Kuntuchira Dam in Kottayam taluk. The scheme is getting ready. It will irrigate about 592 acres and is estimated to cost Rs. 97,650.

"The above are the major schemes which are under investigation besides the schemes which have already been sanctioned and

[26th March 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

work started. The Malampuzha Scheme is in addition to all these schemes. The total area to be irrigated under these schemes is about 82,000 acres and the total cost is 8 crores of rupees.

"Then, there are minor schemes costing about 60 lakhs of rupees and they will irrigate on the whole about 12,000 acres. I am sure the hon. Members will realize the difficulty and the necessary delay caused in the matter of investigation of these schemes. Still, we have employed the necessary staff, in spite of the shortage of technical personnel. Forty-nine bigger schemes have already been investigated and plans and estimates are under preparation.

"Then, there is another peculiar difficulty. The hon. Member referred to earth bunds. We do propose to take over and build earth bunds to be converted later into masonry dams. These are to irrigate low level lands lying below tide levels. We are examining the point and we propose to take over some of these earth bunds and watch for some time and then convert them into masonry dams.

"Other hon. Members from Malabar also referred to the difficulty in the matter of irrigation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister wants 5 more minutes before lunch, he can take and finish. Otherwise, he can continue after lunch interval."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I shall take up after lunch, Sir."

The House then rose for lunch to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

(After lunch--2-30 p.m.)

(The Deputy Speaker was in the Chair.)

*THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, before the House rose for lunch, I was referring to what we are doing in the Malabar district. The hon. Mr. Seethi Sahib mentioned that the Engineers serving in the district happen to belong to Malabar and therefore they are not attending to their work speedily, because they are engaged in attending to their own affairs. I rather thought, Madam, that if people of the area are posted they will work without delay, because of their local interest. That was how I have been trying to post Andhra officers to the Andhra districts, Malayalam officers to the Malabar district and so on. But, if I could have any specific complaints about any indifference on the part of particular officers serving in the various districts, I could assure the hon. Member that I would take necessary steps in the matter and post only officers who could work with greater speed. I hope, Madam, that the hon. Member, Mr. Seethi Sahib, who moved the cut motion in order to draw the attention of the Government to the needs of the Malabar district would be satisfied with what I have said regarding what we are doing and what we propose to do in the Malabar district and he would be good enough to withdraw his cut motion.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

"Then, Madam, hon. Members from South Kanara referred to the paucity of irrigation facilities in that district. Again, I must say it is true that there is a paucity of irrigation facilities in South Kanara, but this Government need not be charged for this paucity of irrigation facilities. As the hon. Members know, this Government have already taken up the Shiriyar scheme and in this Budget we have made a provision of three lakhs for this scheme. No doubt, it is a very costly scheme, but without minding even the cost we have taken up the scheme. To-day, we are sanctioning another scheme for South Kanara, called the Chantar Madaga. The investigation staff has been investigating various smaller schemes. There is a special scheme, including the scheme mentioned by the hon. Member, Mr. Schamnad Sahib. Formerly, irrigation was so much neglected that there was only one Executive Engineer for both Malabar and South Kanara, but we have now posted one Engineer for each district, separately and there is also an Investigation staff. I may assure hon. Members from South Kanara that so far as irrigation is concerned, in spite of the natural difficulty that the district presents itself, we are doing everything possible to improve irrigation facilities and also to harness our own waters for the second and third crops.

"Now, Madam, I shall come to the question of the Ramapadasagar project. The hon. Member from Vizagapatnam made certain observations regarding the attitude of this Government towards that mighty project. You may remember, Madam, that I explained to you the attitude of the Government towards this scheme when I was replying to the debate during the General discussion of the Budget, but the hon. Member from Vizagapatnam particularly referred to a note by the Secretary, which was circulated by the Hon. Premier, when he spoke referring to certain observations made about him during the general discussion of the Budget. First, about the charge sought to be made by the hon. Member from Vizagapatnam against the Hon. Premier that he had told the Finance Minister of the Government of India that he was against the Ramapadasagar project, I would only draw the attention of hon. Members, Madam, to the categorical denial made by the Hon. Premier when he spoke here in this House during the general discussion that he had never written to the Government of India, nor to any Member of the Government of India, nor had he orally told them, that he was against the Ramapadasagar project. As against that definite denial by the Hon. Premier, the hon. Member from Vizagapatnam referred to some information, which is, it must be admitted, third-hand, because, some high non-official authority told some one and that some one told the hon. Member from Vizagapatnam and he has given that information to this House and he made the allegation that the Hon. Premier mentioned to Dr. John Matthai that he was against the Ramapadasagar project. As against that categorical denial of the Hon. Premier, I am sure the hon. Member from Vizagapatnam will admit, and hon. Members will admit, that we should take the Hon. Premier's words when he says so categorically that he did not express any opinion against the taking up of the Ramapadasagar project. On

26th March 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

the other hand, the Hon. Premier has told me that he was discussing with the Hon. Finance Minister of the Government of India as to what kind of help the Government of India could render to enable us to take up the project soon without delay. The Hon. Premier also mentioned to me that he was discussing in detail with the Hon. Finance Minister of the Government of India as to how he could help this Government by deputing engineers from other Provinces to come and assist us in taking up this mighty project.

"Then, Madam, about the Secretary's note in regard to which certain unfortunate observations have been made, I must at once say that the note which was circulated and which was referred to by the hon. Member from Vizagapatnam was not a Cabinet note. There was a Cabinet meeting to consider the question of sanctioning the Ramapadasagar project and the Secretary was asked to be present at the meeting of the Cabinet to explain the details of the scheme and the requirements of the scheme and when the Secretary came, he came with a note which he prepared for himself and that note was circulated among the Members of the Cabinet. Normally, we do not publish notes by Secretaries, or Assistant Secretaries or Superintendents or others in the Secretariat. The Secretariat is there to guide and help the Ministers and they give their own opinions; they are not expected to dance to the tunes of the Ministers anticipating their views; but they are expected to exercise their dispassionate judgment and give their own independent opinion. They are not politicians. In fact, in referring to the note of the Secretary of the Public Works Department, the hon. Member from Vizagapatnam said, that he wrote like a politician. Rather, I should say, it was the other way. He did not write like a politician. If he had felt like a politician, he would not at all have written in the manner in which he has written the note for his own guidance and for the guidance of the Members of the Cabinet. No doubt, he brought to bear on it some rhetoric. Some members of the Secretariat write in a very cold style, while some members do indulge in some rhetoric, as the hon. Muslim Member for North Arcot often indulges in some rhetoric. I, for my part, do prefer a rhetoric style,—it is impressive,—rather than reading through the files which are written in cold style giving some facts and figures. So far as I am concerned, I do prefer rhetoric, but I may at once tell this House that I am not guided by mere rhetoric. In fact, the Secretary gave his own opinion; he sought to assist the Ministry; it was his duty to express what he felt and it is the duty of the Secretariat to express what they feel, but it is for the Ministry to take a decision. When once the Ministry takes a decision, the Secretary has only to loyally follow it and act up to the decision. I must say on this occasion that the Secretaries of the Secretariat are loyally carrying out, without demur, and whatever be their own views, enthusiastically the decisions finally taken by the Ministry. So far as I am concerned, if any technical opinion is expressed by any technical man, I would very much hesitate to differ from him and take my own decision independent of the opinion expressed by him, but so far as non-technical opinion expressed by the Secretariat is concerned, we are not simply

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

guided by what they say; we exercise our own knowledge and experience with our judgment and we do take decisions ourselves independently. But, I must again admit that, whatever be the views expressed by the Secretaries, they are of great assistance to the Ministry in arriving at a decision.

2-45 p.m. "Madam, in fact this Note, as I said, was not a Cabinet Note. It was a Note circulated at the meeting of the Cabinet just to give certain particulars for the guidance of the Cabinet and the Secretary himself was present to explain the whole thing and finally that meeting of the Cabinet decided to take up the Ramapadasagar project and to ask the Government of India to sanction it. That meeting also decided that the Ramapadasagar project could be taken up and worked without prejudice to other schemes on hand or under contemplation. That was the decision of the Cabinet and in accordance with that decision, we addressed the Government of India. It is not, therefore, fair to charge the Secretary for the opinions expressed by him. In fact, normally opinions expressed by a Secretary or Assistant Secretary or others in the Secretariat, do not see the light of day. They are not relevant to the issue, because Ministers are the final authority and they take the responsibility for final decisions arrived at. (At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.) But the Hon. Premier was anxious to lay all his cards on the table. That was how that note of the Secretary had been circulated here and placed on the table of the House.

"I must say that the Secretary of the Public Works Department to whom this reference was made the other day, is a very enthusiastic officer—enthusiastic not only in the general discharge of his duties but enthusiastic in the matter of development of irrigation in this Province. He has been doing his very best, as the hon. Member from Salem district had complimented him yesterday. He has been working very hard to assist the Government in launching several schemes in several areas. I would, therefore, once again say that there need not be any misunderstanding that any Secretary of ours is sabotaging or acting as a politician or is misguiding us.

"Sir, if Ramapadasagar project has not been taken up yet—I would once again point out—it is only because of purely financial difficulties experienced by the Government of India. It is a mighty project. We cannot take up the scheme without the aid of the Government of India."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"May I know how the note which was circulated to the Members of the Cabinet reached the hands of the hon. Member from Vizagapatnam?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The hon. Member was not present here when it was circulated to the Members of this House as well.

"Then, even on the day the Hon. Premier and myself were replying to the charges made in this House, the Minister for Mines, Works and Power, Government of India, the Hon. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, while answering a question in the Dominion Parliament

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

stated that 'the Government of India have notified to this Government their inability to finance the Ramapadasagar project and advised them that the present is not an opportune time to start work on such an ambitious scheme.' Hon. Members would have noted his answer—that the Government of India could not take up the scheme because of the magnitude of the commitment. As pointed out the other day, I even mentioned in my communication to the Finance Minister of the Government of India that the scheme must be sanctioned at once and we could even go slow if more funds could not be provided by the Government of India. But the Government of India felt that we could not take up the scheme. I have since been insisting that they must soon reconsider and see their way to sanctioning the scheme with all its commitments. That was how we have made a token provision even in this Budget. I do expect that it could be taken up during the course of the year. If that is not possible, I have every confidence that before the Government come to this House with the next Budget proposals, they would be able to specifically say that the scheme would be taken up for execution. As I said the other day, Sir, I do not believe in exaggerating nor do I believe in under-estimating projects. Yesterday a charge was made that we are boosting up figures. It was pointed out that the scheme which was originally estimated at about 66 crores went up to 129 crores. Any estimate, however, that is made now under the prevailing unstable conditions of the market can only be rough. The actual rates for work realized in the Tungabhadra project show that what cost us Re. 1 before the war cost us Rs. 2 at the end of 1945, Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 in 1946-47 and in April or May 1947 rose to Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 6-8-0. From one rupee it has gone to 6½ rupees. That is our actual experience regarding the Tungabhadra project which is under execution. A second revision of the Tungabhadra project estimate was made with reference to the actual rates prevailing applied to the probable estimated quantities of work. That showed that the 1946-47 April and May conditions demanded that the increase over the pre-war figures was to be not 1.70 as previously estimated but it should be 2.89 or another increase of 1.17 times over the first revised figure; in other words, all things considered, it could be anticipated that with the conditions of 1946-47 April and May continuing, the pre-war cost of Re. 1 which was increased to Rs. 1.7 in the first revised estimate should be further revised to Rs. 2.89. That is the Tungabhadra experience. It was estimated at eight crores of rupees when I took over this portfolio. The present revised estimate is 17 crores for the Tungabhadra Project. For the Ramapadasagar Project, the total estimated cost based more or less on the current schedule of rates comes to Rs. 129 crores."

SRI MATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"When will the rates come down?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"They may come down and we do take into account when we calculate. It may come down to some extent or it may remain stationary or it may

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

go up further. We are not sure of the conditions for another twelve years. So the present estimate for the Ramapadasagar project is Rs. 129 crores. Therefore, it is not a question of boosting up figures. After all, what was the object when we spent fifty to sixty lakhs for the investigation of this scheme and no Government would be willing to allow this huge expenditure to go to waste without finally getting the scheme executed. We are anxious to take up the scheme and when we seek the help of the Government of India in this matter we must get what all we require. If we under-estimate the scheme—they have also got their own ideas; they have been revising and examining and scrutinising our rough plans and estimates—they may say we are under-estimating it. Even if we do not under-estimate, they may create difficulties later on and therefore we give the figures. Therefore there is no purpose in questioning the *bona fides* of the Government. So also there is no object in over-estimating figures. The revised estimate for the Ramapadasagar scheme is about Rs. 129 crores and if the interest accrued for all these years is added, it will come to Rs. 170 crores. Sir, for any scheme which we prepare the Finance Department does insist that we give direct and indirect charges. The direct charge is actual expenditure and indirect charge includes all expenses. And that is how we arrive at a certain figure for every scheme. Similarly, in the case of the Ramapadasagar project we arrived at that figure. Therefore, it is not with a view to make exaggerated impression on the Government of India that this figure inclusive of interest has been given.

“Sir, reference was made to certain difficulties pointed out by the Chief Engineer. That Engineer is no longer in service and he has retired from service and another has taken his place. But I must take this occasion to pay my tribute to him for the enthusiasm and energy with which he carried out the investigation of the Ramapadasagar project. When the project was discussed with the experts, certainly he had to point out the difficulties which have to be solved and if he had pointed out the difficulties it must not be taken to mean that he had any idea of dissuading the Government from taking up the scheme. He was over-enthusiastic about the scheme and he had done everything possible to bring the scheme to a final shape and it has come to a final shape. And I do hope that it will be possible for the Government of India and also for this Government to see their way to take up the scheme without much delay.

“Sir, reference was also made to certain delays caused on account of this Government referring the question of submersion of lands under this project to the Hyderabad Government for their concurrence. When I addressed the Government of India several months ago to sanction the scheme, they insisted that this Government must secure the concurrence of the Hyderabad Government regarding the submersion of lands. Some years back, when I and Mr. Ramamurthi met the then President of the Nizam's Executive Council, Sir Mirza Ismail, we came to certain conclusions including

[26th March 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

the question of submersion. But it was pointed out by the Government of India that an agreement between the Ministers was not valid and that it should have been signed and executed by the Secretaries of the State and Government concerned. Later on they said that when Ministers agreed the agreement was final and there was no need for further discussion about it. Therefore, it was not as if we pointed out some imaginary difficulties to the Government of India. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that it was nothing like that.

“Then, the hon. Member Mr. Nachiappa Gounder referred to a small irrigation work in the Salem district.

“It was a long pending work. We sanctioned the scheme. 3 p.m. We called for tenders and the lowest tender was much higher than the estimate and therefore we chose to do it departmentally and our experience is that the work, if executed departmentally, does not cost much more than the estimate. But I must point out that it is not possible to do all works, particularly major works, departmentally. We have our own difficulty of the shortage of staff. On this occasion I appeal to the hon. Members to help the Government by creating such public opinion in their areas, particularly among the contractors, as to make them co-operate with the Government and not to exploit the situation.

“The hon. Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Goundar suggested that the Mettur canal should be extended to Namakkal. One hon. Member from Ramnad asked: ‘Why should the Government take the water to Salem or Coimbatore? Why should they not give it to Ramnad?’ But the water available is limited and it will irrigate only 45,000 acres. We distribute the available water as equitably as possible. There is no water available over and above what we seek to give to the taluks of Tiruchengode and Bhavani. The hon. Member must be satisfied with what he gets for his district.

“I appreciate the reference made by the hon. Member in securing the co-operation of the people for agreeing to pay a betterment fee which should enable the Government to a large extent to go ahead with several irrigation schemes. I do want the co-operation of the hon. Members of this House and I have no doubt that the Government will have that co-operation which is very badly needed.

“Several hon. Members have evinced great interest in this Demand. It is no doubt a pity that, for want of time, several other hon. Members were not able to speak about the needs and deficiencies of their districts. Anyhow I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House to impress on the people that it is no use merely demanding irrigation schemes but that they should co-operate with the Government, enable them to proceed with the execution of the several schemes and reduce the cost by agreeing to pay the betterment fee. We do propose to make the levy of betterment fee compulsory under a comprehensive irrigation law which we contemplate. As for securing contractors, I do not want professional contractors. Local people who have got interest must come forward and take up the work not for profit but to get the work executed satisfactorily in the interests of the local people.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

“Then hon. Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Goundar also referred to the needs of the northern taluks of the Salem district. As it is, we are investigating a number of schemes. We have sanctioned the Badathalav scheme and there are several schemes under investigation. I do hope that even within this budget year we will be able to take up some of these schemes. He has referred to the need for the storage of water flowing from the Kolli Hills in Namakkal and other minor grievances, and these will be looked into.

“I must also refer to the problem of the North Arcot district. The hon. Muslim Member from North Arcot has been time and again crying very eloquently and rhetorically about the needs of the district. The Government also are for giving relief to that district. So far as I am concerned, I do not make any distinction between this district and that district and between this linguistic area and that linguistic area. I have been doing my best and the Government are doing their best to explore the possibilities in one and all of the districts in this Province, and we are trying to do whatever is feasible. North Arcot like Ramnad, though not to the same extent, is very poor in irrigation sources. There is the Palar. The name is fine, the river is big and its water is as white as milk. The hon. Member himself referred to a committee which went into the question. We have not been able to find any drastic solution to this problem so far, and I am afraid we shall not be able to find a lasting solution. The hon. Member should not mistake me if I speak rather bluntly. I do not want to give false hopes. I do not know whether that is what a politician should do. We cannot expect much more from the Palar. We have examined the question rather thoroughly. We are still examining. We shall see whether anything is possible. For the water available in the Palar, the ayacut is much more. We can only improve the Palar Anicut by removing the sand vents and an estimate has been prepared for one and a half lakhs of rupees for this purpose. That will improve the position to some extent. I am not very hopeful that we can get more water in the Palar. But we are still examining the question. We are not at our wit's end, and our engineers are not wanting in ingenuity. Therefore let us hope that we will be able to find some solution. The Sathanur Scheme, which will benefit parts of North Arcot and South Arcot, is under investigation. As soon as the investigation is over, we hope to take it up for execution. Besides, there are four major irrigation schemes in the North Arcot district, costing on the whole Rs. 3,63,000. We hope to take up all these four schemes during this budget year. We can draw funds for these works from the lump sum provision which we have asked for.

“As the hon. Mr. Anwar said, North Arcot is full of irrigation tanks. We have to explore the possibilities of improving these tanks. There is much scope for improvement. We propose to concentrate our attention in districts like this for the improvement of tanks. It is not correct to say that seasonal rains have failed only now. Seasonal rains must have failed even in ancient times. Tiruvalluvar, the author of the famous Tirukkural, defines the country as one which yields good crops even though rains fail.

[26th March 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

This shows that rains must have failed even two thousand years back as they have failed now. In ancient days our people devised tanks to suit their needs. The tanks stored water when there were good rains and supplied it when there was failure of rains. Now our needs have grown up. Therefore we have to look to the improvement of these tanks. The original capacity of the tanks has diminished owing to the accumulation of silt. As I pointed out while moving the Demand, the Government propose to devote special attention to the improvement of tanks. A Bill is also under consideration to enable the Government to go ahead with the raising of the full tank level of these tanks.

“The hon. Mr. Abdul Majid referred to the Poondi Reservoir. He was under a misapprehension that the Poondi Reservoir water was intended purely and exclusively for the Madras City and complained that a portion of that water was being taken away for irrigation purposes. I should point out that no water of the Poondi Reservoir is taken away for irrigation purposes. Poondi river is only a feeder to the Red Hills and the Cholavaram tanks. Madras City grew only recently. Even before Madras City grew, there were ryots in the area and these tanks were intended for their use. Subsequently, the water of these tanks was taken up for supply to the Madras City. But the ryots under the Red Hills and the Cholavaram tanks have still got their rights. A dispute went up to the High Court and the Court confirmed the rights of the ryots for taking water. If water is let for irrigation, it is only the water of the Red Hills and the Cholavaram tanks and it is not the water of the Poondi reservoir. The hon. Member need not be under the misapprehension that we are depriving the City of water and diverting it to some other place. In fact, there was a proposal to utilize the water of the Poondi Reservoir for irrigation. But it was decided to utilize the water exclusively for Madras City. As a result of building the reservoir, several villages were submerged. The people of those villages are now begging in the streets because their villages were submerged. No doubt they got some little compensation. But still the ryots of the Chingleput district did not grudge the supply of water from these tanks to the City. If there is no adequate supply of water, it is because of the continuous drought during these two years and the large increase in the needs of the City. I must say that the only lasting remedy so far as I see—I have discussed the matter with several experts—is the Krishna-Pennar Project. When the project is completed, Madras City no longer need have any anxiety about water. Any other remedy will be only a temporary one. I do not mean that we should wait till the Krishna-Pennar Project comes into existence. The Government are looking into the immediate needs of the City.

“The hon. Mr. Abdul Majid suggested the formation of a Board to investigate the sub-soil water possibilities. The Hon. Minister for Industries is here and I am sure that he will take up the suggestion. I should say that it is a very valuable suggestion. Several hon. Members referred to the subterranean water possibilities. We will look into the matter.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

"Some hon. Members referred to the Well Subsidy Scheme. I must say that that comes under the Land Revenue Demand. When the Hon. Minister for Revenue replies to the discussion on that Demand, I think he will be able to throw some light on this question.

2-15 p.m. "The hon. Member from Kodaikanal referred to a number of schemes in the Mathurai district. Every Member is anxious that the schemes in the district which he represents should not be neglected. I once again assure hon. Members that I have been trying to take up every district without neglect, and we are doing our very best. He referred to the Vaigai scheme. The investigation of that scheme which would help the poor people of the Tirumangalam taluk is nearing completion. I do hope, Sir, that it will be possible to take up the scheme for execution even during the budget year and there is a provision for it. He also referred to the delay in the matter of investigation; he referred again to the Sathiyar scheme and certain other schemes. I have already explained; Sir, while answering an interpellation that our staff is limited and we have to distribute the staff to the several districts and in one district we cannot take more than one scheme for investigation simultaneously nor could one particular section attend to several schemes at the same time. The staff allotted for the Mathurai district have been attending to the Vaigai scheme which is a larger scheme and that is why there is delay. There is no delay on the part of the staff in the matter of investigation. That is why, Sir, we have not been able to take up the other schemes. We have the best staff. I have been satisfied and our Department have been satisfied that the schemes mentioned by the hon. Member are very attractive and productive and there is also the possibility, as he mentioned, of developing electricity in the Porandalar scheme. The Panavanar scheme would also be gone into.

"Mr. Schamnad referred to certain other schemes in South Kanara besides the schemes I mentioned. I can assure him, Sir, that all these schemes are under investigation.

"The Hon. Member from the Agency referred to the neglect of that area. He referred to the need for some special attention to the hill tribes occupying those areas. Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance himself is in charge of the Agency areas and therefore the hon. Member representing the Agency need not have any apprehension that there will be any lack of attention to the agency areas.

"The hon. Member, the Floor Leader of the United People's Party representing the Kurnool district quoted some schemes, although he is not so well acquainted as the hon. Member from Nandyal. The other hon. Members from Rayalaseema referred to several schemes. I have already referred, Sir, to what we are doing and what we propose to do for Rayalaseema. I can once again give the assurance that we are doing everything possible to push up the schemes.

"The hon. Member from Anantapur, Sri Kallur Subbarao, just now referred to the Pennar-Kumudavati scheme. Sri Sanjeeva

26th March 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

Reddi referred to the Upper Pennar Project and pointed out that there was delay. That could not be helped. Because we had to get the concurrence of the Mysore Government there was delay. I can tell hon. Members of the House, Sir, that even yesterday I had a communication from the Hon. Minister for Public Works of Mysore that they would send a reply very soon. So it is at a final stage and I do hope to take up the two schemes and also the Bhairavani Tappa about which the Minister for Industries is so anxious and has been worrying me day in and day out, within a month or two.

"Some hon. Member suggested, Sir, that there must be a target for each district. Yes, Sir, there was a proposal considered by the Government that we should spend at least one crore of rupees for each district for irrigation. I can at once say that without any fixed target like that, I do hope to be able to spend not less than one crore of rupees for each district under the programme which we contemplate. Of course I do not include the major schemes. They stand apart. But we can satisfy the minor irrigation schemes without affecting the major schemes. There can be no conflict between the two. We want both."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"May I know the distinction between a major scheme and a minor scheme, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I cannot give an exact definition, Sir. Schemes which can irrigate more than 20,000 acres will be taken as major schemes.

"There is no conflict between the Ramapadasagar and the Krishna-Pennar Projects. It is the view of the Government which was expressed at the meeting of the Cabinet referred to. It must be possible to take up the Ramapadasagar Project with other schemes including the Krishna-Pennar Project. The investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project is almost complete and I do say that it would be taken up. Hon. Members from Rayalaseema pleaded that the Krishna-Pennar Project should be taken first. The hon. Members from the Circars pleaded that the other must be taken up first. I can once again say, Sir, that there is no question of conflict between one scheme and another.

"There was a suggestion, Sir, about the improvement of the K.C. canal and the provision of more sluices to avoid wastage of water and the localization of the wet area and so on. I can assure the hon. Member representing those districts, Sir, that we are looking into all these questions. The hon. Member from Nellore Sri Perumalla Nayudu has rather been lucky. He has been taking so much interest. He has been coming to me and explaining. We are taking up several schemes in the Nellore district. Therefore he need not be anxious at all about his needs. Recently we have sanctioned a very big scheme and several others also are going to be sanctioned and executed. (Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal: What about the Tirunelveli district?) I can give a general answer, Sir, that every district is being attended to. I mentioned

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

some schemes like the Mani-Mukta scheme when I moved the demand. If I do not mention about certain schemes in some districts hon. Members need not be under the impression that such districts or areas are being neglected. Hon. Member from Vizagapatnam who had no opportunity to speak about his district devoted all his attention to the Government's attitude towards the Ramapadasagar. I may assure hon. Member from Vizagapatnam, Sir, that the Vamsadhara scheme is nearing completion of investigation. Vizagapatnam is a peculiar district as also Chittoor. They are mostly zamindaris and we could not even investigate in them. But the Government have passed orders for investigation even in zamindari areas and the Vamsadhara scheme is nearing completion. And there are large possibilities in the Nagavalli scheme and other schemes. We do hope to take up some of the schemes during the budget year.

“Finally, Sir, I come to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition to request him to withdraw his cut motion. I am thankful to him for the generally appreciative terms in which he made his speech. He said that it was not as though he did not appreciate what the Government were doing, but he was not satisfied with the progress made. I can tell him, Sir, that I entirely agree with him. I am also not satisfied with the progress. If he wants quicker results, I would say that I want much more quicker results, if I may be allowed to use such a term and if the hon. Member, Mr. Anwar, would permit me. I want to emphasize it Sir, by adding one more ‘more’. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to the Punjab and Sind, on the question of harnessing the waters of the rivers. I may point out, Sir, that in the Punjab there has been a very marked development of irrigation, though I cannot say the same thing with regard to Sind. I should like to point out one thing, Sir, namely, that in the Punjab only wheat is grown and wheat does not require as much water as paddy. That is our difficulty. We want much more water. If we were to grow only wheat we could show much better development and quicker results in this Province, than what is done in the Punjab and Sind. Because we do eat rice and we want only paddy we must frame our programme accordingly and that is how we are carrying on. (M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur: ‘There the rainfall is only small.’) But there are rivers. They also have got big rivers.

“The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for hydro-electric power for irrigation. Certain other hon. Members also referred to it. I can say, Sir, that the Government are giving first priority for connexions for agricultural purposes to places within three or four miles from high tension lines. The rural schemes are much costlier, Sir, than the urban schemes. We are also devoting special attention to firka development areas. For one firka alone for giving electricity for irrigation, namely, to the Kadambuliur firka in the South Arcot district, it cost us Rs. 6 lakhs. Then there is the load difficulty. We must have transformers. Now it is not easy to undertake big power extension

26th March 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

without adding to the load and changing the transformer. It is not easy to get transformers. Further to add to our difficulties there is the failure of the seasonal rains. Therefore our Papanasam and Mettur Hydro-Electric systems are affected and we have to cut down supplies. In spite of all these, Sir, I can claim that we are doing our very best in the matter of rural agricultural connexions. So far 1,360 villages have been connected for agricultural purposes. Out of these 1,360 villages, 150 were connected in 1948. Hon. Members could at once point out: What is this 150 in our Province? But I say, Sir, that 150 villages mean 150 electricity schemes. Each village is a scheme by itself. I can claim, Sir, that it is an achievement on our part considering the cost and the materials required. Then, Sir, 10,000 pumps have been connected. Of these 10,000 pumps so far connected, 2,000 pumps were connected last year. As against this, I should point out, without making any contrast and without making any fantastic claim that Mysore with all its hydro-electric development have been able to give only about 1,000 pump sets, and connexions to only 395 villages for agricultural purposes. Out of a total connected load of 276,000 k.w. agricultural connexions alone take a load of 39,250 k.w. Of course we are not satisfied with the progress. There is demand everywhere. As I said before, Sir, it looks so little because of the large demand of the people. And they feel that nothing is being done. I can assure the House, Sir, that in spite of all our difficulties we are trying to get material from Japan and from U.S.A., Italy, etc. We have been contacting people. A large electricity plant industry is sought to be located somewhere in this country and we are trying to get it located in this Province. I can give the assurance, Sir, that we would do whatever is possible by way of rural electrification.

“Then, Sir, there are the private licensees. Several hon. Members referred to nationalization. We do hope to take up the question of nationalization. Sir, and we have sought the concurrence of the Government of India for the Bill. I hope that we will be able to introduce the Bill before long. The idea behind it is to facilitate rural agricultural connexions, because it has not been possible to secure much progress with the help of the licensees of the areas. In order to encourage the licensees to go ahead with the rural electrification schemes, the Government have recently decided to give them a loan from the loan funds not exceeding 50 per cent of the cost of rural extensions. We have decided to give to the S.M.E.S.C., Tiruchirappalli, a loan for the purpose of extending electricity to certain villages in that district, namely:—

- (1) Sittalavai village.
- (2) Kottattur and Neduvalur.
- (3) Keerambur.
- (4) Vadaseri.
- (5) Edumalai Palayar.
- (6) Mulliar and Vedaranniyam.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [26th March 1949]

3-30 P.m. Similarly we do propose to give loans to concerns which can take up these extensions to the extent necessary.

"The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the lump-sum provision under tank restoration schemes, and he criticized that there was no programme for this Government. I must again point out that we have a programme. But we cannot specifically say that so many tanks are to be taken up this year and so much money is required for that purpose until the schemes are investigated. Without investigation we cannot give figures. Therefore it is that we ask the vote of the House for a lump-sum provision under the tank restoration schemes as also under the Grow More Food Schemes. We do hope that we would be able to put through some of these tank restoration schemes not only in the four districts which I mentioned but in all districts. The hon. Lady Member from Tirunelveli asked me about tank restoration schemes in Tirunelveli district. I must again say that when I mention certain districts, it does not mean that we are completely excluding other districts in all the non-delta areas. Therefore, let me assure the hon. Member that Tirunelveli will be included.

"The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the shortage of staff. In this connexion, I must say that it is a serious handicap. But I must pay a tribute to the Public Works Department that with all the difficulties and hurdles they are doing their very best. I am satisfied with their enthusiasm and earnestness. I must claim without any sense of boasting or vanity that in this department our results are appreciable. We have been doing wonderfully well, I can say."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of information, Sir. Having got a very satisfactory, convincing and able reply from the Hon. Minister, may I know from him whether he is aware of the statement of the Hon. Premier that there is corruption among the staff in this department, and that officers give exaggerated figures in their estimates?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I do not deny that there is corruption in the department. There is corruption in every department, and we are taking all steps to rid the department of corruption. But that does not mean that I should not pay my tribute and the tribute of the Government to the enthusiasm and earnestness which are exhibited by the officers of the Public Works Department. I must also take this occasion to appeal to the officers that they must manage in spite of the shortage of staff. I want them to work more and even over-work. Sometimes, they plead want of staff. If possible, we shall post the required staff. We have to distribute whatever staff is available. I do hope that the officers would evince greater interest, and even over-work themselves so that they could prepare the schemes expeditiously and also execute them quickly. I have no doubt that the officers have also a sense of economy in preparing estimates. Government have been laying stress on this question of economy in designs. I do hope that the Engineers of the

26th March 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

Public Works Department will rise equal to the occasion, and help the Government in taking up the schemes expeditiously so that when the Minister, whoever he is, in charge of Public Works, comes to the House to explain, while moving the Demand in the next Budget, will be able to say that he can show much better results than during this year. With these words, Sir, I request the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition to withdraw his cut motion. I have already requested the Hon. the Leader of the United People's Party to withdraw his cut motion."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, from the very able and satisfactory reply given by the Hon. Minister for Public Works, we see that he has been doing his honest best and that his subordinates also have been ably seconding him with all the handicaps they are working under, and in spite of the Hon. Finance Minister holding the purse strings tight. (Laughter.) We are satisfied very much, and we are only anxious to see that there are speedier results. We wish him all success in bringing about such results, and I have got great pleasure in withdrawing the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The usual procedure is that one hon. Member will move his cut motion, and other hon. Members will speak in support of that motion. But, here the Hon. the Leader of the United People's Party wanted to move his cut motion saying that he had a specific grievance against the Government. He is not here now. Then it means, the cut motion is deemed to have been withdrawn. However, he has also written to me that he is quite satisfied with the reply given by the Hon. Minister, and that if he were present he would not press his cut motion. As he is not present here now, the cut motion is taken as withdrawn."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, with reference to my cut motion, I would also join the Leader of the Opposition in congratulating the Hon. Minister for Public Works on the very rosy and encouraging picture which he has given about the work of the Public Works Department, and also about the sympathetic attitude which the department has adopted in the matter of irrigation works in Malabar. I have to reiterate my complaint that Malabar has been neglected in the past. The present approach made by the department is really encouraging. Since this department has to make amends for the past neglect of the district, I do hope that the schemes now launched and proposed to be launched will be expedited."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a second speech."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am entitled to make some remarks when I am withdrawing my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But it should not be a long speech."

[26th March 1949]

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"It is not a long speech, Sir. Since the Raja of Chettinad (Leader of the United People's Party) is absent, some time has been saved." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no rule that if one Member is absent, his time should be given to another Member."

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My only request to Government is that they should continue to pursue their sympathetic policy in the matter of irrigation in Malabar, and they must have a survey made of the possibilities in the Malabar district. With these words I withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The original Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,94,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'

"Sir, in this Province the greater part of the cost of collection and administration of the land revenue is not debited to the major head '7. Land Revenue' but to the head '25. General Administration' included in Demand XI which has already been passed by this House. The description of this Demand as 'Land Revenue' is apt to give a wrong impression. The Demand under this head comprises the following items:—

Charges of administration—Special Officers for Rent Reduction in estates.

Survey, settlement and record operations.

Land records.

Assignment and compensations.

Charges in England.

Lump-sum provision for enhanced rates of travelling allowance to officers on transfer and the revision of the rates of dearness allowance.

Hon. Members are aware of the policy of the Government underlying the recent Zamindari Abolition Bill passed by the Legislature. Pending the enforcement of that legislation, the Government considered that some immediate relief to estate ryots was called for. The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, was accordingly enacted. The object of the Act is to fix fair and equitable rates of rent on ryoti lands in estates. An officer in the senior scale of the I.C.S. with 12 Deputy Collector assistants and subordinate staff has been appointed as Special Officer under the Act for the purpose of reducing the rent approximately to the level of the assessments in the nearest ryotwari area. The rent reduction work is now in progress. The question has sometimes been raised whether the Rent Reduction Act

[26th March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

applies to the merged States of Banganapalle and Pudukottai. I would like to make it clear that it does not, because there is no estate falling under the Estates Land Act in these two States. With your permission, Sir, I should also in this connexion like to correct a wrong impression which is prevalent about the status of Pudukottai. It is now for administrative purposes part of Tiruchirappalli. There is a Special Deputy Collector in charge of it working under the control of the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. But no final decision regarding the status of Pudukottai has been taken, the matter still being under the consideration of the Government.

"I want on this occasion to make it clear to the House that it is not yet finally decided as to which district Pudukottai should belong. Last time, I said that Pudukottai formed part of the Tiruchirappalli district. That is only temporary, and not final. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government. I want to make this quite clear, because of the wrong impression that has been created in the minds of a few hon. Members.

"Charges on account of the Central Survey Office in Madras and the Range and Mobile Survey staff working in the districts are debited to the minor head: Survey, settlement and record operations—Land records. In the Central Survey Office the main work done relates to the preparation of survey maps and their distribution to all Government departments. The quality of these maps has deservedly won high praise from competent judges. The work done by the Range and Mobile staff relates to the maintenance of survey already made in ryotwari areas including panchayat and municipal areas and also special items of survey work which may arise in the course of administration.

"After the zamindari system is abolished and before the ryotwari system is introduced in estates, the estates have to be surveyed or resurveyed, as the case may be. As no survey parties were working in the Province, the Government sanctioned the recruitment and training of men in survey work for the formation of survey parties. This was done over a year ago in order to save the time required for training large numbers of men. Specific orders for the formation of these parties will be issued immediately after the assent of the Governor-General to the Bill is received. No provision has been made in the Budget on this account.

"Assignments and compensations—(Rs. 15 lakhs).—The expenditure debited to this minor head relates to assignment of land revenue in lieu of land for the performance of meritorious services to the State, payments to religious institutions in lieu of deductions from the revenue collections, alienations of land revenue to inamdars and other grantees, compensation to excluded proprietors and others in lieu of resumed lands, payments to local bodies in respect of fishery rentals and tree tax collected by

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [26th March 1949]

the Revenue Department on their behalf, and payments to mufassal municipalities representing the excess of the ground rent collected over the ordinary agricultural assessment on land in municipal areas.

"Sir, I have indicated briefly the expenditure under various heads. I hope I would be able to give a detailed reply after hearing the suggestions and criticisms of hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 33,94,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'"

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, I move—
'that the allotment of Rs. 33,94,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I wish that the state of affairs in the Revenue Department had been as satisfactory as it ought to be. Just now we heard about Irrigation and Electricity Departments. It was really very heartening for us to hear the speech of the Hon. Minister for Public Works. But, although the present Revenue Minister cannot be held responsible for the sins of omission and commission of his predecessor, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, it is but right that we should concentrate, not on petty matters or suggestions made here and there regarding survey and other simple matters, but on the situation which has been created in the Province consequent on the passing of the legislation connected with the abolition of the zamindaris. I still maintain, and I believe many Members will agree with me, that that legislation was passed in haste and without any consideration. It was due only to the anxiety of Mr. Kala Venkata Rao to immortalize his name as the man who abolished the zamindari system in Madras. I do maintain that most of the Members, even the zamindar Members, were agreeable to zamindaris being abolished. But the question was what is the best way out. What is the *modus operandi* of the Bill? What is the best form in which it should be placed before the House? In the limited time at my disposal I cannot deal with all the emergencies which may have arisen. At some stage, it looked as though the Hon. the Revenue Minister himself did not know what was it that he wanted the House to pass. There were legal flaws from beginning to end and when they were pointed out to him, he himself was not in a position to explain. But his one aim and one anxiety was that he should get his measure passed. Well, that has been done.

"Now, it is said that it is very easy for legislative measures to be passed; but it is a very difficult thing to implement them. Now, I maintain that the difficulties have started when the Government are actually implementing the Act. People are affected by this Act. On the one hand, the zamindars and the ryots themselves do not know where they stand. The whole thing seems to be hanging in the air—God alone knows where each stands. Just now, the Hon. Revenue Minister said 'When this Bill gets the

26th March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

sanction or the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General of India, then will be the time to consider the other aspects.' But I ask 'where do we exactly stand?' May I bring to your notice that when this legislation was before this House, the Madras Government got instructions from the Central Government not to be very hasty with this legislation because they told this Government that it was not the time for them to push through the Zamindari legislation? Question after question had been put as to where exactly this Province stands with reference to the Government of India. Well, Sir, I wish that the Hon. the Leader of the House, who is also the Finance Minister, exhibits a certain amount of consistency in his views and ideas. I have said this thing a number of times and I will repeat a hundred times on the floor of this House. When the instructions from the Centre suit the Madras Government and particularly the Hon. the Finance Minister or the Leader of the House, he takes shelter under the plea that the instructions from the Centre are such and such. But when it does not suit him, he is the first man to rise up and say 'Whatever may be the view of the Central Government, we are going by our own principle and view.' Here is a definite case. The Central Government said 'At this time when we have to fight inflation and when we have no finance to meet these things, let this matter be kept in abeyance for some time.' Therefore, they said 'No'. But it was said by the Madras Government that somehow, in some way or in some manner, they would be able to pay the compensation. Now, according to the legislation and the estimate of the Revenue Minister, it is said that we have to pay some 18 crores of rupees or something between Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 crores, by way of compensation both to the zamindars and the inamdars. Now the question arises how they are going to pay the compensation. I may bring to your kind notice that as early as September 1948, the Central Government sent certain directions to the Provincial Government. If I may read them for your information, their directions are:

'Any policy with regard to the abolition of land ownership should have a certain uniformity all over India. The Centre's capacity to help with grants or loans is strictly limited and, as far as possible, nothing should be done to encourage inflationary tendency.'

Here is a case where the Centre have said definitely that they are not in a position to pay our compensation for the zamindars and that they are unable to help this Government with loans. At the same time, they have drawn the attention of the Madras Government to the inflationary tendency which exists not only in this Province but throughout India. What is more? In another communication in October last, the Government of India have stated:

'Looking purely from the financial side, the abolition of zamindaris is hardly likely to augment Provincial revenues for the next 30 to 40 years.'

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [26th March 1949]

Therefore, there is an important case. On the one hand, it is being said that by simply taking away the zamindaris we may have all sorts of incomes and profits. It is not going to be so. We want the zamindaris to be abolished very soon so that we may improve the condition of the ryots. On the other hand, the same Minister says 'I cannot say the zamindari system is to be abolished. We cannot give any assurance or any guarantee as to whether it would lessen the burden on the ryots.' Therefore, whom are the Government going to benefit? The abolition of zamindaris is not going to increase the income of the Madras Government. This is clear from the very statement of the Government of India which says definitely and categorically that at least for the next 30 to 40 years the abolition of the zamindari system is not going to increase the finances of this Province. Further, by the assertion of the Government themselves, that this is not the time for them to revise the revenue system or the revenue collection so as to give some sort of relief to the ryots, they have shown the ryots that they cannot escape the zamindar and that the Government cannot help them. Therefore, I ask whom are the Government going to help by this legislation.

"The more important point the Government of India stress is:

'In order to avoid financial and legal difficulties, if the scheme is to be proceeded with, the money involved should be met from current revenues and paid in cash and not from Provincial revenues.'

Now, the Government of India who are really responsible for the whole of the Indian Union are themselves anticipating legal and financial difficulties. As far as the legal difficulties are concerned, I am not going to take the members of the House over them, because it is for the Government of India to scrutinize the Bill very carefully with the help of their legal experts. Even after this Bill gets the assent of the Government of India or rather His Excellency the Governor-General, it may be time for the party affected to take the matter to the courts. After all, they know something of the law and it is left to them.

"But with regard to the financial difficulty, it has been expressed that there has been a controversy on this point not only in this Province but throughout India. When the Government are taking somebody's property and what they possessed and what they have been enjoying for the last so many decades, whatever may be the arguments and the fantastic or funny theories of the Revenue Minister, quoting certain things which are suitable to him and ignoring others which are not suitable to him and are inconvenient, such arguments cannot hold water. I ask this simple question 'Is the Madras Government in a position to pay cash up to the extent of 18 crores to the zamindars and inamdars whose properties they are taking?' I do not think they are in a position to pay the 18 crores. Then, the question resolves itself 'Well, we can withdraw from the Revenue Reserve Fund.' Even there, the Government of India have sent definite instructions that the Government cannot expect any withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund when particularly withdrawal of about

26th March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

18 crores at this time will lead to inflation. Therefore, where are the Government going to find the money? Is it their view 'Why should you talk of any compensation? This matter can be dragged on indefinitely for three or four years and then naturally the question of compensation goes. It cannot be so. The Government of India maintain that cash should be paid. I ask the simple question whether the Madras Government are in a position to pay cash. Even for the withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund, the Hon. the Finance Minister or rather the Leader of the House, speaking in the Council in reply to the Budget Debate, said 'We do not like to withdraw from the Revenue Reserve Fund even a sum of 3 or 4 crores because there is a definite mandate from the Government of India that there should be no withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund as it will lead to inflationary tendency.' Under such circumstances, one is entitled to ask as to wherefrom the Madras Government are to pay. So much about the question of payment of compensation to the zamindars.

"Now, the question is whether this issue can be kept a little aside for the present. All right, we will pay somehow or other, in some manner or other. I want to ask the Hon. the Revenue Minister what the exact state of affairs with regard to the zamindar is. As I said yesterday in the discussion on the supplementary demands, the zamindar does not know whether he is still the owner of the property. The ryots do not know whether the zamindar is still the owner or the Government are the owners. The Government themselves feel that they are put in a very difficult and embarrassing position. It has been pointed out to the Hon. the Revenue Minister that the passing of this legislation in such haste and in such a manner has really affected the food production of this Province. The position has become very difficult. The present position is such that no zamindar can go to his estate and carry on his usual agricultural work, namely, the production of food which he was carrying on, or rather he is not able to collect his rents. It is impossible for them to decide whichever side one may go. They feel that the land belongs to the Government and that the ryots are the inheritors. That is the state of affairs which has been created in the zamins. It is because the poor ignorant ryots who were given promises really feel that they are the virtual owners of the lands. Pointed reference was made to the ex-Revenue Minister, Sri Kala Venkata Rao. He himself is responsible because he in his enthusiasm either in this House or outside has given expression to certain views which have made those poor ignorant people believe that they are the virtual owners of the lands in the estates, when once the zamindari system is abolished. That is the state of affairs as far as the zamindari areas and food production are concerned.

"Well, Sir, the whole structure of the zamindari abolition is interdependent on the rent reduction. At the time when this measure was brought on the floor of the House, a number of members informed the Hon. Minister then that it was very easy to get the Bill through, but asked him how long he would take to

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [26th March 1949]

see that the rent reduction was enforced in all the zamindari areas. It was answered in a casual way that it would take six months or so. Whatever may be the optimism of the present Revenue Minister, I feel it will take at least five years, if not more, for these things to be settled. Whatever may be the Survey Parties, and increased personnel and staff of the Revenue Department to carry on this work, the nature of the work itself is so enormous and difficult that it will take at least five years for them to regularize these things. The measure has led to more confusion. Or, it is said often that the present position is nothing but confusion worse confounded. Therefore, with the best will possible, it will not be possible for the Revenue Department, in spite of their anxiety to do something in the matter, to finish this question of rent reduction in the various zamindari areas. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

Then, Madam, Deputy Speaker, the question arises as to where exactly the thing stands as far as the zamindari and inam areas are concerned. Nothing would have been lost for this Government if they could have delayed this measure for some time, waiting for a better time and better opportunity, because we do not know to which party exactly the benefit is to accrue. It is neither the Government nor the zamindars nor the ryots. So much so, there seems to be a sort of dissatisfaction among all the sections possible. I have brought it to the notice of the Hon. Minister even yesterday. This morning there was a question about the encroachment on the Government lands. The Government can have a survey of some of the zamins very near Madras where encroachments have taken place enormously. Any day people can simply go as squatters and occupy portions of land. The zamindars seem to be powerless. The zamindar cannot go to a civil court and afford to spend 500 to 800 rupees. It has happened in this way. Either the Revenue Department or the Police Department are powerless to check these people because it leads to commotion. Further, with a Popular Government here, it is natural that people may think that the property is that of the ryot and they cannot drive out the ryots. Even transactions have taken place in the land which may be communal land or land belonging to the zamindars.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker. I do not want to take more time of the House because I do not want to touch on other subjects which pertain to this department. I thought that I could at least concentrate on this very issue. I do sympathize with the present Revenue Minister, my esteemed friend, the Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi. I know his predicament and difficulty. After all, he has taken this portfolio more or less as a temporary measure because he is not going to have this portfolio for a long time. For all the difficulties which have been created by the Hon. the ex-Revenue Minister, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, somebody else should come in his place and try to set matters right. For argument's sake, if an opinion is given by the Legislative Department of the Government of India, that cash and cash alone should be paid, I do not

26th March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

know what way or what measure will suit the Madras Government. I am sure the Hon. the Revenue Minister will go into the matter and try to at least give a satisfactory assurance to the people who are affected by this legislation."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the allotment of Rs. 33,94,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, 4 p.m. Deputy Speaker, in the past when we were attaching due importance to Demands, we used to take Land Revenue as the first Demand. But on account of circumstances, which have brought about a change in the economy of our Province both on the side of revenue and on the side of expenditure, we have chosen to relegate this Demand practically to the end of the Debate. This is a very important demand, because it used to be one of the main sources of revenue of the Province and even to-day it is one of the main sources of revenue of the Province to the tune of 5½ crores which we are getting from our lands. In our Province, there are various kinds of tenures; we have the permanent revenue settlement; we have the ryotwari system and various other systems and the rents that are collected vary from place to place, town to town and village to village, although we have been trying to have some uniformity at least in the ryotwari areas so far as the rent is concerned. Surveys are taking place from time to time for finding out the exact extent of land in each village which is being cultivated, and the quantity and the quality of the produce from which revenue is derived. We had a settled revenue from the zamindari which was elastic, but that elastic source remained inelastic on account of the fact we had precious little to increase production and thereby increase our source of revenue. As we are all aware, agriculture is the main industry of this country. All the Governments of our country, particularly our Province, depended on this, even to-day they depend on this, for their main source of revenue. But what have we done to increase the revenue from this source? When I say this, I would like to repeat what I said on former occasions about the manner in which portfolios are allotted and the demands are divided. They have not been done in a scientific manner. After all, the revenue from land depends upon agriculture and agriculture depends upon irrigation, major and minor, and so, I believe, it would be better and more scientific if one Minister had within his control all these departments—not only that, but also all the officers who are in charge of collecting revenue from land. So, it would be better if one Minister is in charge of Land Revenue, Agriculture, and possibly Irrigation and Forest also because we cannot separate Forest from Agriculture. Perhaps, it may not be workable in practice, because one Minister may not be able to deal with all these departments at one and the same time. Of course, it was possible for the Advisers, but it may not be possible for the Ministers. Now that there is decentralization, we can carry on the work of each of these departments

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [26th March 1949]

efficiently and intensively. As things stand at present, I would like to say that, in regard to this department, we have to give more and more attention to the main source of revenue to the Government. Even though the department may be in charge of different Ministers, is it not possible for all these Ministers having each one of these portfolios in their respective charge, to collaborate and produce at least a statement once a month, or a quarter or even during Budget time, to tell us what action they have taken in each department, so that we may know where we stand? So far as the combined work of all the departments in respect of revenue from the land is concerned, I might suggest that the Ministers may think out such a collaboration and co-ordination, so that they may help each other in augmenting the revenue from this source.

“Taking this Demand alone, there is nothing in it that one can consider as very valuable, except to say that the Minister has been able to get this much revenue and did not get that much revenue; but, at the same time, one can ask the Hon. Minister in charge of Revenue—my Hon. Friend, is there temporarily, and perhaps may change the portfolio a little later—whether he or the Government could bring forward a land legislation for which there has been a demand for a very very long time and perhaps it has become a hardy annual for members in this House to ask the Minister in charge whether they are going to have a scientific system of land revenue for the Province or whether they are going to have a variety of tenures and so on. That is one of the questions that is being asked every time, and I do not think much is lost in asking the Minister, even at this late day, to think of bringing forward a comprehensive land legislation. Of course, we have been thinking of land legislation of various kinds, but land legislation should be the first and foremost concern of any Government, and it has not been brought forward by the Government. It may perhaps be said that they have brought forward a very important piece of land legislation, namely, the zamindari abolition. It may perhaps be considered as the first stage of such land legislation. It may be said that when once the zamindaris are abolished, and the ryotwari tenure is introduced in all the villages of the zamindars, then it would be time for the Government to think of land legislation on a scientific basis. That will possibly be the argument that may be advanced by the Revenue Minister. I quite agree with him and it may be a valid argument, but, at the same time, I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister, to come forward, at least now, with a comprehensive land legislation.

“My hon. friend, Mr. Raza Khan, who moved the cut motion, referred at length to the zamindari legislation. It is true we have passed that legislation and possibly, it might receive or it has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. But what next? What has the Government proposed to do hereafter so far as that question is concerned? Are they going to implement it or not? And when are you going to implement it? I know,

26th March 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

the provisions of that Act are so complicated, so confused, if I may use that word. That legislation may be one of the very fruitful sources of revenue to the legal profession in our Province, because lawyers will have ample opportunities for minting their money. One might ask, whether it would be possible for this Government to put through the provisions of this legislation and implement it. For instance, when and how are you going to pay the zamindar? Do you have enough money to pay him? Or, are you going to depend upon charity from the Government of India or get a loan from them? You have deprived him of his right to collect revenue from his land and that has caused further confusion.

“With regard to the working of the Rent Reduction Act, the Special Officers and their Assistants have been going on with their peripatations and their nasty and hazy activities, and this has added to the confusion that is already there, with the result that the tenants have refused to pay the rents due by them to the owners of land. That is another confusion that has been caused in certain areas, and that has put a stop to the collection of revenue. That is one side of the question. On the other hand, the zamindar does not know where he stands, and he is in a helpless position. He does not get his revenue and so, he is unable to help in the cultivation of cultivable lands, so that he could add to our food resources. In the circumstances, it is for the Government to see whether they are doing the right thing and to see that justice is done to all. Of course, they will say, we do not want to act hastily, because you will accuse us of hasty action that we have done injustice to one party or the other and so on. In conclusion, I may tell the Government that, if proper and efficient steps had been taken in time, our revenues would have been doubled than what we are getting from land to-day.”

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, standing before this House I would like to appeal to the Hon. Minister in respect of the ryots both in the zamindari areas as well as those in the ryotwari areas. The drought and the failure of monsoons for the last two years have told upon the people very seriously. When I recently visited some villages, in fact, I was moved by the plight of the villagers and, if I were in a position to make a gift, I would have made them a gift. In my own zamindari villages where I went after a lapse of two years, the plight of the ryots has become more and more terrible and something wrong seems to have happened in all the zamindari areas and they felt as if there had been a parting of the ways between father and son. I had to tell them that some direct advantage would be coming to them and that better administration would begin to prevail soon, so that the welfare of the ryots might be advanced. Recently, Madam, when the Commissioner of Land Revenue visited the Salem district, I approached him and asked him whether any substantial relief could be given to ryots in ryotwari areas as well as the zamindari ryots. He was very civil and courteous to me,

[Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar] [26th March 1949]

but the way in which he replied stilled my blood. He said, 'You are a member of the Legislature; if I make any suggestion, the Minister will get offended; I have merely come here to examine the records of cultivation and harvest account and see whether any remission could be granted according to those records.'

4.15 p.m. "Madam, these village officers do not record cultivation properly and they record a high outturn of crops just to avoid remission even though there may not be any appreciable yield. This record is not based on actual cultivation and harvest. They prepare this record on the basis of an expected harvest. There are so many cases where land may be cultivated but there may not be any yield owing to adverse seasonal conditions. Therefore, if a land is cultivated, it must not be understood that there is an outturn of crop but in some cases there is a total failure of crops. This system of assessing the outturn of crops has caused great havoc on the ryots. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to give liberal remissions to the ryots in the affected areas. In this matter, he must not be guided by the outturn statistics, the incorrect statistics furnished by these officers whether it is the Collector or the Commissioner of Land Revenue. Madam, I think there is a Government Order with regard to the grant of remission. I presume that it is on these lines, that in the case of a wet land if the expected outturn of crops is estimated at eight annas, no remission is to be given and in the case of dry land, if the outturn is estimated at eight annas, remission can be given. With regard to the preparation of these outturn statistics, I understand that Revenue Officers have issued circulars to village officers not to record a low outturn of crops in the statistics prepared by them so that there may not arise any case fit for remission. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue not to rely on these outturn statistics but to rely on the information given by their representatives here. We are in close touch with the ryots in the matter of agricultural industry and we know their position. Therefore, you must take our advice in the matter.

"Now, I come to the Reduction of Rent Act. According to this Act a Special Officer will be appointed for the purpose of reducing the rate of rent to the nearest or neighbouring ryotwari rate. In rule 1 of the rules framed under this Act (G.O. No. 669, Revenue, dated 24th March 1948), it is stated that "a Special Officer will be appointed under section 2 (1) of the Act for the purpose of recommending fair and equitable rates of rent for ryoti lands in any estate" Madam, instead of reducing the rate of rent to the ryotwari level, this rule says that it will be on the basis of fair and equitable rate. That should not be the case. So also it is mentioned in rule 3. Madam, the object of the Rent Reduction Act is to see that justice is done to ryots. But justice will not be done by fixing fair and equitable rate of rent but it should be reduced to the ryotwari level.

The Hon. Minister expressed some difficulty with regard to the fixing of rent to the ryotwari level and hence there would be

[Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar] 26th March 1949]

delay in the matter. This Act specifically states that the reduced rate of rent will come into effect from fasli 1357. As a matter of fact, this reduced rate of rent will apply even to faslis 1355 and 1356 if there were any arrears of rent during that period. Whether it is the Government or the Zamindar—they must collect only reduced rate of rent from fasli 1357. When rules are clearly laid down I do not know why there is evasion in hearing the objections. Madam, if you want to be fair to ryots, be really fair to them and do not stand on excuses. Of course, objections may be raised by affected parties with regard to the fixing of reduced rate of rent. Government can hear these objections but have they heard them? Why they have not done so? Rule 4 (2) (b) says that 'a Special Officer or Assistant may himself enquire into the objections if any received or depute any of his subordinate officers to hold such enquiry.' There is this definite rule and you cannot avoid it. Wherever objections are received—whether it is from zamindars or ryots—proper enquiry should be made. Without hearing objections, it is wrong to proceed with the matter. According to the provisions of the Act, the validity of the Rent Reduction Act is not liable to be questioned before any court of law. That being the case, you must at least try to follow the procedure laid down in the Act and it is not right that you should do injustice to one set of people. Is it not your duty to hold such an enquiry to hear the objections from them?

"With regard to the abolition of zamindaris, I must say that this legislation has wrought a very great damage, a damage not only to the public but also to the common property. Even communal lands are being appropriated. Trees standing on the poramboke are being cut and carried away. Tank beds are being encroached. Therefore, why not you take over the management of these estates and pay anything that is possible for you to these zamindars? It will be in agreement with the principle enunciated in the Bill. Of course, there may be some zamindars here and there who may object to this step. But I say in the case of those zamindars who are ready to hand over their estates to the Government, they should take over the management of those estates and run them. In doing so, you will be doing justice to those zamindars."

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I wonder whether all the files that are before the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue relates to the Demand which we are discussing now. (The Hon. Minister nodded his head in the affirmative.) I am glad that those files relate to this Demand. It is customary for hon. Members to refer to the Zamindari legislation when speaking on this Demand. But an hon. Member on my side who could speak with authority on that subject, has already spoken and I do not propose to go into that question once again.

"Madam, the first point to which I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister is the red-tape in the Revenue Department. Several Members on the floor of this House have often complained that the red-tape is delaying matters. I agree with

[M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur] [26th March 1949]

them to a large extent and say with all the emphasis I can command that the red-tape particularly in the Revenue Department is too much. The people, as a matter of fact, get so much fed up with the red-tape business and the consequent delay that they usually fall foul upon the Board of Revenue and cry with a strong voice that the Revenue Board should be abolished. We know, Madam, that the Revenue Board moves with a slow and ponderous step. I am not one of those who advocate that, because the Revenue Board takes a lot of time and thereby delay is caused with regard to revenue questions. I only want that something is done to see that this machinery of the Revenue Board is made to move with a quicker pace than it is doing at present. [At this stage Mr. W. J. Fernandez (Chairman) occupied the Chair.]

4-30 P.M. "I now turn to the question of eviction of people from the land. Even to-day we had an interpellation in this House regarding the eviction of people in South Arcot district. In one place we find that people are being evicted. In another place we find the Hon. Premier saying that the people could freely occupy those lands. We must know definitely the policy of the Government with regard to eviction of people. As long as this question is not decided, I think there is bound to be discontent and dissatisfaction among the people. The Government must come forward with a definite policy with regard to this question of eviction.

"The third point to which I would like to refer is the question of tenancy. We have heard several speeches on the floor of this House and read several articles in the Press about the confusion that prevails in the zamindari areas. There is a similar confusion in the ryotwari tracts also. There are no definite tenancy laws and the people are put to much inconvenience and suffering. In his reply to the debate on the last year's Revenue Demand, the then Revenue Minister, Sri Kala Venkata Rao, said that the Government were going through the Raghavendra Rao's report and that, after the study was over, they would come forward with proposals for enacting uniform tenancy laws particularly with reference to ryotwari tracts. Till now the Government have not made up their minds with regard to this question. I have to request the present Hon. Minister for Revenue to take up this question and see that legislation is brought forward as early as possible. Due to the absence of a Land Tax Act, confusion is created. At present we are entirely dependent upon the Board's Standing Orders. I really do not know whether the present Revenue Minister knows what those Standing Orders are. (The Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi:—I was a lawyer.) He was a lawyer and therefore he should know what those Standing Orders are. They are a huge bundle of correction slips. If we want information on any particular point, we cannot find it out easily. When we open any one of the four volumes, we find a jumble of slips coming up. Let the Hon. Minister promise that he will codify all these land laws and bring about a certain uniformity. The Revenue Department

26th March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

is the most important department, as the Government are collecting a large amount of revenue through this department. With regard to this department it is not necessary that people should know what they should do and what they should not do? They Members complain about this on the floor of the House. Year after year the Revenue Minister promises that the Government are going to codify the land laws. Till now nothing has been done. Therefore I urge upon the present Hon. Revenue Minister to take up this question as early as possible. When this is done, I don't think many complaints will emanate from the Members for the abolition of the Board of Revenue. I know the usefulness of the Board of Revenue, and the vast experience with the Members of the Board possess which helps the revenue administration of this Province. While supporting the retention of the Board of Revenue, I urge the early codification of the land laws of this Province.

"Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to remissions. Due to failure of rains in several parts of the Province, the Government have been pleased to grant remissions in land revenue. But we hear complaints that there is considerable delay in giving effect to the remissions, and that the collection of the full revenue is causing hardship to the tax-payers. If the Government want to give remissions, let them give the benefit of the remissions immediately. With these words, I resume my seat."

SRI P. KAKKAN:—“கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே, கனம் ரிவினியூ, மந்திரி யவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட ரிவினியூ, மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லி அவைகளைக் கனம் மந்திரி யவர்கள் உடனடியாக கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இப்பொழுது கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்காக பணம் கடனாகக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கடன் கொடுப்பதிலும் கூட காலாவிற்கு தாலுகாவும், ஜில்லாவிற்கு ரூ. 250 வித்யாசமாக இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ரூ. 500 கொடுக்கிறார்கள். வித்யாசம் கொடுத்தால் மதுரை ஜில்லாவிற்கு ரூ. 500 கொடுக்கிறார்கள். வித்யாசம் இல்லாமல் கொடுத்தால் தான் உண்மையாக விவசாயத்திற்கு என்று கிணறுகள் வெட்டுகிறவர்கள் உண்மையாக கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவார்கள். அதை விட பணம் வேண்டுமென்றாலும் கடன் வாங்கி வெட்டின பிறகு கணக்குக் கொடுத்து கடனை திருப்பி வாங்கிக் கொள்வார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கத் தார் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு எவ்வித வித்யாசமும் இல்லாமல் கடன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒரு இடத்தில் கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்காக ரூபாய் 300 கடன் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அவன் அந்த கிணற்றை வெட்டி முடித்தவுடன் ரூ. 600 சிலவாகி இருக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் அதிகம் சிலவு செய்திருப்பதற்கு 6½ பர்சன்ட் வட்டி வீதம் சான் லாங்கி வெட்டி யிருப்பான். அதை திரும்பவும் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டால் அந்த அதிகப்படி தொகையை அரசாங்கம் அவனுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவேண் ணும். அவ்விதம் அதிகம் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவினால் நிச்சயமாக விவசாயிகள் கிணறுகளை வெட்டி முடிப்பார்கள். அவ்விதம் அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்து சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அது மாதிரமல்ல. இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் உணவு பொருள் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது, உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் ஒரு செண்டு நிலம் கூட விவசாயமிடாமலிருக்கக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு பக்கம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது ஏழை விவசாயிகளும், தியாகிகளும் தங்களிடமுள்ள நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்திருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு தண்ட தீர்வை போடுகிறார்கள். அதாவது சாதாரணமாக தண்ணீர் தீர்வையை

[Sri P. Kakkan]

[26th March 1949]

விட நாலு பங்கு, ஐந்து பங்குகள் அதிகமாக தண்டத் தீர்வை போடுகிறார்கள். சில இடங்களில் இரண்டு மடங்கும் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு அவ்விதம் தண்டத் தீர்வை போடுவதால் அவர்களால் கொடுக்கமுடியாமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது உணவு பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டுப்பதால் அவ்விதம் சாகுபடி செய்தாலும் அவைகளுக்கு தண்டத் தீர்வை போடாமல் தண்ணீர் தீர்வை மட்டும் போட்டால் போதுமானது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அப்படி தண்டத் தீர்வை போடுவதால் அவர்களால் அந்த தீர்வையைக் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களை விற்றுவிடக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் விற்றுவிடுவதால் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு பாதிக்கம் ஏற்படுகிறது. ஜாஸ்தி நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி ஜமாபந்தி சமயங்களில் ஆபீசரிடம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்பொழுதும் தண்டத் தீர்வைதான் போடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் கலெக்டரிடம் ஜமாபந்தி காலங்களில் இதைப் பற்றி சொல்லும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு தண்டத் தீர்வை போடாமலிருக்கும் படி உத்தரவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதைச் செய்து ஏழை விவசாயிகளைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும்.

“இன்னும் ரிவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டு தங்களுடைய மனதை மாற்றிக் கொண்டாலும் சரி, அவர்கள் மனது வைத்தாலும்கூட, ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிச்சயமாக முன்னேற்ற மடைவார்கள். அப்பொழுது அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றமும் துரிதமாக நடைபெறும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் சிறைகளில் வெட்டு வதற்கும், ஹாஸ்டல் போன்றவைகளுக்கு இடங்கள் வெண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பினால் அவைகள் கலெக்டருக்குப் போய் சேருவதற்கு ஆறு மாதம் ஏழு மாதங்களாகின்றன. ஏனென்றால் உண்மையாக ஹரிஜனங்களிடத்தில் ரிவினியூ இலாகா சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு அக்கரை கிடையாது என்பதை நான் தைரியமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது போலீஸ் காரர்களுடைய மனம் மாறிவிட்டது. ஆனால் இந்த ரிவினியூ இலாகா சிப்பந்திகளுடைய மனம் இன்னும் மாறவில்லை. இலாகாக்களிலுள்ள தலைமை அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மனம் மாறியிருக்கிறது ஆனால் கீழே இருக்கும் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு இன்னும் மனம் மாறவில்லை. இன்னும் தாலுகாக்களிலும் கிராமங்களிலுமுள்ள clerk களுக்கும் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும் இன்னும் மனம் மாறவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அவர்களிடம் காங்கிரஸ் ஊழியர்கள் போனால் அவர்களுக்கு செளகரியம் செய்யாமல் மணிக் கணக்கில் நிற்க வைக்கிறார்கள். உட்காரசொல்லுவதும் கிடையாது. மரியாதை செய்யாமல் இருப்பதோடு மல்லாமல் அவர்களை கேவலமாகக்கூட பேசுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமெல்லாம் நடக்கின்றனவென்று எவ்வளவோ காங்கிரஸ் ஊழியர்களும் தியாகிகளும் வந்து குறை சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளையெல்லாம் கவனித்து உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது Retrenchment Scheme என்று சர்க்காரில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்படி இப்பொழுது யாரை வெளியில்தள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்றால் ஏழை ப்யூன்களையும், ரூ. 30, 40 சம்பளம் வாங்கும் கிளார்க்கு களையும்தான் வெளியில் தள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆயிரம் இரண்டாயிரம் என்று சம்பளம் வாங்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை வெளியில் போகச் சொல்வதில்லை. அதைப்போலவே இப்பொழுது ரிவினியூ போர்டு இருக்கிறது அங்கேயிருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் ஆயிரம், இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்கிவருகிறார்கள். அவர்களைத்தான் நிச்சயமாக வெளியே போகச் சொல்லவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ரிவினியூ போர்டு வேண்டியதில்லை என்று சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ரிவினியூ போர்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை வெளியே போகச்சொல்லிவிட்டு அவர்களுக்கு பதிலாக இரண்டு மூன்று மந்திரிகளை யாவது அல்லது இரண்டு மூன்று Secretary களையாவது அதிகம் போடலாம். அப்பொழுது நிர்வாகம் நன்றாக நடக்கும். இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷமாக இதையே சொல்லிவருகிறோம். ஆனால் Retrenchment-ல் இன்னும் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை.

“அதுமட்டுமல்ல, இப்பொழுது promotion களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஹரிஜனங்களில் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் 14, 15 வருஷங்களாக டிபுடி தாசில்தாராகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி கேட்டால் அவர்கள் வாயை

26th March 1949]

[Sri P. Kakkan]

இல்லை என்றும் certificate இல்லை என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல டிபுடி தாசில்தார்களில் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள், உண்மையாக பாடுபடுகிறவர்கள் அப்படியே டிபுடி தாசில்தார்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு யாதொரு promotion ம் கிடையாது. அதைப் போலவே பல டிபுடி கலெக்டர்களுக்கும் promotion கிடைக்கவே இல்லை. கணக்கை எடுத்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன லிஸ்டிலும் கலெக்டர் லிஸ்டிலும் எத்தனைபேர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பாருங்கள். கீழ் உத்தியோகத்திலிருக்கும் எவ்வளவோ பேர்களை மேல் உத்தியோகங்களுக்குப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு ஏன் promotion கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று கேட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு திறமை இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. திறமை இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பதை வேலையைக் கொடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் அல்லவோ தெரியும். உத்தியோகங்களைக் கொடுக்காமலேயே திறமை இல்லை என்று சொல்வது சரியில்லை. அப்படிச் சொல்வதை சகித்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. நியாயமான முறையில் உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரியவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் நாடு விரதலை அடைந்ததற்காக போராடியவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நாட்டின் விடுதலை போராட்டத்தில் அதிகம் கஷ்டங்களை அடைந்தவர்கள் தியாகிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவி செய்வதற்காக நிலங்கள் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அவ்விதம் கொடுப்பதில் சாகுபடிக்கு வாய்க்குள்ள நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்துவந்தால் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது பார்த்தும் பொழுது தென் ஆர்காடு ஜில்லாவில் அநேகம் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள்.

“மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலும் இன்னும் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். நேற்று இந்த சட்ட சபையில் மலையாளத்தில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று கேட்டதற்கு கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று பதில் சொல்லப்பட்டது. நான் உண்மையைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த கலெக்டர்களும், தாசில்தார்களும் மனது வைத்தால் இது வரையில் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்திருக்கமுடியும். அவ்விதம் கிடைப்பதற்கு அவர்கள் இன்னும் சிரமத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. கேட்கப்போனால் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் தரத் தகுந்தவர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். என்னையோலுள்ள தியாகிகளுக்கு என்று வேதாந்தம் பேசுகிறார்கள். என்னையோலுள்ள தியாகிகளை எங்களுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் போடவில்லை. அரசாங்கம் தாங்களாகவே கொடுப்பதாக முன்வந்திருக்கும்பொழுது அதிகாரிகள் இவ்விதம் செய்வதெல்லாம் சரியில்லை. ஆகையால் இவைகளை உடனடியாக கவனித்து அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கொடுப்பதாக பத்திரிகைகளில் எழுதி விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலங்களை வெகுசீக்கிரத்தில் கொடுக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கொடுப்பதில்லை என்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கலாம். எப்பொழுது கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள் அதை வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்தால் எவ்வளவோ நன்மையாக இருக்கும். கொடுக்கவேண்டியதற்கு நிலம் இல்லாவிட்டால் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் அவ்விதம் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களின் குடியிருப்பு ஹாஸ்டல் முதலியவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய இடங்களை தர்க்காஸ்துகளிலிருந்து ஹரி செய்து உடனடியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்ததற்கு கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதியவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியை செலுத்திக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Chairman, whatever the importance of the other Demands may be, this is a Demand relating to the leading department in the administrative machinery of the Government. The Revenue Department is well-known for its manifold and multifarious activities. It may even

[H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur]

[26th March 1949]

be called an omnibus department of the Government. A Demand that relates to such an important department has to be considered in all its aspects. But unfortunately I find that this House evinces a rather superficial interest in this Demand as is evidenced by the fact that just a few minutes before, the division bell had to be rung to bring the strength of the House up to the quorum.

4-45 p.m. "Mr. Chairman, Sir, the village administration is intimately bound up with the revenue administration. It is the village officers who collect the land revenue due to the Government and remit it in the treasuries. In the land assignment proceedings also it is the village officer who prepares the papers at their initial stages. Therefore I would like to say a word about the village officers. The other day the Hon. Minister for Revenue when he was speaking on district administration was pleased to tell us and it was news to me that our village administration is considered to be the best in India or one of the best. We are proud of that remark of the Hon. Minister. There are certain things, Sir, which need the attention of the Government for being reformed. I would like to stress that point. It is with regard to the hereditary office that is held by the village headman or karnam. Recently I had to deal with the case of a karnam of a village in my own district. I had to appear before the District Collector in that case. There the hereditary office of karnam has not been taken up by the heirs in the family for three generations. A regular trafficking in the village hereditary office was going on, because of the right conferred by the Hereditary Village Officers' Act. I think it must be within the knowledge and experience of the Revenue Minister himself as a lawyer that this is a very bad and pernicious practice that has been existing within the machinery of the Government. As by accepting some fee for it and then when that minor becomes a soon as there is a minor heir some deputy is appointed and that too major he goes out somewhere and gets himself employed and his son again comes in. Like this trafficking has been going on. The same thing continued for three generations in that particular case. When the case went before the Collector I pointed out to him the rotten state of things, but he said that he was helpless, and it was for the Government to reform this and then only, it would be in conformity with the spirit of the times.

"I would like to bring to the notice of the Government another matter with regard to the village officers. When the village officers have to remit the money in the treasury they have to carry the cash from distant villages to the taluk headquarters. They are not paid any batta for this. After all, Sir, it is a small matter. When they come to the taluk headquarters perhaps they have to wait there for the whole day and they may return home either in the night or the next morning. When they are not given any batta they are subject to great hardship. It is an injustice done to an important class of officers who collect the revenue for the Government. I hope that the Hon. the Minister for Revenue will try to alleviate the hardship of these village officers and see that some daily batta is paid to them.

[26th March 1949] [H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur]

"Mr. Chairman, then there is the question of darkhast. As a rule lands adjoining the properties belonging to the ryots or agriculturists are granted to them as *lagthi-kumthi*. That has been going on for a very long time. Now there are large tracts of land lying idle and waste all round, not in one village or in one district, but perhaps throughout the Province. After reserving the necessary land for the depressed classes and the Harijans, for communal purposes, for grant to political sufferers, a broad policy may be adopted in assigning all the remaining vacant lands to those who apply for it. By such means, I think more land could be brought under cultivation or may be utilized for house building purposes or for horticulture, etc., by private individuals. Instead of allowing the lands to lie waste I would suggest that a broad policy should be adopted in assigning the vast extents of land that are lying waste and vacant.

"Mr. Chairman, we have all along been watching the progress of the Revenue Department with keen interest because we felt on more than one occasion that unless this department is worked in a proper manner the reputation of the Government themselves is likely to suffer, because in the mufassal the Government are known only through their Revenue Department which functions on behalf of the Government. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Majid said, the codification of the Board's Standing Orders has been the standing grievance of the people and also at the same time a standing disgrace to the Government. When you open the voluminous Board's Standing Orders you find a very large number of correction slips and the number is so large that the actual pages of the volumes are obliterated and are not visible. That has been the fate of the Board's Standing Orders volumes. It is very difficult to find out which is which there and which standing order is a latter one and which one is a former order. These are the difficulties, Sir, that I wanted to point out and I request that the Government should undertake the codification of the Standing Orders early." (At this stage Mr. Speaker took the Chair.)

* SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—అధ్యక్షా, రెవెన్యూ శాఖ నిమిత్తము ఖర్చు చేయవలసిన ఈ డిమాండుకు నేను విచారించుచున్నాను. రెవెన్యూ పరిపాలన యొక్క మంచి చెడ్డను బట్టి రాష్ట్ర పరిపాలనలోని మంచి చెడ్డలను ప్రజలు తెలిసికొందురు. గ్రామాలలో గ్రామకర్తలు, మునసిబుల యొక్క పరిపాలన, జిల్లాలో కలెక్టరు, యితర రెవెన్యూ అధికారుల యొక్క పరిపాలన రక్షిత మీదనే రాష్ట్ర పరిపాలన మంతా ఆధారపడి ఉంటుంది. గ్రామాలలోనూ, జిల్లాలోనూ పరిపాలన బాగుంటుంటేనే రాష్ట్ర పరిపాలన బాగుంటుంది, కాని ఈ నాకు జిల్లాలో మా అనుభవమును బట్టి చూచినట్లయితే ఈ రెవెన్యూ అధికారుల పరిపాలన సంస్కృతికరముగా లేదని చెప్పుటకు చాలా విచారించుచున్నాను. ఈ నాకు జిల్లా పరిపాలనలో ఉన్నటువంటి లోటుకాట్లు మృతినొందుకుండా గుర్తించి ఉంటారని అనుకొంటున్నాను. వారికి అనేకపనులు, ఆనగా రేషనింగు, హడావుడి మొదలైనవి వారకు వూడ అప్పగించినారు. ముఖ్యంగా రైల్వే ప్రాంతాలలో రైతులు పూర్తిగా గ్రామకర్తల యొక్క దయా దాక్షిణ్యమేమిదో ఆధారపడి ఉన్నది. వంటలు పాతెనప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు రైతుకు రెమిటా యిస్తున్నారు.

[Sri G. Sanyasi Rao] [26th March 1949]

నట్లు ప్రభుత్వమువారి అభిప్రాయమైయున్నది. ఇటువంటి పెద్ద జమీందారీలతో వాడుకముగా అడవాల్ల అధికములో ఉన్న జమీందారీలనుకూడా తీసుకొనవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. దీనికి కారణమేమనగా, ఈ శ్రీమంత్రి స్వయంగా జమీందారీలకు సంబంధించిన పనులు చూచుకోవడానికి సమర్థులు కాని కారణంచేత ఆ పనులన్నింటిని ఏ ఒకరిద్దరి చేతులలోను ఉంచుతున్నారు. వారు ఎట్టేట్టుకు సంబంధించిన వ్యవహారాలను mismanaging చేస్తున్నారు. అందుచేత జమీందారీ రైతులలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలిపోతోంది. తరిగితులు క్లిష్టమైన పనులను చాలాకమందే వాటిని చక్కచేయటానికిగాను ఈ ఎట్టేట్టును వెంటనే స్వాధీనము చేసుకొనవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మొఖాసా ప్రాంతాలలోకూడా చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ మొఖాసాదారులు ఏ పెద్ద ఉద్యోగాలు చేస్తూనో మరోపనిమీదో పట్టణాల్లో ఉంటారు. రైతులను స్థానిక ఉద్యోగముల సహాయంతో అనేక భావల వాలు చేస్తున్నారు. రైతులను తొలగించటానికిగాను వారు చాలా ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తున్నారు. వీరు పోలీసు వారి సహాయముతోకూడా కొన్ని చోట్ల రైతులను కొడుతున్నారు. ఇటువంటి పనుల వల్ల రైతులలో అశాంతి, అసంతృప్తి హెచ్చుపోతాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయములలో తగిన శ్రద్ధవహించి రైతులకు న్యాయముకలుగజేయవలసినదని కోరుచూ ఈ డిమాండును సమర్థిస్తూ ఇంతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, I rise to support the cut motion so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Raza Khan. If there is enough confusion created by the Ministry, it is in the Revenue Department. If this Provincial Government have flouted the directions of the centre it is in the Revenue Department. If there is red-tapism, it is in the Revenue Department. If there is inordinate delay, it is only in this department. (Of course, I sympathize with the present Hon. Minister.) If the Government have talked more and worked less, it is only in this department. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, the former Revenue Minister, used to go about and say that he will codify the land laws. But he has not done anything in the matter. If there is a direction from the centre that agricultural income-tax be introduced and it is flouted, it is in this department alone. The question of progressive taxation was promised by the then Minister for Land Revenue. Nothing has been done so far. My hon. friend Mr. Raza Khan owns ten acres of land, and he pays Rs. 100 as revenue. The Hon. the Leader of the House has got 400 acres of land, and he also pays only Rs. 10 per acre. Is this to be tolerated by the so-called popular Government because of a system that has been in vogue for the last so many years? If the old mentality of the foreigners still persists in spite of the existence of the so-called popular Government, it is in this department alone. There have been more promises and less work. This has affected the very administration, because the land revenue system is the basis on which all other departments work. My hon. friend Mr. Raza Khan has very ably explained how confusion has been created in the matter of zamindari abolition. We had three Bills passed for the benefit of the ryots. It was stated that the aim of the Rent Reduction Act was to give immediate help to the ryots. Has

[26th March 1949] [Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur]

anything been done? (An hon. Member: 'No'). Mr. Raza Khan has ably dealt with the points, and therefore I would not like to take much of the time of the House in explaining them. The then Minister, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, had no business to leave this Government and Province, after having created so much confusion, and after having made so many promises, saying that he was going to attend the call of duty. He, being a very clever man, as I have already pointed out, found out that it was very difficult to implement the zamindari legislation. He only wanted to become immortal in record time, and he has done certain things. We are reaping the consequences now. So far nothing has been done. Under the Zamindari Abolition Bill, only confusion has been created. Why all this confusion? There is as much confusion in the zamindari abolition legislation as there is in the ministry-making of this Province. I sympathize with the present Minister. He is neither responsible for the legislation nor is he going to be responsible for the future, because it is again a question of a most uncertain matter. I said that if there is lot of talk and less work it is in this department. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue, being an expert in the matter of publicity, went about and talked a lot regarding the disintegration of small holdings and fragmentation of land. He stated that he would bring in a Bill very soon. When any question is raised, he would say 'I am coming forward with a Bill.' But nothing has been done. I can quote chapter and verse to show that there were lot of promises by the previous Minister, but nothing has been done. There was a specific promise by the then Minister that when there are lands of four or five hundred acres in extent, they will not be given either to the ex-military men or to political sufferers, but that they will be given to co-operative societies for the purpose of collective farming. Has anything been done? Was it not an empty promise? When a Minister talked like that, and left matters in utter confusion and left the Province, what respect and dignity can the Government expect from the people? Definite promises have been made that large extents of land will be given to the co-operative societies for collective farming. Has anything been done, I ask, Sir? For various reasons which I have no time to go into now, there have been frequent transfers of revenue officers. The less said about them the better for us. The Hon. Minister knows this very well. They have been published in the papers from time to time. These transfers have affected the administration of this department. In this Province, promises are given by Ministers without reference to the budget. We have seen examples of them. When a question was raised by Mr. Karanth, it was confessed by the Minister that that had no bearing on the budget. We see in the papers that many land reclamation schemes of so many lakhs have been approved by Government. But I do not find them in the budget. It was revealed in the question hour that only four districts have been selected for this purpose. There is no basis for this. There must be some method even in madness. If money is to be spent, schemes should be framed in such a way that all the districts may

[Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur] [26th March 1949]

have a share in the matter. I do not know whether it is fortunately or unfortunately the Hon. Minister is having so many portfolios. On this subject, I want to raise the question of agricultural labour. Of course, it will be said that the subject comes under Labour. However, the Hon. Minister is in charge of Labour also. I do not know whether agricultural labour will have a bearing on this subject. There have been the Kumarappa's Committee and Raja's Committee. The reports of those committees have been published. In spite of the promises of the Revenue Minister nothing has been done for the people. Lands have been given for political sufferers in spite of the fact that they are not agriculturists, and that they are rich persons. This is a very big question, and I shall not deal with it now. I ask, is it not proper for this Government to give lands to persons who are landless and persons who are agriculturists? Is it not a fact that persons who have been given lands have not seen where the lands are and where the porambores are? There may be persons who are political sufferers. But they have not seen their lands and they are also not agriculturists. We have enough agricultural labourers in this country, who are landless. It is but proper that this Government should devote their attention in giving land to agriculturists and that too to people who are landless. It is very difficult to expect any convincing reply from this Minister, because, last time, he has been pleased to say that he was not in charge of this portfolio. Hence no useful purpose will be served by my mentioning all the points. Anyhow, it is enough if he takes note of all that is said, and leaves his views to his successor."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, and before speaking on the subject, I should like to inform the House that I also possess inam lands. Sir, a man must become conspicuous in the eyes of the world either by doing a very great good act or a bad act. (Laughter.) Our friend Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, who is now in Delhi, has become very conspicuous by introducing this Bill. (Laughter.) He has not only ruined the zamindars but also the ryots."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"On a point of order, Sir. I would point out to the hon. Member that, whoever has been responsible for the zamindari abolition legislation, it is the Government that are responsible. I would suggest to hon. Members that if they want to make remarks, they may make remarks against the Government as such, and not against particular persons, because it is the Government that are responsible for any legislation. So, I would suggest to the hon. Member, if he does not mind it, not to mention names if only he can avoid it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is perfectly right."

5-15 p.m. SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the meanwhile two minutes have been lost. I hope you will compensate me for that."

26th March 1949] [S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

"Sir, it is my honest opinion that while attacking the activities of ex-Minister, why should I attack the Hon. Minister who is now in charge of the portfolio? It is a known fact that, however it may be, the Government are responsible. They will be responsible even without my saying. The Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao and the Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi both are severally and jointly responsible. Anyhow, we know that the Government are responsible."

"Sir, again I have to refer to the ex-Revenue Minister. I am suffering from a severe handicap and I cannot proceed further, without referring to him. The issue is such a difficult one. There is a Tamil proverb 'திருவாலூர் பாப்பான் இருந்தும் கெடுத்தான் செத்தும் கெடுத்தான்.' (Laughter.) Sir, so long as our Friend, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao was here, he was creating troubles. He made us pass the legislation abolishing zamindaris. Now, what is the reason for the delay in implementing it? I have a strong belief that even after he went to Delhi, there also he is doing something to see that the Bill is accepted by the Governor-General. Of course, I am not sure whether I am right or wrong."

"Next, Sir, I come to the Zamindari Bill and the Rent Reduction Act. As many Members have spoken about them, I need not dilate upon them. But I want to say one thing. I have already said that I also possess inam villages. I do not know whether I may say so or not because actually the ryots do not pay rents; the ryots are in possession and I am not able to go and collect rents. That is the position of the zamindars and inamdars. Not only that; they cut the trees on our lands. Again, I have to quote a Tamil proverb: 'குழக்கம் தின்ன பூனைக்கு குருணிமோர் தகடினையாம்' (Laughter.) I have to say these things in order to make the position clear. (Some hon. Members: Translate the proverb into English.) It may take some more time. Not only the ryots do not pay the rents but also they have cut off all the trees in the lands. Further, immediately after the time is over, the Tahsildar comes with a warrant demanding quit-rent. To avoid all these difficulties, the Government ought to have decided the matter then and there. As suggested by some hon. Member, why not the Government take charge of the zamindari and the inam villages and shoulder the responsibility? It lies with the Government to pay or not to pay compensation to zamindars and inamdars. If they do not pay compensation, who can fight with them? They may at once come forward with a Bill, making provision for not paying compensation. Why not the Government take charge of the zamindari and inam villages and leave us to live with peace at least? (Laughter.)"

"Then, I want to say a few words about Well Subsidy Scheme. Even during the last Budget speech, I said that at least 50 per cent of the people are praying for the long life of the Government Members. These people, without doing any work, have got the subsidy amounts. I know of many such persons. But I should not give their names for if I go to Madura afterwards, they will pounce upon me and say 'There are so many people here; why should you give out their names?' As a matter of fact, in many

[S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur] [26th March 1949]

places, they have received as much as 500 to 700 rupees according to the present scale, without sinking wells. If you want to see the well sunk, they show you an old well which was already existing (laughter.) This is what has happened. If the Hon. Minister comes to that area in the near future, I shall show him instances. Had the Government themselves only spent half the amount now spent on well-subsidy, they could have done a lot of work.

“Sir, the Zamindari Abolition Bill was passed and the ryots are not paying the rents to the zamindars and the zamindars are blinking. When are the Government going to pay them the compensation amounts? The work of firka supervision is known to all of us. The zamindars have to wait till the Bill is accepted by the Governor-General. I may here quote a Tamil proverb கடல் வத்தும் வத்தும் என்று நரி குடல் வற்றி செத்துதாம். The fox was waiting in the hope that the pond would become dry so that it can take something for it. Likewise, the poor zamindars are waiting for the compensation. The Government have no doubt the power; they can do and undo anything. But there must be some moral justification also. (Hear, hear.) Suppose either the Hon. Minister or I possess 100 acres of land. If the land is acquired for some Governmental purpose, can the Hon. Minister or I be waiting for five years, even after handing over charge of our site or without getting any benefit out of it? It is impossible.

“Then, I have to say something again about the village officers. The village headmen and other people are no doubt generous people. I certainly advocated their cause for enhancing their pay. If they are bad, we must set them right and we should not starve them. That should be the policy of the Government. As was said by some Members, in the matter of revision, the Government had done a lot of mistakes. Red-tapism prevails. What the village munsif writes, goes from one place to another and when it goes to the table of the Hon. the Revenue Minister, he simply signs. Thousands of poor villagers are doomed in this way.

“Sir, I have already said that the crocodile tears of the Government won't do. High sounding philosophy and tall talks will not serve any purpose. Only sincerity counts. The Government must really be able to do something to the poor. I am not speaking about the municipality man. I will say only about the lands. In the Municipal Act there is a provision that if a man is in possession of only one house, with an annual rental value of about Rs. 18, that house should be exempted from the payment of tax. I ask ‘Why not the Government exempt from the payment of tax such a ryot who himself cultivates the land and who is in possession of only one acre . . . ?’

“Sir, the Government have been promising the introduction of a Bill to impose progressive taxation. That Bill will never come out. The policy of the Government has always been to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. (Laughter.)

“Sir, if the Government act up to my suggestions, it is not going to bring any good name to me; the good name will go to the Minister and to the Congress Government. (At this stage,

[26th March 1949]

[S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

Mr. Speaker rang the Bell.) Sir, this is a most important point relating to the poor ryots. This is the last thing I want to say. A ryot who possesses only one acre of land and who himself cultivates the land should be exempted from the payment of tax.”

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கார் நிலம் கொடுக்கும் முறையானது சரியாக இல்லை. இதற்கு முந்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் நிலங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென ஒதுக்கிவைத்து விளம் பரம்செய்து கொடுத்துவந்தார்கள். தர்காஸ்து முதலிய இடங்களைக் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் வந்தபிறகு அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை. பதவிக்கு வந்தபிறகு ஹரிஜனங்கள் 20, 25 வருஷமாக கஷ்டப்பட்டு பயன்படுத்தி பயிரிட்டுவந்த நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சாப்பாட்டிற்குக்கூட இல்லாமல் பிடிங்கி தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவர்கள், காரியதரிசிகள், அங்கத்தினர்கள் இவர்களெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் பயிரிட்டு வந்த நிலங்களை அதிகாரிகளையும், போலீஸ்காரர்களையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களிடமிருந்து துடிக்கத் துடிக்கப் பிடுங்கி வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் எவ்வளவோ பரம்பரையாக அனுபவித்து வந்தும் பணத்தை சிலவு செய்து வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பது என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு முறையில்தான், அது ஒழுங்கில்லாத காரியம், அது தர்மம் அல்ல. காங்கிரஸ் தியாகிகளுக்கு பணம் கொடுப்பதையும், நிலம் கொடுப்பதையும் நாங்கள் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களைக் கெடுத்துக் கொடுப்பதைத்தான் ஆட்சேபிக்கிறோம். ஹரிஜனங்கள் சர்க்கார் நிலங்களில் கட்டிய வீடுகளை பதைக்கப்பதைக்க அடியாட்களையும், போலீஸாரையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பாதி ராத்திரியில் குமராட்சி பிரக்காவில் பிடுங்கினார்கள். இன்று காலையில் கேள்வி நேரத்தில் ஹரி ஜனங்கள் குடியிருந்துவரும் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னபொழுது அவைகள் communal புரம்போக்காக இல்லாத பொழுது அவைகளை communal புரம்போக்கு என்று சொல்லி அவைகளைப் பிடுங்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் உண்மையில் அவைகள் communal புரம்போக்கு இல்லை. நடுக்காட்டிலும், சேரியிலும், வயல் களிலும் வீடுகள் கட்டியிருந்தால் அவைகள் புரம்போக்காகிவிடாது. வருஷம் 365 நாடும் அங்கேயிருந்து வீடு கட்டிக்கொண்டு அங்கேயே குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகள் எவ்விதம் புரம்போக்காகும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஏதாவது சர்க்காருக்கு சொல்வதற்காகவே சிப்பந்திகளாகிய மணியகாரர், கர்ணம், ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் முதலியவர்கள் எதையாவது எடுத்து பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். டவுன்களை extend பண்ணுவதற்காக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அப்படி பிடுங்கிவருகிறார்களேயொழிய திரும்பவும் அவர்கள் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு வேறு இடங்களில் நிலம் ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. சர்க்கார் சொல்லுபவைகளை மிராசுதார்கள் நிறைவேற்றுவதேயில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்யாததால் மிராசுதார்களுடைய கவரன்மெண்டு என்று சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இராம ராஜ்யம் வந்ததாகச் சொன்னார்கள், ஆனால் இப்பொழுது மிராசுதார்களுடைய ராஜ்யமாக இருக்கிறது. பணக்காரர்களுடைய ராஜ்யமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மேலும் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயமாக மறுபடியும் கமிட்டிபோட்டு enquiry பண்ணி ஏழை தியாகிகளுக்கு வேறு நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு திருப்தியாக இருக்கும். தியாகிகளுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் யாரும் ஆமோதிக்கும் வண்ணம் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். ஜெயிலுக்குப் போனவர்களுக்கும், தியாகம் செய்யாத 40 லட்சம், 50 லட்சம் வைத்திருக்கும் பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் இப்பொழுது நிலம் கொடுப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் என்ன தியாகம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். கமிட்டி மூலம் விசாரித்து உள்ளபடி தியாகிகளுக்கும், ஏழைகளுக்கும் கொடுக்கலாம். மந்திரிகளுக்கும், எம். எல். எஃகளுக்கும், 40, 50 லட்சம் என்று வைத்திருக்கும் பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் கொடுத்ததும், ஏழைகளைக் கெடுத்துக் கொடுத்ததும் பொது மக்களிடையே தப்பு அபிப்பிராயத்தை உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறது.”

[26th March 1949]

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—“On a point of order கனம் சகலாநந்தம் அவர்கள் நிலங்களைப் பற்றி வேண்டுமென்றால் பேசலாம். தியாகிகள் என்ன தியாகம் செய்தார்கள் என்றும் ஜெயிலுக்குப் போனார்கள் என்று சொல்லுவதும் ஒரு அர்த்தமற்ற பேச்சு. ஆகையால் அவர்கள் அந்த வார்த்தைகளை வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

5-30 p.m.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“On a point of order, கனம் சகலாநந்தம் அவர்கள் பேசும்பொழுது தியாகிகளுக்கு ஹரி ஜலங்கள் பயிரிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கிக் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவர் ஏதாவது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்டதைப்பற்றிதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். எந்த ஹரிஜனம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த நிலத்தையும், பட்டா செய்து கொடுத்திருந்ததையும் எந்தத் தியாகிக்குப் பிடுங்கிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார் என்பதை குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லவேண்டும். அப்படி அவர் சொல்லமுடியாத நிலைமையிலிருந்தால் அவர் தான் சொன்ன வார்த்தைகளை நிச்சயமாக வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.”

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு பொதுவுடனாகவும், தந்திகளும் வந்திருக்கின்றன. தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவர் சுதர்சனம் அப்படி வாங்கிக்கொண்டார். மீமுஷணத்தில் அவ்விதம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. போலீசாரை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பிடுங்கி எடுத்துப்போனார்கள். ரிவினியூ அதிகாரிகளும் இப்படியே செய்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நியாயம் இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“குறிப்பிட்ட கேஸ்களைச் சொல்ல வேண்டும்.”

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“கோவிந்தன் என்னும் ஹரிஜன னுடைய நிலத்தை சுதர்சனம் என்பவருக்குப் பிடுங்கிக் கொடுத்தார்கள். இவ்விதமெல்லாம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கார் இந்த விஷயத்தில் மறுபடியும் enquire பண்ணி தியாகிகளுக்கு வேறு நல்ல நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏழைகள் பயிரிட்டு சாப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் பல வருஷங்களாக பயிரிட்டுக்கொண்டு சாப்பிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்குவது நியாயமில்லை. நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயமாக கனம் காளா வெங்கிட்ட ராவ் சொல்லிவந்தார். ஆனால் அவர் இப்பொழுது இல்லை. டில்லிக்குப் போய்விட்டார். நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயமாகவும், குடியிருப்பு விஷயமாகவும் சர்க்கார் நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டாமாய் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். ஜமீன்தார் பில் கொண்டுவந்தபோது நிலம் உழுவவனுக்கே சேர்ந்தது என்று காந்திஜி முதலானவர்கள் என்று சொன்னதுபோல் சொன்னார்கள். பத்திரிகைகளும் அதைப்பற்றி முழங்கின. கடைசியில் என்னவாயிற்று என்றால் கிணறு வெட்ட புத்தம் புறப்பட்டது. 50 ஏக்கர் 100 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்குக் குறைவாக நிலம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு பில் கொண்டுவருவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அவர் இப்பொழுது டில்லிக்குப் போய்விட்டார். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு 100 ஏக்கருக்கு மேலிருக்கும் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி பயிரிடுபவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்க ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். விவசாய தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஒரு சம்பள போர்டு ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இவ்வித சட்டமில்லாததால் இப்பொழுது ஏழை விவசாயிகள் கூலி விஷயத்தில் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டு திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாய கடன் நிவாரண சட்டம் வந்ததையுட்போல் விவசாய தொழிலாளர்களுடைய கடன் நிவார்த்திக்கும் ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலமுள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th instant.”

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

7 JUN 1949

Monday, the 28th 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.

Total quantity of cement allotted to the Madras Province.

* 1013-A Q.—**SRI P. NATESAN** (on behalf of Mr. W. J. Fernandez): Will the Hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total quantity of cement allotted to this Province, including the quantity coming from Pakistan;

(b) the quantity of cement that has come from Pakistan;

(c) the quantity of cement that is likely to come from Pakistan in the next six months or any further period for which arrangements may have been made;

(d) the quantity of cement allotted to this Province from production in Indian Union;

(e) whether the price to be paid by the consumer is higher in the case of Pakistan cement; and

(f) whether the Government will take steps to have more cement allotted to this Province from Indian Union, so that the consumer may not be required to take Pakistan cement and pay a higher price than that he has to pay for Indian cement?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The Government of India have allotted to this Province a quota of 16,000 tons of cement per month for the quarter January to March 1949, from production in Indian Union. This does not include any quantity from Pakistan area.

“(b) & (c) No official information is available with the Government but Dalmias reported that they had brought 10,000 tons from Karachi.

“(d) Please see answer to clause (a) above.

“(e) Yes.

“(f) The question of addressing the Government of India for an increased allotment is separately under consideration irrespective of the question that the consumer has to pay more for Pakistan cement.”

SRI P. NATESAN :—“Is it difficult for the Government to find out from the customs authorities if any imports have arrived in this Province?”

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That question does not arise from the answers I have given."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether the cement produced in this Province is sufficient for this Province and if it is not, what steps are the Government taking to see that this Province becomes self-sufficient in cement?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"At present the cement produced is not sufficient. The production will very soon be doubled."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—"Is it not a fact that the poor public are compelled to take 50 per cent of the Pakistan cement at a higher price sold by the Indo-Pakistan Company?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"There is no such compulsion, Sir."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"What is the present distributing authority for cement and how is it done, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Honorary Cement Controllers are the authorities and they are working under the guidance and control of the Director of Controlled Commodities."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know if Dalmias import Pakistan cement in Madras?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Dalmias were permitted to import cement from Pakistan where it was declared to be surplus by the Government."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In order to make the Province self-sufficient have the Government considered an application from Rayalaseema for the starting of a cement factory?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"What arrangements have the Government made to make this Province self-sufficient in the matter of cement?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The existing factories are increasing their capacity for production. There are also more factories springing up."

Revised rates for timber extracted under the Silent Valley Contract.

* 1013-B Q.—SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the rates for selling timber from the Silent Valley Timber Forests have been revised by Government under the provisions of the Agreement;

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether the revised rates have been accepted by the lease-holder, namely, the Hope Timber Syndicate;

[28th March 1949]

(c) what are the revised rates and how do they compare with the original rates agreed to; and

(d) what would be the additional revenue to Government under the revised rates?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) The rates have been revised by the Forest Department.

" (b) The Hope Timber Syndicate have accepted the revised rates without prejudice to their right to appeal to the Government under clause 2 of the agreement.

" (c) A comparative statement showing the original and revised rates is placed on the table of the House.

" (d) This information is not available as the exact quantity of each species of timber is not known. But, in the first two years, the revenue received was about Rs. 15,000 annually. As the revised rates based on market rates are on the average about four times the current rates, we may expect a revenue in future of about a lakh of rupees a year on the basis of the extraction of about 75,000 cubic feet a year."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHI:—"What is the cause for the vast difference between the existing rates and past rates, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Forest Department must have taken into consideration the prevailing market rates for timber in revising the rates."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"What has happened to the proposal of the Hon. the Law Minister to take legal opinion so that they may find a way for asking the leasees to pay the prevailing rates?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"According to clause 2 of the lease deed, the Forest Department has a right to revise the rates before the end of March 1949. In pursuance of that, they have revised the rates and they have been accepted by the company."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Since there is so much misapprehension about this contract, can it not be cancelled under the terms of the agreement? Cannot the Government find a way out to cancel it, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The contract is for a period of fifteen years and unless anything is done against the terms of the contract, it cannot be cancelled."

Recruitment made by the Madras Service Commission.

* 1014 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Madras Public Service Commission recruited in the year 1947-48 Brahmans even for ministerial services on the plea that Harijans, Muslims, Christians, backward Non-Brahmans and Non-Brahmans were not available in sufficient numbers?

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"The total number of vacancies in the Ministerial Services for which candidates were allotted in 1948 on the results of the examination held in 1947 was 1,950. According to the communal rule, Brahmans were entitled to one-seventh of the vacancies. It is true that in addition to that proportion, about 400 candidates of that community had to be recruited in advance of their turns, but this was not due to any discretion exercised by the Commission. The communal rule itself provides for the recruitment of candidates of the various communities in excess of their quota if and when a sufficient number of candidates belonging to the other communities are not available in the list of successful candidates to fill all the turns to which those communities are entitled under the rule. The communities which lose their turns at one selection will, however, have preferential claim for consideration when subsequent appointments are to be made until the lost turns are made good."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are we to take it, Sir, that candidates even for ministerial service were not available among the various Non-Brahman communities?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The obvious answer is 'Yes', because in the judgment of the Commission suitable candidates were not forthcoming from the other communities."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will it not give the Commission a handle to disqualify candidates of particular communities in order to give appointments to other communities?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We need not think that the Commission is acting *mala fide*. When suitable candidates are not forthcoming from certain communities, they have necessarily to take candidates from other communities."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I point out that there is some difficulty either for the Government or the Public Services Commission to find out what is 'suitability' for the various posts advertised? Will the Government reconsider the matter, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Government need not come into the picture at all, because the selection is made by the Public Services Commission which is automatically accepted by the Government. The discretion of the Government is not there at all. There is nothing wrong with the Commission either, because after all, three people sit together, interview the candidates and then make a selection."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"May I know from the Government how many Brahman members there are on the Commission?"

28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As far as I am aware, Sir, there is none, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know how the Commission arrived at the conclusion that suitable candidates were not available. Were there not sufficient number of applicants or did the Commission find after the interview that the applicants were not suitable?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"In certain cases, there would not have been an adequate number of applicants to fill the vacancies. In some cases, even if there were applicants they might not have been found suitable. After all this is a competitive examination."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I find that about 400 Brahmans have been taken in excess. Am I to understand that the communal rotation is not being kept up in view of the fact that candidates from other communities are not found suitable in the eyes of the Services Commission?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question does not arise, Sir. The fact that 400 candidates have been taken in excess of their quota does not show that there is any need to revise the communal Government order. Perhaps the other communities think they can get something higher than a ministerial job."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Have the Government any powers or have they taken any powers to over-ride the recommendations of the Service Commission?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not very easy for the Government to over-ride the recommendations of the Commission. There may of course be some cases, but I do not think that in this case they have over-riden the recommendations of the Commission. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, we will be able to tell him in how many cases we have not accepted the recommendations of the Services Commission. As far as I am aware there would not be more than one or two for the whole year."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the widespread grievance of all communities that they are not being given the necessary opportunities because of the insistence of certain necessary qualifications, will the Government consider the possibility of suspending the qualifications rule in order to give representation to all communities and do justice to them, till the stage is reached when all the communities are properly represented in the administration irrespective of whether the quality of the administration is lowered or not?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think that any Government can say that we need not insist on any qualifications for ministerial service. We must have some minimum qualifications and the minimum qualifications are there."

[28th March 1949]

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" May I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of solving this communal question in accordance with the Central Government's policy, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The Central Government's policy does not apply to this Government."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" In view of the fact that sufficient number of candidates of the Harijan community have not been recruited to the ministerial service, will the Government consider the desirability of relaxing certain educational qualifications so far as Harijans are concerned in order to see that this community is represented in sufficient numbers? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" In the case of Harijans and backward communities, educational qualifications have been reduced and age-limits have been raised. I do not think there is need for lowering the educational qualifications still further? "

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—" Is it not a fact that the Public Service Commission has reported that the quality of the material available for appointment is very poor? "

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

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is satisfied that the communal Government Order is followed by the Services Commission when recruiting candidates? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am satisfied, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Sir, in view of the fact that, as stated by the Hon. Minister, suitable Harijan candidates might not have applied and the fact that Government had no time to go into all these details, will the Government consider the desirability of appointing a Committee to scrutinize these selections? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That means that the Committee will act as a super Public Service Commission, which is not desirable in the opinion of the Government."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Therefore, Sir, in spite of all the rules relating to the communal Government Order, does it mean that any community which has got merit and efficiency will have its way, as is evident from the present selection? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" When there is paucity of candidates from other communities, certainly the community which sends out a larger number with suitable qualifications will have it."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—" Is it a fact that the quality of candidates that are available is low just because the remuneration paid to them is very poor? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" At least as the Finance Minister, I cannot accept that statement."

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" There are a few women, but I do not have the list with me, now."

SRI P. NATESAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any meaning in first appointing people and then calling for applications? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir, there is a lot of meaning in it. The Act, after it has been passed by the Legislature, has to be enforced immediately and, as the hon. Member knows, there is bound to be some delay on the part of the Service Commission, because they have to scrutinize all the applications before selecting the candidates. In fact, I have got information that there are 2,300 applicants for the posts in the office of the Public Service Commission. Since the work cannot be stopped, these appointments have been made temporarily in order to see that the legislation which has been passed is implemented."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether it is proper for the Government first to appoint men, whether temporarily or otherwise, and then ask the Service Commission to regularize the appointments that have been made? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" In the interests of the administration of the Act, as I have just now said in reply to the previous question, they have to make the appointments and in fact they have appointed certain men. Now, the Service Commission have called for applications and they will certainly go into the merits of each candidate, interview them and select suitable men."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that some women are also in the list of selected candidates, may I know, Sir, whether they are going to insist on the same qualification for women also as for men or are they going to relax it in the case of women candidates? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I do not think women would like to have less qualifications than men. I believe, there is no distinction made and they believe in equality."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that out of the 184 Assistant Inspectors of Labour that have been appointed, there are only 15 Harijans, may I know in what proportion these Harijans have been recruited in this case? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" These appointments have not been made by the Government, but by the Commissioner of Labour. Sometime ago there was a question about this and I believe the answer I gave was that the communal G.O. had been generally kept in view."

[28th March 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, if the communal representation had been generally kept in view by the Commissioner of Labour, out of 184 posts the Harijans should have got at least 20, whereas they have got only 15 now. How is that, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Perhaps there are no suitable candidates from the community."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, has the Hon. Minister considered the question of appointing more women Assistant Inspectors of Labour because they are more humane?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Irrespective of humanity or otherwise, as I have already said, some women have been appointed, though I do not have their exact number with me here. I am sure the Service Commission will also consider the case of women."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Sir, arising out of the reply given by the Hon. Minister to the last question, may I ask whether it is not desirable that there should be a special proportion in the cadre of Assistant Inspectors of Labour reserved for women?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no question of any such reservation, Sir."

Chief Whip of the Government.

*** 1018 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:** Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether any remuneration is being paid to the Chief Whip of the Government?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"No. The Government have only granted to the Government Whip a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is the Hon. Leader of the House aware that the Government of West Bengal are paying Rs. 750 to the Chief Whip and even this amount is not considered adequate and that in the Central Government the Chief Whip has got ministerial rank?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I know that in West Bengal the Chief Whip is paid Rs. 750, but I do not know whether it is considered inadequate and I also know that in the Government of India the Government Whip has the rank of the Minister for States."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether in the United Provinces the Chief Parliamentary Whip is getting Rs. 400 per mensem?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Is it the Whip or the Parliamentary Secretary?"

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Whip, Sir."

28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, under what provision or under what legislation the Government Whip has been appointed?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No legislation is needed for this. The Government thought that a Whip was necessary to have their own business conducted in the House, and so in consultation with the Hon. Speaker and other parties, they thought it advisable to make the appointment."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I ask, Sir, even though he has some good work to be done on the floor of this House, what other extra work is being done by the Chief Whip?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question of the actual functions to be performed by the Government Whip is still under consultation with the Hon. President of the Council and the Hon. Speaker of this House."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, whether there is any statutory sanction for a Chief Whip being appointed by the Government and paid from the revenues of the State; if not, what is the special consideration that necessitated the taking of this step?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I am aware that there has been a Government Whip in the Central Assembly right through from 1920 to 1947 and that he was paid as much as Rs. 2,000 or so."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether it is not desirable in a matter like this to have a uniform practice along with the other Provinces, particularly when all the Provinces are having a Congress Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question of Congress Government does not arise in this case. But, of course, while it is desirable to have a uniform policy, certain Provinces have already acted in the matter. I am told in United Provinces they are having it, but I am not aware of any other Provinces having it, though I know they have a Government Whip in Bengal—I met the gentleman and he is also a friend of mine and he is functioning as the Government Whip."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As the Hon. Leader of the House knows that other Governments are paying salaries to their Chief Whip, then why this Government have not adopted a similar policy?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are paying conveyance allowance to suit our Government Whip."

[28th March 1949]

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—" May I know, Sir, that when a Whip is appointed, is it not necessary to announce to the House his powers and duties, particularly in respect of this House? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We have already taken up the matter in consultation with other Governments. We have addressed the Government of India and other Provinces also and we are also consulting the Hon. President and the Hon. Speaker of the House in regard to the matter."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, whether the duties of the Chief Whip of the Madras Government are in any way less than those of the Bengal Whip, because the Madras Whip is not paid any salary but only conveyance allowance? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not a question of doing less work or anything of that sort, but each Province is following its own policy in respect of the salary of the Whip. Sir, even with regard to the salaries of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of this House and in other respects also, there is a great disparity between Province and Province."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, is it fair on the part of this Government to have allowed a room worthy of the Minister to the Chief Whip of the Party and yet deny him the salary that the Minister is entitled to? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I know that the room was occupied by me when I was Minister during 1937 to 1939. We thought that the Government Whip must have a decent room to discharge his functions and so, that room was given to him."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Chief Whip is elected annually by the Congress Legislature Party or apart from it, the Cabinet itself is nominating him? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The question relates to the Government Whip and not to the Chief Whip of the Congress Legislature Party."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, arising out of the answer of the Hon. Leader of the House that there is no statutory sanction and that it is not necessary, may I ask him whether it is not necessary for the Government to have the sanction of some legislation in order to create a post or whether they think that under the executive powers and without reference to the Legislature or to any legislation, they can make any appointment they like? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It was actually given in the Supplementary Demand, but unfortunately it could not be reached that day and you, Mr. Speaker, had perforce to apply the guillotine at 5 o'clock. Otherwise, the House could have discussed it, but unfortunately it could not be reached."

[28th March 1949]

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Sir, apart from the work done by the Chief Whip on the floor of the House in selecting the number of speakers on that side of the House, may I ask, whether he has any control over the Members of the Cabinet also? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is not a question of controlling anybody, but he has to facilitate the work of the Government in consultation with the other Whips of parties, the Speaker and others."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Chief Whip of the Government is also the Chief Whip of the Congress Legislature Party and if so, whether he receives any remuneration out of the Congress Legislature Party Funds? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The hon. Member can address it to the Secretary of the Congress Legislature Party, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" Do the Government realize that the Chief Whip of the Congress Legislature Party who was elected in 1947 ought to have been declared the Chief Whip of the Government even before 1947? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think he was called the Government Whip in 1947."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I know whether the reference to it in the Supplementary Budget is a substitute for statutory sanction? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" But my contention is that no such statutory sanction is needed. The Government have made this appointment as they make other appointments and they have placed it in the Supplementary Demand."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I know whether the post of the Chief Whip of the Government is part of the Executive? "

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know whether the Chief Whip of the Congress Legislature Party is altogether different from the Government Whip and whether this Government Whip is the one elected by the Congress Legislature Party? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" He would have been elected but it was an accident. But the Government Whip is altogether different from the Party Whip."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Sir, may I know whether there are any Assistant Government Whips and whether the Government have got any proposal to give the Government Whip or his assistants any allowance? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" The question of appointing a Deputy Government Whip for the Upper House was considered and it was dropped."

[28th March 1949]

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"May I ask the Government to enlighten us as to what powers or duties the Chief Whip of the Government possess and the sanction behind them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question is whether any salary is being paid to the Government Whip and I said that no salary is paid to him and only a conveyance allowance is paid. As regards his functions and duties, I must say that the matter is still under consideration and as soon as we come to a decision it will certainly be communicated to this House."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Do not the Government consider that this conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 is too little when compared to his duties, and will they provide a conveyance also for him?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is no question of providing any conveyance to him. Only a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 is paid to him."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Chief Whip of the Government should be selected only from the Congress Legislature Party. If so, will the Government be pleased to take a Deputy Government Whip from other parties?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Then he would not be called a Government Whip. Since he is to be called the Government Whip, he must be selected from the party in power."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—"Apart from this post of Government Whip, is there any other post in the Government where appointment was made without defining his functions?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know if this allowance is paid to the Chief Whip of the Government over and above the salary that he draws as a M.L.A.?"

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

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know what is the object of the Government in appointing the Whip when they have not defined his duties and functions."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not as though we do not know what exactly are his duties. But the specific duties are yet to be assigned and we are in consultation with the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. President. In between he is acting as liaison between the Hon. Speaker and the Government. He is also to select members to the Select Committees and speakers in consultation with other Party Whips."

[28th March 1949]

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, is it advisable to create an appointment without defining the duties of such an appointment?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This question has already been answered."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Sir, may I know whether the Chief Whip of the Congress Legislature Party will become automatically the Government Whip or will the Congress Party be compelled to take only the Government Whip as its Chief Whip?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is entirely a matter within the discretion of the Leader of the majority party who will also be the Premier of the Province."

Reclamation of land for cultivation.

* 1019 Q.—**S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any fallow or cultivable land was reclaimed by the Government in the year 1948; and

(b) if not, whether the Government are considering any scheme to do so this year?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) Yes, 115,241 acres of land were reclaimed and brought under cultivation during 1948.

" (b) Yes, a scheme for the reclamation and cultivation of an area of 400,000 acres of waste land in this Province is under consideration."

Advice to make bus services economic and profitable.

* 1020 Q.—**SRI S. NAGAPPA:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a gentleman from Trivandrum, who had the experience of running State Bus Service has offered his free advice as to how to make the bus services more economic and profitable;

(b) what advice was given by that gentleman;

(c) how far it has been implemented; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) It does not appear that offer of the kind referred to by the hon. Member has been received in Government. The Deputy Transport Commissioner and the State Transport authorities in Trivandrum discussed questions relating to transport and allied industries during the former's visit to Trivandrum.

" (b) to (d) These do not arise."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Whether it is a fact that the officer from Trivandrum met the Hon. Minister and offered his advice as to how to make the Bus Service a success?"

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not clearly remember whether any gentleman from Trivandrum met me. It may be he might have met me."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Will the Government be pleased to take the opinion of the Excursion Party of M.L.As. which went to Mahabalipuram on 27th March 1949?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We will be delighted to have their suggestions and if they have any particular suggestion to make they can certainly be passed on to the Deputy Transport Commissioner who is directly dealing with the Transport question."

Alleged misappropriation in the Vayalpad Co-operative Societies.

* 1021 Q.—**SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been a case of misappropriation in the Vayalpad Co-operative Societies in the past two months;

(b) if so, what the amount involved is; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Co-operative Department and against whom?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (a) There has been no misappropriation in any Co-operative Society in Vayalpad. But there was a case of theft in the godown of the Chittoor Co-operative Wholesale Stores at Vayalpad on 16th January 1949.

" (b) The amount involved in the theft is Rs. 22,376-12-1.

" (c) The matter was reported to the Police. One Sri C. Sankara Reddi was arrested by the Police on suspicion, but later released on bail. The Godown Inspector and two watchmen have been placed under suspension. The case is under Police investigation."

Sharing of profits between the Government and the workers in the Transport Department.

* 1022 Q.—**SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have any scheme under consideration for sharing profits between themselves and workers in the Transport Department?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The answer is in the negative."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது மத்ய அரசாங்கத்தாரால், தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய இடங்களில் வரக்கூடிய லாபத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் பங்கு உண்டு என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் அரசாங்கமும் ஏன் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு பங்கு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். அப்படி நாமே வழிகாட்டியாக இருந்தால் மற்ற தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகளும் கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If the Government of India give effect to this scheme in respect of employees in Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, this Government also will consider the desirability of implementing it."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know why the Madras Government may not give a lead to other Provinces in this matter inasmuch as they have given a lead in the case of Prohibition?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The entire leadership need not emanate from this Province especially when it pertains to revenue-losing scheme."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"As it is the policy of the Central Government that there should be a profit-sharing scheme in respect of industries, would not the Government of Madras be pleased to extend that policy in the case of bus transport?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When every factory and company comes into the scheme and the Government of India themselves give effect to this scheme in respect of their employees in railways and posts and telegraphs, this Government will consider the desirability of such a scheme."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Inasmuch as Rs. 65,000 are the monthly saving from the bus transport and that the Government of India have already inaugurated the State Aid to Workers Scheme, may I know whether this Government also will give effect to this scheme?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member may put that question to the Minister for Labour, because I am not aware of the policy of the Government of India in this matter."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that this is a Government enterprise, will they consider at least—now that they are not prepared to give effect to the profit-sharing scheme—the Transport employees as Government servants and will they give all the benefits that other Government servants get?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Most of the concessions given to the Government servants are being extended to them."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the excessive enthusiasm exhibited by Mr. Natesan and Mr. Kothari, may I know whether they themselves will give a lead in this direction?"

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Sir, is there anything like a bonus scheme for these workers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

Number of conductresses in the State Bus Transport in the Madras City.

* 1023 Q.—**SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state how many conductresses are working in State Bus Transport in Madras City?

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not clearly remember whether any gentleman from Trivandrum met me. It may be he might have met me."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Will the Government be pleased to take the opinion of the Excursion Party of M.L.As. which went to Mahabalipuram on 27th March 1949?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We will be delighted to have their suggestions and if they have any particular suggestion to make they can certainly be passed on to the Deputy Transport Commissioner who is directly dealing with the Transport question."

Alleged misappropriation in the Vayalpad Co-operative Societies.

* 1021 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been a case of misappropriation in the Vayalpad Co-operative Societies in the past two months;

(b) if so, what the amount involved is; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Co-operative Department and against whom?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (a) There has been no misappropriation in any Co-operative Society in Vayalpad. But there was a case of theft in the godown of the Chittoor Co-operative Wholesale Stores at Vayalpad on 16th January 1949.

" (b) The amount involved in the theft is Rs. 22,376-12-1.

" (c) The matter was reported to the Police. One Sri C. Sankara Reddi was arrested by the Police on suspicion, but later released on bail. The Godown Inspector and two watchmen have been placed under suspension. The case is under Police investigation."

Sharing of profits between the Government and the workers in the Transport Department.

* 1022 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have any scheme under consideration for sharing profits between themselves and workers in the Transport Department?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The answer is in the negative."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது மதய அரசாங்கத்தாரால், தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய இடங்களில் வரக்கூடிய லாபத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் பங்கு உண்டு என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் அரசாங்கமும் ஏன் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு பங்கு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். அப்படி நாமே வழிகாட்டியாக இருந்தால் மற்ற தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகளும் கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If the Government of India give effect to this scheme in respect of employees in Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, this Government also will consider the desirability of implementing it."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know why the Madras Government may not give a lead to other Provinces in this matter inasmuch as they have given a lead in the case of Prohibition?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The entire leadership need not emanate from this Province especially when it pertains to revenue-losing scheme."

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—"As it is the policy of the Central Government that there should be a profit-sharing scheme in respect of industries, would not the Government of Madras be pleased to extend that policy in the case of bus transport?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When every factory and company comes into the scheme and the Government of India themselves give effect to this scheme in respect of their employees in railways and posts and telegraphs, this Government will consider the desirability of such a scheme."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Inasmuch as Rs. 65,000 are the monthly saving from the bus transport and that the Government of India have already inaugurated the State Aid to Workers Scheme, may I know whether this Government also will give effect to this scheme?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member may put that question to the Minister for Labour, because I am not aware of the policy of the Government of India in this matter."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that this is a Government enterprise, will they consider at least—now that they are not prepared to give effect to the profit-sharing scheme—the Transport employees as Government servants and will they give all the benefits that other Government servants get?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Most of the concessions given to the Government servants are being extended to them."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the excessive enthusiasm exhibited by Mr. Natesan and Mr. Kothari, may I know whether they themselves will give a lead in this direction?"

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Sir, is there anything like a bonus scheme for these workers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

Number of conductresses in the State Bus Transport in the Madras City.

* 1023 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state how many conductresses are working in State Bus Transport in Madras City?

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Eight conductresses are working in the State Transport in Madras City at present."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know whether the Government are satisfied with the service rendered by these conductresses and if so, will the Government consider the desirability of recruiting more conductresses in view of the fact that there are now only eight conductresses in the State Transport?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are generally satisfied with their work and the question of further recruitment will be considered later on."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether, in the matter of appointment, good looks are also considered as a qualification?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Out of the available suitable candidates I expect the Selection Committee which consisted of a majority of women members would have taken 'looks' also into consideration."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether any conductress travelled in the bus which took some M.L.As. to Mahabalipuram?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no information."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"May I know whether women conductresses are appointed for their 'looks' or for their work and why 'looks' should come into the question at all?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" 'Looks' would be an additional qualification." (Laughter.)

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"I would like to know from the Hon. Minister why it should be an additional qualification. He must take efficiency into consideration and not 'looks'."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" 'Looks' always conduces to the smooth working of the department and it is not desirable to have very ugly women as conductress in the State Transport." (Laughter.)

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"Is the same qualification considered for men also?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Men are generally handsome." (Laughter.)

Arrests in connexion with the R.S.S. movement.

* 1024 Q.—**SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:** Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state the number of persons arrested, detained and convicted during the recent R.S.S. movement in our Province?

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"Two thousand eight hundred and forty-six persons were arrested, 96 persons detained and 1,098 persons convicted, in connexion with the recent R.S.S. movement in the Province."

MAHOMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that this movement has been withdrawn, will the Government release all those persons who have been convicted?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Convicted people must undergo their normal term of sentence."

Calling off of the R.S.S. movement.

* 1025 Q.—**MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:**—Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the R.S.S. organization has called off their satyagraha movement?

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

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not the convention in the past with all political movements that whenever the movement is withdrawn, even persons convicted have been released and on that basis, seeing that this particular movement has been entirely withdrawn, will not the Government release persons even if they have been convicted?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even in the past, I do not think whenever the movement was called off, all the persons were released; even in the Congress movement, several people were detained; when they were convicted for acts of violence, the question of releasing the R.S.S. men will be considered in due course."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Government consider the advisability of releasing persons who are not convicted for committing acts of violence?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter will certainly be considered on individual merits."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know whether the Government have released all those who have expressed regret and will they consider the desirability of releasing also those who have given an undertaking?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I would like to have notice."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether it was a movement or an agitation?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is very difficult to draw a distinction between what is a movement and what is an agitation."

[28th March 1949]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Are the Government really satisfied with the bona fides of the authorities of the R.S.S. movement that they have really withdrawn the movement?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The R.S.S. chief is still under detention, I believe, at Nagpur and the question of the withdrawal of the movement or the bona fides of the sponsors of the movement is to be decided by the Government of India."

Engineers sent abroad for higher studies.

* 1026 Q.—**SRI K. LINGA RAJU:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the names of engineers who were sent abroad by the Madras Government on deputation since 1945 to study the various branches of Engineering;

(b) the amount spent on each of these engineers;

(c) whether all the engineers who had this benefit of special education, are given opportunities to make use of their knowledge in the various departments of Engineering; and

(d) if not, why not?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The information asked for is placed on the table of the House."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Is it a fact that this year this Government did not join the scheme sponsored by the Central Government and did not send up students abroad and if so, why?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir; there was a proposal sponsored by the Central Government to send some Highways Engineers abroad but this Government did not agree to depute any Highways Engineer because they felt that they have already got engineers trained in that branch and they might consider the question after absorbing all of them in the particular branch of service."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know, Sir, how it has happened that a sum of Rs. 52,000 has been spent in the case of one engineer, Mr. Ekambaram?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir, Mr. Ekambaram was particularly deputed to study certain dam models connected with Ramapadasagar scheme and he was there for a longer time, more than a year and therefore, so much has been spent for him."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"May I know whether the engineers that have been deputed for studying the particular branches of engineering science are deputed to do the same work here after the training is over?"

28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The answer is given in the paper placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I know, Sir, why out of the list of 34 engineers there is not even one single Harijan in spite of the fact that there are Harijan Superintending and Highways Engineers?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am unable to say to what community the engineers belong and how they were selected."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"My point yet remains unanswered, Sir. My point was why not even one Harijan engineer was deputed for training abroad though 34 engineers have been deputed for the training from among the number of Highways engineers and Superintending Engineers who are Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"What I want to say is that I did not look into the community of the engineers, a list of whom is placed on the table of the House and there is no question of not deputing any particular engineer for study in any particular branch of engineering."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, whether Mr. Ekambaram is still on the investigation work connected with the Ramapadasagar or his services have been transferred elsewhere?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"We are still having him for service connected with Ramapadasagar."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not see the subjects which the engineers have been asked to study; I understand that some of them have been deputed to study dams, some road and some buildings and other branches of engineering activities but the subjects studied by each are not disclosed in the list and we are unable to ask whether these have been given the particular work in which they have specialised?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The subjects studied by each engineer has not been given because that information has not been elicited by the question put; but if a separate question is put, I will place another paper on the table of the House giving the information."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have sent anybody for studying Marine Engineering if so, in what way they are going to utilize his service?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir, I am aware that a student was sent abroad for training in Marine Engineering and he has come back and the question of utilizing his special knowledge is under consideration."

[28th March 1949]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"While agreeing with the Government that efficiency should be given priority, is it not fair that while selecting candidates for training abroad, to have an eye on combining efficiency and communitywar selection?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The selections were made by the departmental heads and I do not think it is right to introduce this communal question in this affair."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know why money was spent on two men, Messrs. Cole and Berg, who have since retired from service?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"They were sent for training during the Advisers' Government."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"From the paper laid on the table of the House huge sums have been spent for the purpose of training these engineers; may I know, Sir, whether this money is given by way of scholarship and is repayable when they are actually working?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The money is repayable if they do not enter the service of the Government; it must be a Gazetted service that must be offered to them and if they do not accept it, the money is repayable and if they serve for five years, there is no question of repaying the money at all."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"In the answer it is said that they are given jobs consistent with the training they have received. But item No. 5 Mr. Narasimha Rao has not been transferred to the Sanitary engineering side but has been posted as Executive Engineer?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"He has been posted to attend to the execution of water-works and that is a subject that he has studied specially."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, how many out of this list have been sent for specializing in bridge engineering?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Some of our Highways Engineers have been sent abroad and they have come back but I am unable to answer specifically how many have specially studied bridges."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that at a recent conference held at Ranchi, the Government of India regretted the short-sighted policy of this Government in not sending students abroad and falling in line with the scheme for training their personnel in specialized knowledge?"

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am not aware of that information; any how this Government has been very free and liberal in sending its officers for training in various branches of special study abroad."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know, Sir, if there is any compulsion on the engineers to serve our Government for a definite number of years, for most of them go to other provinces to take up service there for they get better pay?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"So far as engineers sent abroad at the Government expense are concerned, they are required to serve the Government for a particular period and if they fail to accept service, they are required to pay the money spent on them."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Some years back, persons were nominated for I.C.S. to enable people to come up through the competitive examination; on the same principle when Harijans are available and they have proved themselves to be competent, why not the Government come forward to send them up for studies abroad?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am not aware as to how I.C.S. men were nominated; but if the hon. Member would make a specific suggestion regarding Highways officers, I would consider their case whenever an opportunity arises but I may tell him that one of the Highways Engineers about whom he has been speaking to me has proved very unsatisfactory."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Out of the engineers who have returned from foreign studies, one or two have not been provided with appointments; if they are not going to utilize their services, how are they going to recover any amounts in repayment of the amounts spent for them?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"If we cannot utilize their services, we cannot recover anything from them; the question is we have to offer them a situation and if they refuse, then only the question of recovery of the sums arises; if we cannot provide suitable jobs for them, they may be able to get service under the Government of India. If the hon. Member would put a specific question relating to any person who has not yet been absorbed into the service of this Government, I will answer that question."

Recruitment by the Madras Public Service Commission.

* 1027 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is fact that the Government have instructed the Madras Public Service Commission recently not to recruit from a particular community for Judicial Services such as District Munsifs; and

(b) if so, what the reasons are?

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) & (b) Yes; the Madras Public Service Commission was requested not to select candidates belonging to the Muslim community for the present, because the number of Muslim officers in the Judicial department is far in excess of the proportion of 7.15 per cent laid down by Government for that community.”

MAHOMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“What are all the departments in which such instructions have been given to the Service Commission?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“As far as I am aware, the Police and the Judicial departments.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Service Commission have been asked to select 8 Harijans, 7 Anglo-Indians and Christians and in case suitable candidates are not forthcoming, they were asked to select candidates from communities other than the Muslim community which goes to show that the policy followed by this Government is nothing but a policy of discrimination?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It is not a policy of discrimination against Muslims; as I said the other day it arose on account of the fact that they are far in excess of their percentage and so the Government had to stop further recruitment for a little while.”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I ask whether there are not other communities which are over-represented in the services, for example, the Brahman community?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The Brahman community is a part of the Hindu community.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“I can understand if in case the members from the Harijan community are not forthcoming, members from the Hindu community being recruited. But how is it, Sir, when candidates are not forthcoming from the Christian and Anglo-Indian community, candidates from other than the Muslim community alone are selected to take their places?” (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: ‘That is victimization.’)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“That is neither victimization nor discrimination; it is only bringing up the other communities to their proper level.”

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that though the Brahmans belong to the Hindu community they are allotted a special place in the communal G.O.?”

[28th March 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I am aware that it is an internal distribution of seats allotted to the Hindu community.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“May I request the Government to come out with a categorical statement containing the period for which and the department in which the Muslim community will not be taken so that the graduates may find some other avenues of employment rather than depending upon the Government for small mercies?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Certainly we will be able to furnish that information if a specific question is put.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Can the Leader of the House placing his hand on his heart and with a full conscience say that it is not a policy of victimization of the Muslim community?”

Food offences in Nellore and Kovur taluks.

[* 1028 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

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

(a) how many food offences were prosecuted in Nellore and Kovur taluks of Nellore district during 1948;

(b) how many were withdrawn in 1948 and 1949 and by whom; and

(c) for what reasons?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) Three hundred and forty-seven cases in Nellore taluk and 292 cases in Kovur taluk.

“(b) Ten cases in Nellore taluk and 15 cases in Kovur taluk were withdrawn in 1948. No case was withdrawn in 1949. The cases relating to 1948 were withdrawn by the District Magistrate.

“(c) Six cases in each of the two taluks were withdrawn as the accused could not be apprehended, for want of their correct addresses. The remaining four cases in Nellore and the remaining nine cases in Kovur, which were prosecuted for non-surrender of surplus grains, were withdrawn on an assurance from the accused concerned that they would surrender their arrear quota from the current crop.”

Alleged presentation of a gold trowel to Hon. the Minister for Local Administration.

[* 1029 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

[28th March 1944]

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a gold trowel was presented to him when he laid the foundation stone of a building in Bellary district in February or January of 1949; and

(b) what are the rules with regard to the disposal of articles presented to the Hon. Ministers during public and official functions?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“(a) Yes. A small trowel was given to me in Bellary district.

“(b) There are no rules governing the disposal of such articles.”

Tax proposals by Hon. the Minister for Finance.

* 1030 Q.—**MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that he has confessed in the Upper House “that he has committed a tactless blunder” in enumerating the articles which he proposed to tax, in his budget speech; and

(b) what were the repercussions on the administration and finances of the Province in his having enumerated on the floor of the Council Chamber, articles which he proposed to tax?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) I said jocularly I had committed a tactical blunder—not tactless blunder.

“(b) There have been no repercussions on the administration and finances of the Province. My point was merely that there would have been no criticism in the Legislature if I had not given details of the taxation proposals under consideration.”

Detection of black-market dealings.

* 1031 Q.—**SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:** Will the Hon. Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether any black-market dealings have been detected in any of the rice ration shops in the City; and if so, in how many shops; and

(b) whether a list of the shops involved in black-marketing will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) & (b) A statement^a showing the black-market dealings detected in the ration shops in Madras City during 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949 and the punishments inflicted upon the dealers is placed on the table of the House.”

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 583-584 infra.

28th March 1949]

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—“தயவுசெய்து தமிழில் சொல்லுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“பதில் மேஜையின் மீது வைத்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.”

Schools in the Madras City where Telugu is taught.

* 1032 Q.—**SRI K. LINGA RAJU:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of secondary and elementary schools in the City of Madras where Telugu is taught during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—
“The number of secondary schools in the Madras City in which Telugu was the medium of instruction in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 was 26, 28 and 30 respectively. The number of such elementary schools was 78, 80 and 78 respectively.”

The Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.

* 1033 Q.—**MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras, purchased a batch of radium needles and if so, at what cost;

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that it was found subsequently that the needles were not genuine ones; and

(c) whether the needles are put to use and if so, with what result?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes. A batch of radium needles was ordered in 1946 by Major Sheppard, Superintendent, General Hospital. It was received in July 1947. The cost was Rs. 67,314-14-7.

“(b) The needles are genuine but certain defects in their filling were, however, noticed by the officers of the Institute when their autophotographs were taken and examined. The question of having the defects rectified at the cost of the company which supplied the needles or to return all the defective needles and claim back the full cost paid was immediately taken up by the Director. As the opinion expressed by our officers has been challenged by the company, six of the tested needles have been sent to the company at their cost for examination by their experts.

“(c) The needles are in the use both at the General Hospital and the Women and Children's Hospital in the City and the clinical results have been as good as any obtained from the other radium needles already in the possession of the Government. A statement^a is laid on the table giving further particulars.”

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 584-585 infra.

[28th March 1949]

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know why the purity certificate was not given by the company? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The company's attention was drawn to it and they have since agreed to give the purity certificate."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Producer-cum-consumer societies in Malabar.

130 Q.—K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the amounts due to the Government from the various producer-cum-consumer societies in Malabar, and the financial capacity of these societies to repay the said amounts?

A.—Of the 107 producer-cum-consumer societies, only 52 societies owe amounts to the Government on account of the foodgrains supplied to them without prepayment of cost. A statement^a giving the particulars required in respect of the 52 societies is placed on the table of the House.

Details about the Harijan hostels in the Tirunelveli district.

131 Q.—SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number, location and date of starting of the Harijan hostels in the Tirunelveli district;

(b) the number of inmates in each of the hostels in 1947-48 and 1948-49;

(c) the Labour boarding grants sanctioned for each for 1947-48 and 1948-49;

(d) the principles regulating increased sanction for each hostel;

(e) the constitution of the management of each hostel;

(f) the nature of accommodation in each hostel;

(g) the rules regulating possible competition among these; and

(h) the rules regulating admissions for securing boys found ineligible for re-admission in one hostel on account of detention in a class do not get into another hostel without mentioning the fact of their having enjoyed the benefit of Labour boarding grants in the previous year?

A.—A statement^b is placed on the table of the House.

The area under food crops.

132 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to lay on the table of the House, a

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 586-587 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VI on pages 588-589 infra.

[28th March 1949]

statement showing the area (districtwar) under food crops, irrigated and unirrigated and showing also the quantity of production in tons for paddy, ragi and other cereals under separate heads?

A.—Statements^a showing—

(1) the normal acreage under food crops; and

(2) the normal production of paddy and other cereals in each district of the Madras Province, are appended.

Institutions for 'Special Education.'

133 Q.—H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what the educational institutions that come under 'Special Education' are;

(b) if institutions of Oriental language also come under 'Special Education,' what special facilities and encouragement, if any, are given to these institutions of Oriental languages;

(c) how many Oriental institutions there are (1) under Government management and (2) under private management and what they are;

(d) whether teaching grants are given to Oriental institutions under private management and, if so, what the basis, on which the grants are assessed is;

(e) whether any representations have been received from the private managements of Oriental institutions with regard to the teaching grants given to them; and

(f) if so, what steps have been taken to rectify the position with regard to the teaching grants given to them?

A.—(a) The different categories of institutions that come under "Special Education" are—

1. Schools for the training of teachers.

2. Commercial schools.

3. Technical schools.

4. Institutions for Oriental learning such as—

(a) Sanskrit schools and colleges.

(b) Institutions for Arabic learning.

(c) Tamil colleges, etc.

5. Schools for defective children—

(a) Schools for the blind.

(b) Schools for deaf-mutes.

(c) Schools for lepers.

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 590-591 infra.

[28th March 1949]

6. Nursery-Kindergarten schools.

(b) There is a separate Inspector of Oriental Schools of the rank of a gazetted officer to look after these schools. Grants are being allowed to them at the rates specified for them.

(c) There are no Oriental institutions under Government management. The number of Oriental institutions at present is as follows:—

Sanskrit institutions.	Government.	Local bodies.	Private
Colleges	..	1	17
Advanced schools	..	3	16
Elementary schools	..	..	26
Advanced Tamil schools ..	..	..	1
Tamil colleges	..	1	3
Arabic colleges	..	..	6

The names of the institutions are given in the Annexure^a.

(d) Teaching grants are given to private institutions on the basis of half of the net cost. No teaching grant is being paid at present to the Oriental institutions under the management of local bodies. In March 1948, the Government have passed orders revising the scales of pay of staff in these institutions. According to these orders, teachers in Oriental schools are allowed the revised scales of pay fixed for teachers of corresponding grades in the general schools (secondary or elementary schools, as the case may be), and the scales of pay fixed by Universities are adopted in Oriental colleges.

(e) & (f) Representations were received by the Director of Public Instruction from one or two institutions about the pay allowed for the teachers and the inadequacy of the grants.

The Government have permitted the assessment of grant in accordance with the revised scales of pay and the institutions which adopt the revised scales of pay will get grant on the basis of such scales.

Persons and institutions occupying buildings in Government House, Mount Road.

134 Q.—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of persons both official and non-official and institutions occupying the various buildings and out-houses in the Government House Estate, Mount Road, Madras, and also the monthly rents they are paying to the Government?

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 592-594 infra.

28th March 1949]

A.—A list^a of persons (both officials and non-officials) and institutions occupying the various buildings and out-houses in the Government House Estate, Mount Road, with particulars of rent paid by them to Government is placed on the table of the House.

Minor irrigation works in Rayalaseema.

135 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) how many minor irrigation tanks were either repaired or restored during the last two years in Rayalaseema (district-war);

(b) the amount spent on each;

(c) the acreage commanded by each;

(d) in how many cases the plans and estimates have been sanctioned;

(e) in how many cases the preparation of plans and estimates is still pending;

(f) when these pending cases will be completed;

(g) whether any amount has lapsed for want of sanctioned estimates and plans or for the work not being completed in time; and

(h) if so, what they are?

A.—The answer is placed on the table of the House^b.

Collapse of a building in the Railway road, Vaniyambadi.

136 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any collapse of any building in the Railway road, Vaniyambadi, during this year;

(b) how many were buried alive and how many died on the spot and who is responsible for such loss of lives; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any action for the negligence on the part of the owner of the building or his contractor?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No one was buried alive. Four persons died at the spot on 31st July 1948 and one died the next day in hospital. Two recovered from the injuries sustained. The collapse is supposed to be due to the improper fixing of the sunshade and the local Police and the Public Works Department authorities have fixed the responsibility on the building maistry.

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 595-605 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix X on pages 606-619 infra.

[28th March 1949]

- (a) Action has been taken by the Police under section 304 (a), I.P.C., against the maistry and a charge-sheet has been filed by the Police on 21st November 1948 in the Court of the Additional First-class Magistrate, Tiruvannamalai. The negligence or otherwise of the maistry has to be fixed by the Court.

Proposal to connect Badagara with Baliapatam by a canal.

137 Q.—SRI M. KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to his recent radio talk, emphasizing the importance of developing inland-waterways—

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, for connecting Badagara with Baliapatam, by means of a canal;

(b) if so, what the length of the proposed canal and the estimated cost of the scheme are; and

(c) whether the Government intend to put the scheme through in the near future?

A.—(a) A proposal was received from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) in 1947.

(b) Length of the proposed canal is about 30 miles, and rough cost as estimated in 1946 was about Rs. 90 lakhs.

(c) No.

Physical Culture Institutions.

138 Q.—SRI M. KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names of Physical Culture Institutions in the Province which are getting financial aid from the Government and the amount of such aid; and

(b) whether any schemes are under contemplation to step up the training given in such Institutes to a more scientific and uniform standard with a view to improve the physical fitness of the citizens?

A.—(a) Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet. During 1947–48 a grant of Rs. 8,718 was paid as grant.

(b) The Syllabus for Physical instruction is being considered by an Expert Committee. After that Committee comes to a final conclusion, this matter will be taken up.

[28th March 1949]

Alleged defalcation in the Co-operative Stores of Singarayakonda.

139 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any defalcation in the Co-operative Stores of Singarayakonda, Nellore district, in the past two months;

(b) what the amount involved is;

(c) of what society or stores it is a branch;

(d) how much has been recovered;

(e) when and by which officer the stores was visited last, prior to the defalcation;

(f) over what period the defalcation continued;

(g) what steps have been taken to bring the offenders to book; and

(h) what the total amount of money defalcated in the several co-operative societies or stores in the Nellore district during the past two years is and what the number of such co-operative bodies is?

A.—(a) A case of theft of cash balance has been reported.

(b) The amount involved is Rs. 11,400.

(c) It is a primary stores doing agency business on behalf of the Nellore Co-operative Wholesale Stores in the matter of procurement, import and distribution of foodgrains, and distribution of groundnut oil-cake.

(d) Out of the sum of Rs. 11,400 involved in the theft, the President made good a sum of Rs. 8,000 and promised to repay the balance of Rs. 3,400 as he was responsible for the cash balance of the stores.

(e) The stores was last visited by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Special Senior Inspector for stores on 25th November 1948 which was nearly two months prior to the theft of cash balance.

(f) The theft was committed on the night of 14th January 1949.

(g) On a complaint preferred by the President, the Police have arrested the clerk of the Stores who is now in remand. The Police are still conducting the investigation.

(h) Excluding the theft in Singarayakonda Stores, defalcations were detected in five co-operative institutions in the Nellore district in the past two years and the total amount involved in those cases was Rs. 67,388 out of which an amount of Rs. 54,384 was collected.

[Sri R. S. Manickam] [28th March 1949]

கனடா தவணை என்பதை எடுத்துவிட்டு அந்த வருஷம் பூராவிலும் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்கவேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலி, இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாக்களில் 4, 5 வருஷமாக மழையில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் வானம் பார்த்த ஜில்லாவாக இருப்பதால் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 56-ம் பசலியின் வாய்தாவை 57-ம் பசலிக்குள் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் கொடுக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு பார்த்தால் 3, 4 பசலி வாய்தாக்கள் சேர்ந்தாப்போல் பாக்கி இருந்து கொண்டேயிருக்கும். இந்த மூன்று வருஷ பாக்கியை 58-ம் பசலியில் ஒரேயடியாகவும், கட்டாயமாகவும் கட்டவேண்டுமென்ற கண்டிப்பான திட்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷ வாய்தாவைக் கூட கட்டமுடியாமலிருக்கும்பொழுது மூன்று வருஷ வாய்தாவை ஒரே தடவையில் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் எப்படி கட்டமுடியும் என்பதை கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் 56, 57-ம் பசலியின் வாய்தாவை திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் நிவாரணம் செய்யவேண்டும். ஏற்கனவே விசாயிகள் கூட வாங்கி நிலத்தை ஈடுவைத்து கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மேல்கொண்டு கடன் வாங்கிக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்றால் முதலாளிகள் கடன் கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் அந்த வாய்தாக்களையெல்லாம் வஜா பண்ணவேண்டியது அவசியம்.

“இன்னொன்றைச் சொல்லிவிட்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் நிறைய பனை மரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அநேகமாக முக்கால்வாசி நிலங்களிலும் பனை மரங்கள்தானிருக்கின்றன. அங்கே, அவைகளுக்கெல்லாம், பனை மரத்திற்கும், நிலத்திற்கும் தீர்வை போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது நியாயமும் இல்லை, ஒழுங்குமில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு இடங்களிலும் நிலத்திற்குமட்டில்தான் வரிபோட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கே நிலத்திற்கும் மரங்களுக்குமாக இரண்டுவித வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் இரண்டுவித வரி போடுவது நியாயமில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி சட்டசபையில் சொல்லவேண்டியதாகக் கடைப்பிடிப்பிருக்கிறோம். இவ்விதம் இரண்டு தீர்வையையும் ஏன் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு அப்பொழுது இருந்த கனம் காளா வெங்கிட்டா ராவ் இதை எடுத்துவிடுகிறோம் என்று சொன்னார். ஆனால் அவர் சொன்னதெல்லாம் காற்றில் பறந்துபோய் விட்டது. இன்னும் போட்டுக்கொண்டுதானிருக்கிறார்கள்.”

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Demand I would like to make a few suggestions to the Hon. Minister. First of all I would like to bring to his notice the fact that in the major portion of the Ceded districts the monsoon has failed this year and the crop yield is practically nil. I have given notice of a cut motion for giving a remission of revenue, but I find, due to misprint, it is put as ‘revision’. I believe in spite of it the Hon. Minister has sufficient information on the point of giving revenue remission. Generally it has been the custom for revenue officials, whether deliberately or by instruction, to give an exaggerated estimate of the crops. Where there is a six-anna crop they give it as an eight-anna crop and so on. Though remission is granted only in cases where the outturn of crop is 4 annas and less in the rupee, my submission is that it is absolutely necessary to grant remission partially in some cases and totally in other cases even where the outturn is 6 annas in the rupee according to the report of the revenue officials. I do not say that crops have failed throughout the whole of the Cuddapah district. In certain areas there has been a fairly good crop and I don't think there is any need for remission there. It is not possible for me to go into details. I think the Government have sufficient information about areas where there has not been a good crop. What I plead is that

[28th March 1949] [Sri K. Koti Reddi]

instead of looking strictly into the Board's Standing Orders, the Hon. Minister should allow a fairly wide margin for the accuracy of the reports about the outturn of crops sent by the revenue officials. So far as I know, in the Cuddapah taluk barring some villages in the sub-taluk of Kamalapuram there has been a fairly good crop. In Pulivendla taluk except in some portions in areas bordering on the road from Vempalle to Pulivendla and a few villages from Pulivendla to Validandla, the crop has been fairly good. In Jammalamadugu taluk, there has been a complete failure except in a few villages south of Kundu river. In ninety-tenths of the taluk, the crop is very bad. In Proddatur taluk, a good number of villages are all right. But in a number of villages on the road from Proddatur to Jammalamadugu, the crop is bad. In Rajampet division, the position is very bad. There has been complete failure of rains and there was no cultivation worth mentioning except in the lands served by wells. Even there on account of insufficiency of water in the wells, there has not been a very good crop. So I plead that the Hon. Minister should take a very liberal and sympathetic view with regard to remission. Knowing as he does the position of Bellary district in the previous years—this year I believe it is fairly good—and the suffering that the ryots are put to generally for want of rain, I hope that he will adopt a sympathetic attitude and give as much remission as possible. The remission granted by the Government may not cover a very large area. It is possible that the revenue officials have already collected land revenue in a good portion of the area. There are certain villages where the collection of revenue has been put off pending the decision of the Government. Even in villages where the collection has been made, I plead that the amount should be refunded.

“Then I come to another question and that was referred to by my Friend, Mr. Sahajananda, yesterday. In the matter of assignment of lands to political sufferers, I know there has been some complaints here and there that landless people have been deprived of their lands for giving them over to political sufferers. Having some knowledge of agriculture himself, that bringing new lands under cultivation requires a lot of labour and manuring who has got knowledge of agriculture himself, that bringing new lands under cultivation requires a lot of labour and manuring before the cultivator can expect any good crop. The yield in the first two or three years is hardly sufficient even to meet the cost of cultivation. The ryots spend labour and money for bringing new lands under cultivation in the hope that at least after two or three years there is the possibility of their getting a good crop. During the Advisers' regime, poramboke lands were given to landless people for cultivation under the Grow More Food Campaign. No doubt it was said that they might be deprived of those lands at the end of five years, and that the assignment shall last only for five years. But I may tell the Hon. Minister that in a majority of cases, poor and illiterate landless people have brought lands under cultivation without any idea that the Government would resume them. Many ryots, except perhaps those who are fairly prosperous, are very reluctant to part with the lands, having spent a lot of

[Sri K. Koti Reddi]

[28th March 1949]

labour and money on them. It is very hard to deprive the landless people of those lands even though it is for giving them to political sufferers. There may be a few hard cases here and there. In the interest of the future of the Congress and the prestige of the Congress Government, I plead that the lands should not be resumed in such cases. I know one or two hard cases but I do not want to refer to them as I have no time to go into details.

"I should like to refer to one other matter. Scarcity conditions prevail in the Ceded districts. I do not say that there is any immediate need for putting into operation the Famine Code. The conditions in a good portion of the Ceded districts are very bad and all possible steps to relieve the distress of the people must be immediately undertaken. I know that a lot of people are suffering for want of employment. Wherever possible small irrigation works must be executed to relieve distress.

"I should like to bring to the notice of the Government the scarcity of fodder. Fodder has become very scarce and very costly. I know that in certain places, the price of a cart-load of fodder, which was Rs. 10 in previous years, has risen to as much as Rs. 80 and Rs. 90. Unless fodder is brought from long distances with railway concessions and supplied at a reasonable price, the people will suffer a lot.

"I sent a memorandum to the Government with regard to procurement. I think that subject comes under this Demand in a way. I plead that the Government should issue instructions that there should be no procurement in areas where the crops have almost failed. In the Ceded districts there are very few wet lands with permanent sources of water as those under the Tungabadra and the K. C. Canal. I should like that instructions should be issued to exempt from procurement not only the small landowners but also the big landowners in dry areas. I know there is already exemption for small landowners. I think people with 10 acres and less are exempted. But what I plead for is this. Due to the failure of rains, the yield has been almost nil. Even owners of land with an outturn of five or six annas in the rupee should be exempted from procurement. A bigger ryot is in the same position as a smaller ryot. Procurement can be done only when there is a surplus. Surplus will be there only when there is a good crop. A smaller ryot incurs expenditure and a bigger ryot incurs a proportionately higher expenditure. There is no purpose in exempting only the smaller ryot and not the bigger ryot. I plead that the Ceded districts and even some of the Southern districts where we hear complaints about failure of crops should be exempted altogether from procurement."

* THE RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would request the Speaker to be a little indulgent to me in regard to time as he has always been, because I happen to be one of the very few speakers here who espouse the cause of zamindars, though the prospect of my plea evoking a favourable response from the Government is very hopeless."

28th March 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"How much time does the hon. Member want?"

* THE RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"I want half an hour. At least I would have the satisfaction of having placed my case with that dogged perseverance which the nature and character of my case deserves. Hope is always perennial in the human breast. The Congress Party, which follows the Mahatma's creed of truth and justice, is now in power. If truth and justice form the basis of our case as we believe they do, we hope that at some stage or other we would receive justice. That is the justification for my seemingly vain efforts to place the case so often before this House. The Congress has as its object the elimination of all intermediaries between the actual tiller of the soil and the State. Till they implement that policy in full, they should allow the class to which I have the privilege to belong to exist. Till that comprehensive land reform policy is adopted we pleaded that it would be possible to retain the zamindari system and at the same time effect the necessary changes to approximate the conditions prevailing in zamindari areas to those in the ryotwari areas.

"Sir, I would not weary the House now by going into all the details of the various proposals we have made at that time. We said that the rents to be determined might be approximated to those prevailing in the neighbouring ryotwari areas. We also added that the conditions of service, the rights enjoyed and obligations fulfilled by the ryots in the ryotwari areas could also be made to apply in the case of tenants in the zamindari areas. Similarly, with regard to the irrigation policy also, we said that appropriate portion of the income of those areas might constitute a fund for this purpose. Furthermore we claimed that by retaining this institution of the zamindaris, the economic regeneration of the Province could be accelerated by suitable devices and methods. Sir, we even said that we were prepared to accept a suitable co-operative system in the zamindari villages. All that we wanted was that our association with the land should be retained under a system that would assure us of our vital and legitimate rights and also contain the necessary ingredients for agricultural regeneration of this Province. In spite of all our representations, the Legislature has passed this measure. Now, Sir, we are in a most uncertain position. We do not know what the future holds for us. (At this stage, Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"Madam, the Bill as passed by the Legislature, has been sent to His Excellency the Governor-General for his assent. Judging from what has appeared in the Press in regard to compensation and the opinion given by the Advocate-General to the Government, Mr. Engineer, it appears that he has supported our contention that certain parts of the Bill cannot be sustainable in courts of law. Further, Madam, we submitted to the Legislature and to the authorities concerned that not only the payment of compensation in the shape of transferable or non-transferable bonds, would be

[The Raja of Venkatagiri] [28th March 1949]

construed as mere promises to pay and therefore would not legally be sustainable but we also emphasized that even in regard to the quantum of compensation on a sliding scale, the provisions contained in that Bill are illegal and cannot stand in a court of law. That was the advice given to us by very eminent lawyers who belonged not only to this country, but also to other countries as well, and the Government should give some consideration and weight to their opinions. If the legislation, after it has been enacted into law, is held by the courts of law to be invalid, one shudders to think of the dire consequences that would follow, not only to the zamindars, but also to the ryots as well. The result would be that the entire system of land tenure in the zamindari areas would be thrown into utter chaos and confusion. We submitted that the compensation that is proposed to be given to the persons divested of their property would be only one-tenth or even less of their present income and that would be most unjust both from legal stand point as well as from the point of view of equity. According to the Congress election manifesto itself, payment of equitable compensation was an integral part of their policy in regard to the abolition of the zamindaris. The compensation proposed in this legislation cannot be construed as either legal or just or equitable according to any of the standpoints I have mentioned. Madam, although I am not a lawyer myself, I quoted a number of cases in support of our contention, because these cases had been cited to us by our legal advisers and all our citations remain uncontroverted till now but still the hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao Garu, being a trained and dexterous parliamentarian that he was, quoted some other unconnected cases and raised certain other unconnected issues against us and cleverly piloted this Bill through. On that occasion also, I expressed my view that the great skill which he had shown and the excellent parliamentary abilities which he had displayed in piloting this Bill, might have been applied to a more worthy cause. Madam, the proof of the pudding is in the eating and therefore I submit, that had my hon. Friend Mr. Kala Venkata Rao listened to what I had said, as one who is not only acquainted with the various forms of tenure obtaining in the zamindaris, but also as one claiming to have some political experience as well, he would have realized that what we represented was the correct position. However, Madam, even at this stage, it is not too late to retrieve by a just compensation being accorded at least now. As regards the mode of compensation also, we made certain suggestions, but they were not accepted. We knew that it would be impossible for the Government to pay compensation in cash immediately, because, the procedure laid down in the Bill in this regard would involve a lot of time and delay. Although there is a provision in the Bill which says that the rules in regard to the payment of compensation should be submitted to the Legislature, but still it is to be read with sections 39 and 41, which again requires the basic amount to be determined before compensation could be calculated, which means that annual basic amount should be fixed first before everything else. I submit, Madam, that the annual basic sum can

28th March 1949] [Raja of Venkatagiri]

be arrived at only after survey and settlement operations are carried out in these zamindaris and both these processes would take several years. Till all these processes are completed, it would be impossible for the Government, however benevolently and justify they may be inclined, to pay even a single pie as compensation. With your permission, Madam, let me, in this connexion, tell my Hon. Friend Mr. Sitarama Reddi Garu who has just taken up this portfolio, this. When I do so, I speak with the full realization of my responsibilities, as a zamindar who has taken advice from very eminent lawyers on this matter. As I said, the basic annual sum can be decided only after survey and settlement had taken place, which would require at least ten years. Can the zamindars, or even, the Ministry contemplate with equanimity a situation like this, when the zamindars will be given only one-fourth of the amount that is collected as rent under the Rent Reduction Act, and to exist for eight years without anything else whatsoever? I think, Madam, even for this meagre and inadequate amount of compensation, they have no power to pay immediately, because, even for that, all these process of survey and settlement should be completed. We therefore suggested that the present rents might form the basis for calculating the annual basic sum. But all our pleadings were in vain. They did not produce any effect. Even now, I think, it is not too late to rectify the defect and I hope that my Hon. Friend Mr. Sitarama Reddi would do the needful and see that justice is done to the zamindars.

“Madam, it was proposed by some that Article 24 of the proposed New Constitution would be amended in order to overcome the legal difficulties that are apprehended. I may tell my Hon. Friend Mr. Sitarama Reddi that Article 24 of the New Constitution which defines one of the fundamental rights, is only an incorporation of section 299 of the Government of India Act.

“There is a strong feeling, Madam, in the country and Panditji has also rightly expressed that if our country should progress, and occupy its place in that comity of economically prosperous nations, we should industrialize, otherwise we would perish. If that goal is to be achieved we cannot afford to have in the draft constitution any article which would allow any Government to acquire properties without paying proper compensation for that would strike at the very root of the institution of private property and completely retard the industrial progress of the country. I am sure our country could not afford to allow such a thing to happen. Madam, this Act I apprehend would not be sustainable in courts of law. Therefore the necessary steps should be taken. The fear was expressed, Madam, that inflation would increase if large amounts were paid to the zamindars. In that connexion also we submitted to the Ministry and the High Command and other authorities a scheme by which inflation could be prevented. We suggested a scheme whereby a portion of the compensation to be paid could be given to the zamindars and a large proportion could be invested in a corporation which would be controlled by the investors with the Government also being

[Raja of Venkatagiri]

[28th March 1949]

represented therein. That would provide the necessary finance, so badly needed for the industrialization of the country and that would accelerate our economic progress. Those shares of the corporation could not be expected to compete with the Government notes because that would be a corporation that would start or finance schemes of production which would lessen inflation. It is a scheme, Madam, which I submit through this Legislature to all the authorities concerned. That would deserve the careful attention of the Government and other authorities.

"Madam, I have dealt with the other legislative measures like the Rent Reduction Act the other day. That day my Hon. Friend, the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi Garu replied that all those things were taken into consideration at the time of the passing of the Bill. Madam, as I said certain considerations might have been given by the Government at the time of the passing of the legislation. But when experience shows that this legislation will not allow equitable and fair rates to be fixed we should reconsider. In some cases when the rates are reduced the income derived is less than the peshkash on the property. As I submitted to the House certain rates are lower than the neighbouring rates. I would submit to my Friend, Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi Garu that even if soil classification is to be taken as justification it could not be justified. Those details cannot be gone into now, Madam, as we are hard pressed for time. I would like to take another opportunity for doing so personally. Suffice it to say that these legislations were hurried through. Because the legislation was rushed through on account of the determination of the Government several of the avoidable things have unfortunately become real.

"Then, Madam, there is the other legislation, namely, the Forest Preservation Act. I must submit that the Forest Preservation Act has become a Forest Denudation Act. It has been so devised that it takes away even the restricted powers of the landlords to prevent any denudation. My forest, Madam, which I prided myself as one that could stand comparison with any of the Government forests favourably is to-day unfortunately in a most deplorable condition on account of the legislation.

"Therefore, Madam, I would request the Government to take into consideration all the aspects of the problem and see that some suitable system that would satisfy every interest is adopted instead of the abolition. If abolition they should have, as they appear to feel they should, then let them see that just compensation is paid immediately. I would request the Hon. the Minister for Revenue to adopt the necessary legislation to see that compensation could be paid as soon as the legislation comes into force. But as one who is keen on retaining the estates I hope and pray that they would find it possible to adopt some other system by which these institutions could be retained instead of being abolished, as the medium through which the agricultural prosperity of the rural side could be secured. With these words, Madam, I appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Minister to do the needful and I hope this appeal will not be in vain."

[28th March 1949]

SRI P. S. VELUSWAMI GOUNDER :—"கனம் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் ரிவினியூ மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். ரிவினியூ என்பது சர்க்காரின் உயிர். உழுது வருகிறவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு உயிர் கொடுக்கும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கின்றார்கள். உழுதுபிழைப்பவன் ஒரு கோடி எய்த்துப்பிழைப்பவர் ஏழு கோடி என்பார்கள். அதைச் சீர்திருத்த வேண்டி முதலில் சர்க்கார் அடிப்படையான காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கின்றன. புஞ்சையில் பத்து ஏக்கரா வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கும் நஞ்சையில் ஐந்து ஏக்கரா வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கும் நிலத்தீர்வை இல்லாமல் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப் படுகிறது. அவ்விதமிருக்கும்பொழுது நீர்பாசனம் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் அனுவசியமாக உள்ள குளங்களை காப்பிசெய்து 10, 8 வருஷங்களாக தண்ணீர் தேங்கமுடியாமல் மேட்டிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் குளங்களையும் ஏரிகளையும் துந்துபோகும்படி விட்டுக்கொண்டேபோனால் உணவு உற்பத்தியை எவ்விதம் அதிகமாக்க முடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் காலி செய்யவேண்டிய நிலங்களை உடனடியாக காலி செய்யவேண்டும். மழைத்தண்ணீரை தேக்க புதிய குளங்கள் உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் மராமத்து செய்து வந்தால்தான் அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தியாகும்.

"இப்பொழுது நாம் சட்ட சபையிலிருந்து எவ்வளவோ கொள்கைகளை ஒழித்துவந்தோம். குடியை ஒழித்து மதுவிலக்கைக் கொண்டுவந்தோம். ஜமீந்தாரியை ஒழித்திருக்கிறோம். தீண்டாமை என்னும் கொடுமையை ஒழித்துவிட்டு தீண்டாமைவிலக்குச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம். அதைப்போலவே இன்னும் ஒழிக்கவேண்டியது இரண்டு பாக்கி இருக்கிறது. சிவன் கோவில் நந்தி மாதிரி ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அதாவது ரிவினியூ போர்டு. சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு கெட்டபெயர் உண்டு என்றால் அது இந்த ரிவினியூ போர்டுதான் என்பதை சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். மற்றொன்று கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு பரம்பரை பாத்யதை. இப்பொழுது கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிப்பதாக இருந்தால் அவரவர்களுடைய பரம்பரையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களைத்தான் நியமிக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு கிராம முன்சீப் இருந்தால் அவருடைய சிறிய தகப்பனார் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டு. கிராமங்களிலுள்ள எல்லா உத்தியோகங்களையும் அவர்களுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்கள்தான் வகித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்த ஊரிலுள்ள பொது ஸ்தாபனங்களில் அவர்களேதான் தலைமைவகித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்களே தலைமை வகித்துவருவதால் கிராமங்களில் கட்சி ஏற்படுகின்றன. கிராமங்களில் கட்சிகள் இருக்கின்றனவென்றால் அவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் இந்த கிராம முன்சீப்புகளும் கணக்கப்பிள்ளைகளும் தான் காரணம் என்பதை சர்க்கார் உணரவேண்டும். இந்த இரண்டு பேர்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்துகொண்டு கிராமங்களில் கட்சி செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அவர்கள் கட்சி செய்து வரும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு ஏன் இன்னும் பரம்பரை பாத்யதையை வைத்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன்.

"இன்னொரு விஷயம். தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் அறிவித்தார்கள். 1949-ல் கூட தியாகிகள் யார் என்பதே தெரியாமல் இருப்பது என்பது ஆச்சர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. நாட்டில் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் எவ்வளவோ விதமான தியாகிகளை செய்தவர்கள் இருக்கும் பொழுது தியாகிகள் யார் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளாமலிருப்பது ஆச்சரியம் அல்லவா? பம்பாயில் அந்நிய துணிகளை மோட்டார் லாரியில் ஏற்றிச் செல்லும்போது தன்னுடைய உயிரை தியாகம் செய்த பாபுகாளை தெரியாதா. தடியடிபட்டு உயிரைவிட்ட திருப்பூர்குமரனை தெரியாதா? அவன் செய்த தியாகம் ஒருவருக்கும் தெரியாதா. தியாகம் செய்த மகாத்மா காந்தியைத் தெரியாதா? சைமன் கமிஷன் பிஷ்காரத்தின்போது தடியடிபட்ட லாலா ஷஜபதிராய் அவர்கள் செய்த தியாகத்தைப்பற்றி தெரியாதா. எவ்வளவோ ஹரிஜனங்கள் தடியடிபட்டு தியாகம் செய்தார்களே அவர்களைப் பற்றி தெரியாதா? கனம் கக்கன் அவர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒரு தியாகி என்றுகூட உணராமல் இங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் சொன்னார்களேயொழிய

[Sri P. S. Veluswami Gounder] [28th March 1949]

தியாகிகள் தாங்களாகவே வந்து தங்களுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொள்ளவில்லை என்பதை இங்கிருப்பவர்கள் உணர வேண்டும். இந்த கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாகிய கிராம முன்சீப் கணக்கப் பிள்ளைகள் இந்த தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கூட அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஒரு சென்சூசு ஆயக்கட்டில்லா ததும் 30 வருஷகாலம் தண்ணீர் நிற்காத குளத்தில் தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது என்று இந்த கிராம முன்சீப்களும் கிராம கணக்கப்பிள்ளைகளும் எழுதி விடுகிறார்கள். இதைப்போலவே ஏழைகளுக்குள்ள நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி பணக்காரர்களுடையது என்று சொல்லி எழுதிவிடுகிறார்கள். மேலே இருக்கும் டிபுடி தாசில்தார் இன்னும் மற்ற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் இவர்கள் எழுதும் ரிபோர்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கணக்கு எழுதிவிடுகிறார்கள். எங்களுடைய ஊரில் இவைகள் எவ்வளவோ நடந்திருக்கின்றன. இவைகளை யெல்லாம் நாங்கள் ரிவினியூ மந்திரியிடமும், கலெக்டரிடமும் எடுத்துக் காண்பித்திருக்கிறோம். அவைகளைப்பற்றி விசாரணை செய்து நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். பெரியாற்றின் மூலமாக எவ்வளவோ நீர்பாசன வசதிகளிருக்கின்றன. அங்கே சில தாலுகாக்களில் நீர்பாசனம் இல்லாமல் வெள்ளாமை பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பெரியார் பாசனத்தில் நாள்தோறும் வரை ரிமிஷன் ஏற்பட்டதே இல்லை. அந்த குளங்களை யெல்லாம் காலி செய்து தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மதுரையிலிருந்து ஏராளமான தியாகிகள் நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் நிலம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. இப்பொழுது கொடுக்காமலிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் ஆசைவார்த்தையாக இருக்குமோ என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகையால் மதுரைஜில்லாவிலுள்ள தியாகிகளுக்கு சீக்கிரம் ரீல் நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அந்த வேலையை சீக்கிரம் சர்க்கார் பார்த்துச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதைப்பற்றி ரிவினியூ மந்திரியவர்களிடம் கேட்டால் அதற்கு முடிவு செய்வதாகத் 7, 8 வருஷங்களாகும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்தக் கேட்கும்பொழுது உயிர் எங்கின்றது. செய்யவேண்டுமென்றிருந்தால் அதை சீக்கிரம் செய்யவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் வேறு சர்க்கார் வந்தால் இந்த திட்டத்தை மாற்றினாலும் மாற்றிவிடலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் இந்த திட்டத்தின் பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல் போய் விடும். ஆகையால் உடனடியாகக் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இந்த கிராம உத்தியோகங்களை பரம்பரையாகக் கொடுக்கும் வழக்கத்தை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். லஞ்சம் என்பதை மேல் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின்மேல் சொல்வதற்கு எனக்கு மனம் வரவில்லை. இந்த லஞ்சத்திற்கும் இந்த கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள்தான் காரணம். மேல் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைய கண்காணிப்பு கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின்மேல் இல்லாததால்தான் இந்த லஞ்சப் புகார் மேல் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் மேல் வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் லஞ்சப்புகார்களுக்கு கண்காணிகளாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த கிராம உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்குவதில் பரம்பரையாகக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டும். இந்த தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலங்களை வெகு சீக்கிரமாகக் கொடுத்துதவவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் சந்தோஷமாக இந்த நிலங்களை அனுபவிக்க முடியும். இந்த நாட்டின் விடுதலைக்காக உழைத்தவர்கள் பலனடையும்படியாக அவர்களுக்கு சீக்கிரத்தில் நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். கனம் சுவாமி சகஜாநந்தா பேசும்பொழுது நிலங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத்திலிருந்து பிடுங்கிக்கொடுக்கிறார்களென்று சொன்னார். பிடுங்கிக்கொள்வது என்றால் ஒருவர் கையிலிருப்பதாக இருந்தால்தான் பிடுங்கிக்கொள்வது என்று அர்த்தமாகும். அப்படிச் சொன்னவருக்கு “பிடுங்கிக்கொள்ளுதல்” என்பதற்கு தமிழ் அர்த்தம் தெரியாது என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். ஒருக்கால் தனக்குப் புரிந்தும் புரியாமலும் சொன்னாரோ என்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. கலெக்டர்கள் நிலங்களைப் பார்த்துத்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். பணக்காரர்கள், ஏழைகள் என்று பார்த்துத்தான் கலெக்டர்கள் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனம் ஒருவரிடத்திலிருப்பதைப் பிடுங்கி இன்னொருவருக்குக் கொடுப்பது என்பதில்லை. அப்படி கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் அது ஒரு நன்றிகெட்ட

[28th March 1949] [Sri P. S. Veluswami Gounder]

பேச்சாக இருக்கும் என்பதை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு யாதொரு பாதகமும் இல்லாமல் தான் இப்பொழுது செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயமான இந்த காரியத்தை சீக்கிரம் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கும். இவ்விதமான காரியங்களை மந்திரியவர்கள் சீக்கிரம் செய்வார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் இன்றைக்கு மந்திரியாகவும் நாளைக்கு மெம்பராகவும் இருப்பார். இன்றைக்கு சட்ட சபையிலும் நாளைக்கு வெளி நடவடிக்கையிலும் இருப்பதற்கு இடமுண்டு. இதையெல்லாம் நான் ஒரு கெட்ட எண்ணத்துடன் சொல்லவில்லை. பதவியிலிருக்கும்பொழுதே நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும், கிராம சிப்பந்திகள் எழுதும் ரிபோர்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் டிபுடி கலெக்டரிடமிருந்தும் தாசில்தாரிடமிருந்தும் ரிபோர்டுகள் வருகின்றன. இந்தநாடே உணவு நெருக்கடியிலிருந்து காப்பாற்றுவது இந்த ஏழை விவசாயிகள்தான் என்பதை மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. இப்போது விவசாயிகளுக்கு உவசாய சாமான்கள் சரியாக கிடைக்கவில்லை. உணவு கமிட்டி இருந்த காலத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் கொழு, பட்டா, உரம் முதலியவைகள் கிடைத்து வந்தன. இப்பொழுது அவைகள் சரிவர கிடைப்பதில்லை. இப்பேர்பட்ட காரியங்களை கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion. One thing I must say first. I join issue with my Friend who preceded me (Mr. Veluswami Gounder) with regard to his criticisms of the Board of Revenue and of the village officers. Until very recently, I too was of that opinion. But although that subject is not quite pertinent to this Demand, nevertheless, since the same Hon. Minister is now in charge of that portfolio, he, in the course of his reply to the Demand on District Administration, had convinced me with regard to the reasons why the Board of Revenue should continue and also why the village officers must have the hereditary system for reasons of economy, efficiency and expediency. I entirely agree with him, and I feel equally; so my Friend, Mr. Veluswami Gounder, should have to revise his opinion. With regard to zamindari legislation, Madam, that is a subject quite pertinent to this Demand—much has been said, and quite possibly much more will be said now. Every one, almost every section of the House, has welcomed that legislation as a socialistic piece of legislation. But the question now is that it has raised grave doubts as to whether the Government, as at present constituted, have the capacity, have the resources, and have the legal powers to implement that piece of legislation. I would only pray that the Governor-General refuses to give his assent to this Bill. (Hear, hear.) It is not because, Madam, that I want the zamindars to continue; on the contrary we should not have any vendetta against them. There are ways and ways of doing away with them. Recently in Hyderabad, Major General Chowdary had come with a reform that within three generations he would be able, without much harassment to the zamindar or the jagirdar who is there, to do away with the zamindari system. That is, in every generation the estates will be reduced by one-third, and, ultimately, in three generations the whole system will

[N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur] [28th March 1949]

be abolished. The zamindars will, in the meantime, get themselves round and take the change with enough of preparations. That I believe, Madam, would be a step in the right direction. Again, the finances of our Province are not such as to warrant that we can give the compensation that is contemplated in the legislation. Even granting, as several Members have been hoping, that by bonds the Government can try to redeem their honour to the zamindars, I doubt very much, even as Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty in his speech at Coimbatore the other day said that the fiscal policy of many Provincial Governments and of the Central Government too have shattered much faith in the future of our finance, of our industry, and of our commerce and trade. The Hon. Minister, who by coincidence happens to be in charge of the Industries portfolio, the other day had said that capital is shy. But, I ask, did he seriously think as to why it is shy? It is because that our policies both here and in the Centre, particularly when they speak about nationalization and zamindari legislation, and all socialistic legislations, have gone such a long way as to shatter confidence and faith in the future of our trade. We do not know where we stand. We do not know what will befall our trade to-morrow or the day after. It is no wonder that capital should be shy. After all, the businessman, the trader, whatever be his claims to patriotism, is yet essentially a man of the world. He looks upon the problem from the standpoint of Shylock—what the pound of flesh is worth. He is not going to feed the Government with loans. The money market is tight. The capital market is tighter still. The Government will not be in a position to raise loans to-day, and that is a public secret. I am sure this Government will have to give up the hopes that they are having that they will be able to finance the zamindars when they take over their estates. Again, Madam, I would only wish that the Government try by other means to see that they serve the needs of socialistic legislation. Let them declare that the estates which are now impartible as partible, and that by a slow process of evolution, rather than by this stroke of revolution, do away with the evils of zamindari system, not now, but in a period of thirty years or even sixty years. I think we are not going to lose nor the Heavens will fall if we follow this slow process of evolution.

“One more word, Madam, with which I shall close. We have enough of disgruntled elements in our society. We have enough of disturbing factors in our society. Let us not make a mess of the zamindars. I know—even as we get to know so much about many districts of Andhradesa—that much of this Communism, which is now threatening, has been fed in some quarters by disgruntled elements from the zamindari class. That is a fact. If you drive the zamindars into a tight corner they too know that it pays them to destroy the forces that have been up against them, and up against their interests. Out of sheer retaliation they may feel that they should victimize the Government and the Party which victimize their interests. I do not want that we must

28th March 1949] [N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur]

approach that problem in that spirit. Therefore, Madam, even as we are likely to have death duties very soon, let it be almost on the analogy of death duties and let us try, in three generations, to do away with the evils of zamindari system, but without securing or even provoking the wrath of the zamindari class.”

SRI P. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, ரயத்துவாரி நிலவரிக்க கொள்கை நியாயமற்றது. குறைபாடுகள் நிறைந்து உள்ளது என்று வருஷா வருஷம் வரவு செலவு விவாத காலங்களிலும் மற்ற சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலும் சுட்டிக்காட்டப்படும்பொழுது எல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு பரிகாரம் செய்வதில் அக்கரை உண்டு என்று வார்த்தைகளால் மட்டும் அறுதாபம் காட்டுவதோடு நின்றவிடுகிறது. காரியத்தில் இன்றளவும் காட்டப்படவில்லை. ரூ. 10,000 அல்லது ரூ. 12,000 ரொக்கம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு லேவாதேவி செய்து ரூ. 600 அல்லது ரூ. 1,000 வருமானம் வந்தால் ஒரு டைசாக்கூட வரியில்லை. ஆனால் ரூ. 100 அல்லது ரூ. 200-க்கு 10 அல்லது 20 சென்ட் நிலம் வாங்கி அதனால் வருஷம் 1-க்கு ரூ. 5 அல்லது ரூ. 10 வருமானம் கிடைக்கும்பொழுது அதில் பாதி சர்க்காரால் கிடைத்தியாக வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. வருமான வரியோ நிச்சயமாக மார்க்கிடைத்த வருமானத்தின்பேரில் உள்ள வரி. ஆனால் நில வருமானமோ உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்ட வருமானம். காலவேறுபாட்டாலும் அகவிலை ஏற்றத்தால்வாலும், நில வருமானம் வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். கஸ்தி கட்டக்கூட வருமானம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும், கடன் வாங்கியாவது செலுத்தப்படுவேண்டிய வரியாக நிலவரி முறை அமைந்து இருக்கிறது. இதனால்தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் ஏறிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. விவசாயக்கூடன் நிவாரண சட்டத்தால், தாற்காலிகமாக கடன்கள் குறைந்தாலும் நிலவரிக்கொள்கைகளை மாற்றி அமைத்து சட்டபூர்வமாக்கப்பட்டு விட்டால் கடன் நிவாரண சட்டத்தால் கிடைத்த அனுகூலமும் பாழாகி விடும். நிலவரியை (To maintain the record of rights) ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1 ஆகவோ ரூ. 1 யாகவோ ஒரே ரீதியாகக் குறைத்து வருமான வரியைப்போல் வருவாய் உயர்வுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி வரி உயர்வும், இருக்கவேண்டும். நிர்வாக தோஷையில் வரி விதிக்கப்படாமல் சட்டபூர்வமாக்கப்படவும் வேண்டும். 1919-ல் Selborne கமிட்டியார் நிலவரியை சட்டபூர்வம் ஆக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று சிபார்சு செய்து இருக்கிறார்கள். 1926-ல் Tod Hunter கமிட்டியார் நிலவரியை சரிபாதிக்கவாவது குறைக்கவேண்டும் என்று சிபார்சு செய்து இருக்கிறார்கள். Marjoribanks கமிட்டியார் ரூ. 75,00,000 நிலவரியில் தள்ளுபடி செய்ய சிபார்சு செய்தும், ஒன்றுக்கூட நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 100-க்கு 99 பட்டாதார்கள் ரூ. 100 அதற்கு குறைந்த நிலவரி செலுத்துபவர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்கள் குடும்ப யோக்கேஷமத்திற்குக்ஷடப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஜனங்கள் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் செளகர்யத்தை உத்தேசித்தாவது நிலவரி சட்டத்தை சட்ட சபையில் கொண்டுவந்து சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேற்றப்படவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பெரும்பாலோர் ஆதிய விவசாயிகளுடைய பாடு திண்டாட்டமாகத்தான் முடியும். இப்போது உள்ள அகவிலை ஏற்றத்தால் பிரசுதார்கள் கையில் நிறைய பணம் இருப்பதாக சிலர் நினைக்கலாம். இது விவசாயத்தில் நேரிட்ட அனுபவமோ அல்லது கிராமாந்திர அனுபவமோ இல்லாதவர்கள் சொல்லக்கூடிய வாய்த்தை. உண்மை அப்படியல்ல. அதிலும் தஞ்சாவூர் போன்ற நெல் விளையும், ஜில்லாக்களில் பிரசுதார்கள் யோக்கேஷமத்திற்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதை நான் சொன்னால் மிகுப்படுத்தி கூறுவதாக நினைக்கலாம். ஆனால் இவ்வருஷத்திய சென்னைச் செய்திகள் என்ற ஆங்கில பிரசுரத்தில் சென்னை சர்க்கார் நிதி ஆலோசகர் Dr. B. நபாஜன் அவர்களுடைய கட்டுரையைப் படித்தால் 1939-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1947-ம் ஆண்டு வரையில் உள்ள இந்த 8 வருஷ காலங்களில் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு வருஷம் 1-க்கு குறைந்தபடிக்கூட ரூ. 0-14-0 முதல் ரூ. 14 வரையில் தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிச்சம் என்று விளக்கி இருக்கிறார். ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 500 அல்லது ரூ. 1,000 முதல் போட்டு வருஷம் முழுவதும் பரிசீலாப்பட்டு வருஷக்கடையில் உயர்த்தால் ரூ. 10 அல்

[Sri S. K. Govindaraju Naicker]

[28th March 1949]

பழையகாலத்தில் அந்த நாளில் வகுக்கப்பட்ட settlement பிரகாரம் எந்தத் தீர்வையைக் கட்டி அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்களோ அதையே இன்னும் கட்டிக்கொண்டு அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். இதை மந்திரியவர்கள் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும். இவைகளை கணக்கப்பிள்ளைகளும் முன் சீப்புகளும் கவனிப்பதில்லை. அது எப்படியிருந்தாலும் அங்கேவருகிற தாசில்தார்களும் ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும் இவைகளையெல்லாம் கவனித்து ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தி சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு கிராமங்களில் விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உரம், பிண்ணாக்கு முதலியவைகள் கிடைக்காமல் விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகள் உரம், பிண்ணாக்கு முதலியவைகளை வழங்குகிற காலத்தில் அவர்களிடத்தில் போனால் அவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் கூட கருணை இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகளை அவர்கள் விரட்டித் துரத்துவதை நாங்கள் பார்க்கும்பொழுது ரொம்பவும் கொடூரமாக இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் சொன்னால் அவர்களும் ஆதரவு செய்வதேதெரியாது. அவர்கள் பழைய எண்ணத்துடனும் பழைய சிந்தனையுடனும் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே உரம், பிண்ணாக்கு முதலியவைகளை ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு சரிவர விநியோகிக்க உதவியெய்யவேண்டுமாறு அந்த குறிப்பிட்ட உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு கண்டிப்பான கட்டளையிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக joint பட்டாக்கள் இருப்பதால் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் தீர்வையைக்கட்டுகிற காலத்தில் அதிகமான தொந்தரவு அடைகிறார்கள். ஒருவர் தன்னுடைய நிலத்தை மற்றொருவருக்கு விற்றுவிட்டால் அங்கிருக்கும் கணக்கப்பிள்ளை அந்த நிலத்தின் பட்டாவை அதை வாங்கினவன்போல் மாற்றாமல் joint பட்டாவாகவே வைத்து தீர்வையை வசூலித்துவருகிறார். இதனால் தலைமுறை கலைமுறையாக விவசாயிகள் படுகிற கஷ்டம் அனைவருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது joint பட்டாவாக இருப்பவைகளையெல்லாம் தனித்தனி பட்டாவாகப்போட்டு தீர்வையை வசூலிக்கும்படியாக உத்தரவுபோடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். Joint பட்டாவாக இருப்பதனால் அதிகம் கஷ்டப்படுவதோடு கூட அதிகமான தீர்வையையும் கட்டிவருகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி கணக்கப்பிள்ளைகளிடம் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்கள் வருஷத்தில் ஆறு மாதங்கள் Head Office-ல் ஜமாபந்தியை முன்னிட்டு உட்கார்ந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் உட்காருவதால் அவர்களுக்கு ஏழைகளுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமும் கிடையாது. தனிப் பட்டா கொடுப்பதுமில்லை. ஆகையால் இந்தமாதிரி விஷயங்களில் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மைசெய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் பட்டாவை உடனே அவர்வர்போல் மாற்றி யமைக்கவேண்டும். தனிப்பட்டாவாக இருந்தால் அவர்கள் கொடுக்கிற கிஸ்தியை சரியாக கட்டிவிடுவார்கள். முக்யமாக இந்த விஷயத்தை கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனிக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது ஏரி, குளங்கள் ரிபேர் செய்யப்படாமல் விருக்கின்றன. தாசில்தார் அவர்கள் தாங்கள் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்லும்பொழுது இந்த ஏரி, குளங்களைப் பார்வையிடுவதில்லை. நாம் கிராமங்களில் போய் பார்க்கிற காலத்தில் பெரிய புதராக இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி முன்பு பேசிய நண்பர்கள் கூட குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக்காட்டினார்கள். கணக்கப்பிள்ளைகளும் முன்சீப்களும் எழுதும் ரிபோர்ட்டுகளை வைத்து தாங்களும் அப்படியே எழுதிவிடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதமல்லாமல் தாசில்தார்கள் தாங்கள் கிராமங்களில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்யும் காலங்களில் சாகுபடிக்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ள ஏரி, குளங்கள் சரியாக இருக்கின்றனவா என்று நேரடியாகப் பார்வையிடவேண்டும். இதைத் தவிர ஏழை விவசாயிகள் அவர்களிடத்தில் கொடுக்கும் மனுக்களை கவனித்து நேரடியாகப் போய் பார்த்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பரிகாரம் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இவ்விதமான சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்துவந்தால் சுலபமாக தண்ணீர் வசதி ஏற்படுவதோடு கூட அதிகமாக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்கும். இதைப்போலவே ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும்

28th March 1949]

[Sri S. K. Govindaraju Naicker]

அவர்கள் கிராமங்களில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்யும் காலத்தில் இவைகளை யெல்லாம் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களை ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த இசம்பாத்யதை என்ற பரம்பரை பாத்தியத்தால் கிராமங்களில் கணக்கப்பிள்ளைகளும் முன்சீப்களும் செய்கிற அக்கிரமங்களினால் அங்கே இருக்கும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஏதோ அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் civil, criminal விவகாரங்களை அவர்களே விசாரிக்கலாம் என்றிருப்பதால் இந்த அதிகாரத்தை அவர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்த அளவில் அந்தந்த ஊர்களில் விசாரணை செய்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்வதால் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகுந்த கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஆகையால் இந்த இசம்பாத்யதையை ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் இந்தவிதமான உத்யோகங்களை, பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்ட் மூலமாக நிர்வாகம் நடந்தால் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடக்கும். அப்பொழுது ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும் என்று கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரியவர்களிடம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த ரிவினியூ மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

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

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find there is a stranger in the House. Is it permissible?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“He is not a stranger, but Mr. Anwar Sahib with a turban on. Probably the hon. Member has undergone a metamorphosis.” (Laughter.)

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it will be a happy Budget Session when there is no day for a Land Revenue Demand in our Province, because I believe that this land revenue is an important tax only in a primitive State. The concept of State has slightly changed all over the world. The whole conception of a State was simply the policing and protecting of the people. Now it is everywhere acknowledged that the progressive State has many more functions to perform. It is the duty of the State to find employment for the people, to raise their standard of living and to give freedom from want and fear. The land tax, as you know and as has been very well narrated and explained by many Members of this House this morning, is a burden on the poor tiller of the soil. It is true that there are big landlords and zamindars, but the land revenue affects the poor people. A man who owns a few acres pays tax without any income. All taxes are derived from income. You can tax an income; but the land tax is not a tax on income as such. This unfortunate situation has been created by the old British Government. Our Government should be bold enough to create an innovation.

“We have been fortunate in bringing in prohibition. The abolition of land tax by the substitution of agricultural income tax will be the right solution for all the miseries which have been

[Sri M. S. Pattabhiramiah] [28th March 1949]

so ably narrated and explained by my hon. Friend, Mr. Veluswami Gounder, and other speakers in Tamil this morning. The agricultural income-tax will be a progressive tax. The big land-owners and pattadars will pay on the sale or on the income of the produce which they get from the excessive profits, or from the excessive produce which they are able to sell. Therefore, it will be a just and equitable tax. But the land tax, as it is, is horrible and must be abolished. The only solution is the substitution, again I reiterate, of the agricultural income-tax. Further, if the land tax is abolished, all the paraphernalia and the relics of the old Empire will go. The Revenue Board was appropriately compared to the Nandi in a Siva's temple by my Friend, Mr. Veluswami Gounder. We want the abolition of all the intermediaries. Why should there be this intermediary between the Government and the Collector who administers the district? The village headman and the karnams are all relics of the British period. In the good old days, they were not called headmen, as they are called now. There were only the village panchayats and the elected panchayats nominated a person to perform certain specific duties. These relics should also go along with the land revenue. With these words, I close my speech."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, சென்ற வருஷம் நான் ரிவினியூ மான்யத்தில் பேசும்பொழுது திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் நிலத்திற்கு ஒரு வித வரியும், அதில் நிற்கும் பனை மரத்திற்கு ஒரு வித வரியும் ஆக இரட்டிப்பு வரி (double tax) போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் வேறு எந்த ஜில்லாவிலும் இல்லாத ஒரு புதிய வரி திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் மட்டும் இருக்கிறது என்பதை சுமார் 20 நிமிஷ நேரம் நான் விளக்கினேன். அதன் பேரில் அப்பொழுதிருந்த ரிவினியூ மந்திரியும், இப்பொழுது All-India Congress Committee-யின் Secretary யுமான நண்பர் காளா வெங்கிட்ட ராவ் அவர்கள் அதற்கு பதில் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த பதிலை இப்பொழுது ரிவினியூ மந்திரியாக இருக்கும் என்று நண்பருக்கு நான் வாசித்துச் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன்—

"Mr. Kosalram reminds me about the palmyra tax. Sir, it is a curious tax prevailing in the districts of Tinnevely and Ramnad. The tax is levied on the trees themselves. The tree-tax demand for 1947-48 was Rs. 8,23,137 in Tinnevely and Rs. 5,432-14-2 in Ramnad. I know it is an iniquitous levy and I am impressed by the argument that this tax should go. I am certain it will go in the near future."

என்று கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரி காளா வெங்கிட்ட ராவ் சொன்னார். அவர் சொல்லி இப்பொழுது ஒரு வருஷமாகிறது. அதற்கு முன்னிருந்த ரிவினியூ மந்திரி கனம் கரந்த் அவர்களும் இந்த tax கட்டாயம் போய்விட வேண்டியதுதான் அதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லாவித ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னார். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களும் இந்த tax-ஐ avoid பண்ணிவிடுகிறோம் என்றும் சொன்னார். எவ்வளவோ மகாநாடுகளிலும்கூட கனம் காளா வெங்கிட்ட ராவ் இந்த tax-ஐ எடுத்து விடுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இவ்விதம் சொல்லியும் மீண்டும் அந்த வரியை வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதிலிருந்து அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய கடமையையும் தங்களுடைய வாக்குறுதியையும் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கவில்லை. அதற்காகவே அங்கு இருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் வரிகொடா இயக்கத்தை நடத்துவோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி வரிகொடா இயக்கத்தை நடத்தினால்

[28th March 1949] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

மந்திரிகள் தங்களுடைய வார்த்தையை நிறைவேற்றமுடையதானால் நானும் அந்த இயக்கத்தில் சேர வேண்டியதாக ஏற்படும் என்பதைச் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். அரசாங்கமும், மந்திரிகளும் தங்களுடைய வார்த்தைகளை நிறைவேற்றவில்லை என்பதை பிரதமருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுபோனால் மந்திரிகள் சொல்வதற்கெல்லாம் தான் ஜவாப்தாரி மில்லையென்றும், மந்திரிகள் எதை வேண்டுமென்றாலும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றும் I am not responsible for all these things என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த நிலைமையில் மந்திரிகள் உண்மையில் தாங்கள் சொல்வதைப்போல நடத்துகிறார்களா என்றால் அது இல்லை. மக்களை ஏமாற்றுவதாகவும், அங்கத்தினர்களை ஏமாற்றுவதாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கமும் மந்திரிகளும் தங்களுடைய வாக்குறுதிகளை நிறைவேற்றவில்லை என்பதற்காக திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் போராட்டத்தை நடத்துவோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்காகவே அரசாங்கம் உடனே நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி விட்டதால் ஊரில் பூராவும் தியாகிகளை ரொம்பவும் கேவலமாகப் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னார்களே யொழிய ஒரு வருக்கும் இன்னும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஒன்று தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நிலங்கள் இல்லை என்று ஒரு G.O. போட்டுவிட்டு புழய G.O. வையும் வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இன்று கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மற்றொரு நாள் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் உண்மையாக கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று விரும்பினால் உடனே கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் கொடுப்பதற்கு விருப்பம் இல்லை என்று இருந்தால் கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று சொன்ன G.O.வை வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தியாகிகளை ரொம்பவும் கேவலமாகப் பேசி வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கேவலமாகப் பேசும் நிலைமையை அரசாங்கம் உண்டு பண்ணக்கூடாது என்பதை கனம் மந்திரியவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்து இத்துடன் நிறுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன்."

*** SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:**—"Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand made by the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue for an amount of Rs. 33,94,000. While doing so, I invite the attention of the Government to a few points. The first is regarding the grant of sites to Harijans for construction of buildings. I know an instance in Chicacole taluk, in a certain village where some Harijans have applied for land some 1½ years ago. They are ready with the building materials for constructing the houses, but somehow the sites have not yet been given to them. I do not know where the difficulty lies. The Government should take immediate steps to see that sites are allotted to the Harijans who are really poor.

"Secondly about the irrigation sources in estates. Of course in the Vizagapatnam district which has 21 taluks, as many as 15 are entirely zamindari. There all the irrigation sources have been in a state of disrepair from time immemorial. They should be immediately repaired. Instead of the Revenue Department taking up the repairs, they may transfer the work to the Public Works Department.

"Then, regarding the assignment of lands to political sufferers I find in my district, North Vizagapatnam, there are as many as 200 or even more political sufferers and not a cent of land has been assigned even to a single political sufferer so far. It is a most unfortunate thing, Sir. The difficulty is this. When I

[Sri G. Kumaraswami] [28th March 1949]

write a letter to the Collector, he says that he has referred the matter to the Engineering Department, and that the reply of the Executive Engineer is awaited. And when the Executive Engineer is addressed, he says that the matter has been addressed to the Collector and his reply is awaited. Then, Sir, out of the 25 taluks in Vizagapatnam district, only 6 taluks are ryotwari and that too partially and in those six taluks the difficulty is this: There are some lands which are abandoned tank beds which are far above tank level and which are not serving the purposes of irrigation for the last 20 to 30 years. The Engineering Department thinks that at a future date they may serve the purposes of irrigation. In fact, Sir, these lands are under cultivation since the last five or six years and the land-owners are enjoying the benefit. They are, of course, granted lease under the Grow More Food Scheme and they can also be conveniently transferred and pattas can be assigned in favour of political sufferers. Political sufferers have suffered for the country. They are those who have gone to jail, not once or twice but even five or six times. Some very educated men who have staked their all are now beggars in the streets in many cities and towns of the Province. It is unfortunate that they are left in such a miserable state. Therefore, it is desirable that the Government should immediately appoint a special officer to see that political sufferers are assigned lands at an early date. Of course, it is better for pleasure to note that the ex-Revenue Minister, the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao, stated that as many as 500 or even more were given lands in the whole Province. But still there are districts where not even a cent of land is given to even one political sufferer. It would be a welcome thing if the Hon. the Revenue Minister will take it into his head to see that lands are given and that a special officer is appointed for this purpose.

"Now, Sir, I come to another point with regard to the communications in the estates. The Estates Abolition Bill has not yet found a place in the Statute Book. The moment it finds a place in the Statute Book, all will be well. The zamindars are quite willing to part with their estates including the roads. The roads are now in a state of disrepair. It is practically impossible to go even on bullock carts along these roads. It is difficult to go even on foot. The roads which are in the custody of the Estates department should be repaired immediately."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, several points that have been raised and discussed previously under other Demands were again raised during the discussion of this Demand. Some of them do not relate to the Demand under discussion at all. In spite of that, I do propose to reply briefly to some of the points that have been raised though they are not directly concerned with this Demand.

"First of all I shall take up the remarks made by the mover of the cut motion and also the Raja Sahib of Venkatagiri on some of the aspects of the zamindari legislation as such. They

[28th March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

asked whether the Government were fully aware of the financial implications of the zamindari abolition and also whether we were not fully aware that the implementation of the legislation was going to be delayed. These points were discussed at very great length in both the Houses of the Legislature and in the Select Committee and hon. Members know the various suggestions that were made during the discussions. Then an examination was made in consultation with the Government of India on some of the matters relating to the financial aspects. After due discussion and taking every aspect of the matter into consideration, both the Houses of the Legislature have passed the Bill, after a thorough examination. It is too late in the day to ask the Government whether they were fully aware of the implications. They have been aware of the implications. They have been fully aware of all the difficulties in the matter. This is an important piece of legislation which had to be passed in pursuance of the policy and the ideals of the Congress Party for which this Government stand. In the implementation of that policy this legislation has been passed and the Government intend to implement it. There are difficulties in the way. We do not minimize them. We are fully aware of them.

"Sir, the question of compensation was again raised. This is one of the subjects that has been discussed threadbare and the Hon. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao has repeatedly answered it. I do not know, Sir, whether they expect any additional information in the matter, because there is no new factor that has arisen after the passing of the Bill. I am sure the replies of my predecessor must also hold good, because there are no new circumstances that have come into play to-day which were not in existence some time ago. So I do not propose to go into the question of compensation.

"Then certain questions were raised as to our not taking the advice of the Government of India and not taking sufficient care about our addition to the inflationary tendency in the country. Let me assure hon. Members that the gist of the Government of India's instructions was that what this Government were doing with regard to the abolition of zamins should not worsen the position of inflation in this country. The whole position was explained to the Government of India by the Finance Minister of this Government at the Provincial Finance Minister's Conference held in Delhi in October 1948. The Government of India were not only satisfied but they also agreed to allow this Government to go ahead with this Bill. So, Sir, let there be no impression in the minds of hon. Members that we have done something contrary to or against the desire of the Central Government. I should like to take this occasion to disabuse the minds of hon. Members about the attitude of the Government of India in relation to the financial aspects of this Bill. So far as compensation is concerned there is nothing further to go into the question about it. Under section 40 of the Abolition Act, rules have to be framed and steps are already being taken to have the necessary

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [28th March 1949]

rules framed. We are getting them ready. As soon as the assent to the legislation is received, the machinery will be set in motion. The rules will be placed before the Legislature and hon. Members will have ample opportunities of discussing the rules, making their suggestions and criticizing whatever they think it proper to criticize. That will be the proper occasion to go into the details about the method and manner of payment of compensation, and any other point they may like to raise. There is going to be ample opportunity in the matter. I do not think any purpose will be specially served at this stage by taking up this question.

"Regarding the Rent Reduction Act, I have had occasion already during question time to answer some points raised and also to make some observations during the discussion of the supplementary demands. So I have not much to add to what I have already said. The hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan said that the rent reduction work was being carried on in a hasty and hazy manner and that a lot of confusion prevailed. The Government are aware that the rent reduction work is not making progress as rapidly as they originally expected. That is because of the variety of tenures prevailing in the various estates and the difficulty involving the complicated questions arising out of them. The Government are devising ways and means of speeding up this work and to do all that they can to complete it in all the estates in as short a time as possible.

"The hon. Member Mr. Natesa Chettiyar raised two specific points. One was with regard to the wording of rule 1 of the rules framed under section 7 of the Act. It is the wording of section 2(1) of the Act itself and it cannot be said to be either inconsistent with the wording of the Act or contrary to the objects of the Act.

"Another point he mentioned was that the objections presented before the special assistant for rent reduction were not heard at all. Not only this hon. Member, but a few other hon. Members also referred to this. He referred to rule 4 of the rules mentioned above. The words used in the rule are 'may enquire' and not 'shall enquire.' There is thus no compulsion on the part of the special officer to conduct an enquiry. My hon. Friend from Vizagapatnam also referred to this. He was also a party to the passing of the words 'may enquire' and he must have been very much enamoured of the wording at the time when it was passed. From a perusal of the papers received in the office, the Government are convinced that the special assistants not only hear objections but they also record depositions from the villagers and the village officers and also the landholders. I want to make it clear to the House that in the procedure that is followed in the matter of rent reduction, nothing is done arbitrarily, hastily or haphazardly.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, in one case which came to my notice, it was not a private party, but the receiver of the property was a Sub-Collector. He filed an application to the Rent Reduction Officer and was expecting to be called, but orders were

[28th March 1949] [Sri T. Viswanathan]

passed without doing so. The Sub-Collector filed an affidavit in the court saying that he was a receiver appointed by the court, that he applied for rent reduction, that he raised some objections, that he was expecting to be called to explain the objections, but that orders were passed without his knowledge."

*THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"One swallow does not make a summer. It is quite possible, Sir, my hon. Friend was fully aware of the wording of the Act and he knew the implications of the Act. I want to bring to the notice of the House how the work is being done in spite of the wording of the Act. That is one of the reasons why there is some delay. There is a lot of impatience on the part of hon. Members. The zamindars feel that unless the rent reduction work is expeditiously done, the collection of rents is going to be delayed. They are hard put to it to pay the peshkash. Some of them have already represented this matter to the Government. The zamindars are interested in the quick disposal of the rent reduction business. The tenants also are equally interested and naturally the Government are anxious equally. But the procedure is complicated. There are a variety of tenures and all this naturally causes some delay. Even after the papers are examined by the special officer, the matter is examined by the Board of Revenue and the Government. So, it would not be correct to say that no opportunity is given for objections to be heard.

"Now, Sir, a question was raised about land revenue remissions. The hon. Member from Cuddapah, Mr. Koti Reddi, specially referred to the Ceded districts and said that there has been a failure of crops in some of the districts there and that the Government must be liberal in the matter of remissions of land revenue. I shall inform the House what has been done up till now in regard to seasonal remissions.

"The north-east monsoon has failed for a second year in succession in parts of the Province. In order to give relief to ryots, kist collection has been postponed in the whole of Chingleput, North Arcot and Cuddapah districts, in parts of Koilkuntla and Banganapalle taluks of the Kurnool district, in parts of Tiruchirappalli, Musiri, Kulittalai and Udayarpalayam taluks and Pudukkottai division of Tiruchirappalli district, in parts of Srivilliputtur taluk of the Ramnad district, in parts of South Arcot district other than Chidambaram taluk and in parts of Anantapur, Chittoor and Coimbatore districts. It is proposed to grant full remission in respect of both dry and wet lands where the outturn is 4 annas and below in the affected areas in the districts mentioned above. When the outturn is above 4 annas and below 8 annas, it is proposed to grant 50 per cent remission in the case of dry lands only as was done last year. A proposal to extend the above concessions to the Tirumangalam taluk of the Mathurai district which is also said to have been adversely affected by the failure of the monsoon is under consideration. Orders sanctioning remission will be passed after the assessment of the crops has been completed and detailed reports have been received from the Collectors, who have been instructed to

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [28th March 1949]

complete the work expeditiously. That is so far as seasonal remissions are concerned. Sir, this year the seasonal remissions are more liberal than last year in the matter of wet lands and I am sure the cultivators who are going to benefit from this will appreciate the attitude of the Government in the matter of seasonal remissions of land revenue, but in cases where we have not had reports about the conditions of crops, as soon as we receive the reports from the Collectors concerned, Government will consider what steps are necessary and take necessary action.

"Now, Sir, the other point that was raised by some hon. Members and discussed related to encroachments that are taking place in zamindari areas. I believe, it was Mr. Raza Khan, and even some other hon. Members who specially brought to the notice of the Government that in certain zamindari areas, due to uncertainty, people are indiscriminately encroaching upon communal lands, that this is causing a lot of confusion and trouble and that Government should expedite the taking over of the estates or create suitable machinery to prevent such encroachments. Sir, this is one of the matters that will be taken note of by the department concerned and I shall have this question examined. But, I cannot tell the House now as to what steps we could immediately take in the matter. This is really a serious matter and it is sure to affect the future extent of communal lands. It is really in the interests of the villages that they must have adequate area for communal purposes and because this is a very important matter, this question will be examined and I hope we will be able to do something in the matter of preventing this kind of encroachments.

"Sir, several hon. Members spoke about the need for Land Revenue Reform. This is one of the matters which has been agitating the minds of the people for a very long time. Hon. Members described the present land revenue system how it is an inheritance of the past, how it is not scientific and so on. In this connexion, several suggestions have also been made and I need not say that this fact is well known. The Government have been examining the matter, not only now but for several years past. It is true that this is one of the subjects that has been engaging the attention of the Government for a very long time. Of course, hon. Members might ask, what has been done in the matter. Sir, the question has been thoroughly gone into. Of course, references have been made to the Marjoribanks Committee Report and the Raghavendra Rao's Report. All these reports are there. And, now there is also what is called the Agrarian Reforms Committee which has been appointed to go into the question of Land Revenue Reform all over India. Several hon. Members have been saying that this Province should also fall in line with the entire India in this matter and that we should not take up separate legislation. That was also what they said when we took up the Zamindari legislation. Now, Sir, as soon as the recommendations of the Agrarian Reforms Committee are received, we shall consider it along with the other reports that we have got, examine those reports in relation to the recommendations that will be made by the Agrarian Reforms Committee and try to suit them to our conditions in Madras. We shall

[28th March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

go thoroughly into the question as soon as the report of this Committee is received and I may also inform the House that the Government propose to appoint a Committee to go into the question in detail in order to examine the various factors contained in the report to bring about a comprehensive reform of the land revenue system in Madras. That is what the Government propose to do and the terms of reference to the proposed Committee are also ready and we are only awaiting the report of the Committee, so that we may have the advantage and the benefit of the views of the several provinces all over India and what they feel in the matter of Land Revenue Reform. We will take all the opinions and views of the Committee, which, we hope, will be of great help in formulating our policy in the matter of Land Revenue Reform and see whether we can co-ordinate them in relation to the conditions that obtain in our Province and then the Committee that is proposed to be set up will make an enquiry and ultimately a Bill will be drafted. Sir, that is the idea so far as the land revenue system is concerned.

"Then, Sir, in regard to the codification of land law, that is again a subject which has been coming up quite frequently before this House from what I have seen from the previous proceedings of the Legislature. I know, how difficult it is to get at the things we want to get from the Board's Standing Orders. I have had occasion to deal with the Board's Standing Orders when I was a lawyer and I know the difficulties of unearthing things from that book. It is one of the reforms very badly needed and there is no doubt or difference of opinion about it. As I said, this is one of the questions that will be taken up, because this is also one of the points that will have to be settled along with the proposed Land Revenue Reform. I am sure there is no use of any piecemeal attack of the problem. This codification of the land law must be integrated with the Land Revenue Reform that we are contemplating, so that it may fit in with the picture and harmonize with our idea of Land Revenue Reform."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I think, Sir, the codification of land law must have gone before any of the attempts which the Government are making. Now, they are simply putting the cart before the horse and so get into all sorts of difficulties."

• THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I can only tell the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that there is no question of putting any cart before the horse. The cart and the horse are ready and we know how to harness the horse to the cart properly. I am thinking that when we are contemplating a radical change in the land revenue system, whether it is not necessary that we should also integrate the codification of land law with the land revenue system. Otherwise there is bound to be some sort of difficulty, because Government do not believe in leaving things to settle themselves down. What I say is, we must have a more scientific system and hon. Members also have been insisting on a scientific approach

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [28th March 1949]

to the problem. So, Sir, when we are considering about a scientific approach to the problem we should relate it to a radical land revenue system and so we propose to examine the question and implement it by relating it to the land law.

"Then there is the question of agricultural income-tax and this is another question which is not free from complications. There are different approaches to the problem. There have been several different views, sometimes contradictory and conflicting in the method of imposing the agricultural income-tax, whom to tax and whom not to tax. (Interruption.) I know the Hon. Leader of the Opposition knows that the Government are always right in the matter and unless they think that a particular thing is right they will not go forward with any policy. As I said, this is one of the things that has to be gone into carefully, because, if we take a hasty decision, it is likely to lead us into certain difficulties. Therefore, it is better to go carefully into the matter before we take the final step. For instance, Sir, I personally had occasion to study the sliding scale of the land revenue system in the Punjab when I happened to be there about ten years ago. It was being tried there about ten years ago in the districts of Lyallpur and Montgomery, I think. Even there, I was told, it was not free from difference of opinion. I had occasion to meet the representatives of the land-owners. There, the sliding scale of land revenue was related to the crop and there was also the question of the flat water-rate and the scale also varied according to the price of the commodity. For instance, if cotton prices went down, land revenue also went down. But, then, they were asking at that time the water-rate also should go down proportionately. We cannot possibly reduce the water-rate because water-rate should be related to the irrigation works we have undertaken. So, Sir, there are so many complications like that. There is also the question as to whether there is to be a flat rate on each acre of land and whether the tax should be according to the fertility of the soil on each land and so on. Then the question of food crops and commercial crops have also to be considered. Sir, I am putting forward these things with a view to show that the problem is not as easy as it looks. Since this is a problem relating to agricultural industry which is the basic industry of the country, we should do nothing which will impair the efficiency of the industry because the entire society rests upon the production of agriculture and so, I am sure, hon. Members will agree with me that we must carefully, thoroughly and fully examine the question before we proceed with the matter. This is, therefore, one of the things that will have to be thoroughly examined and integrated with our land revenue policy and that is why Government are thinking of having a Committee appointed to go into all these questions, before we approach the problem in a scientific manner. Sir, the Committee we propose to appoint will go into every one of these questions and as I said, we are awaiting the Report of the Agrarian Reforms Committee. (M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur: 'Is it going to be a Cabinet Committee?') No, Sir, it will not be a Cabinet Committee but it will be a different Committee.

[28th March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

"Now, Sir, I would like to reply to some of the special points raised by some hon. Members. I think, it was the hon. Mr. Kakkan who raised the question of levying a heavy penal rate of water-cess. Whenever water is irregularly taken to any land from any Government source or work for purposes of irrigation, the Revenue Officers down to Deputy Tahsildars are competent to impose penal rates of water-cess according to the rules prescribed by the Government. At the time of jamabandi the Jamabandi officers are competent to reduce the penal water-cess levied in the first instance if such reduction found necessary in the light of subsequent information. It will thus be observed that penal rates of water-cess are levied only for irregular irrigation and may be reduced if necessary by the Jamabandi officers on the merits of each case to the suggestion of the hon. Member where it is not possible to issue an order that the levy of the heavy water-cess should be disallowed, because it is not such an easy matter, a general suggestion like that made by the hon. Member cannot be accepted. Sir, in the interests of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Government have ordered that no penalty should be levied on lands irrigated and bearing food crops merely because the rule prescribed by Irrigation Department has been infringed, for example, by failure to apply for a permit within the proper time so long as such irrigation does not adversely affect existing irrigation and is not in itself objectionable. This concession is in force up to the end of fasli 1358. So, Sir, it is not as though the Government have not considered this matter. Government have, in fact, considered it carefully and knowing all the difficulties this order has been passed.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Chettiyar and some of the hon. Members pointed out that village officers do not record outturn of crops correctly. Sir, village officers' entries in the *adangal* are subject to scrutiny by the Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars who are required to inspect the field. Some Members also stated that the Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars depend upon whatever is written by the village officers. Let them first understand the magnitude of the problem. We have a huge number of villages and the only channel by which you can get information is through these village officers. It is not always practicable for the Collector to visit every village and every plot of land and personally make the estimate and verify the entry in the *adangal*. We have necessarily to depend upon the report of these village officers and this report is checked by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars. But to say that everybody is exaggerating the outturn of the land is, I think, very unfair. It may be possible in a few cases. Sometimes *bona fide* errors may occur. After all it is really a difficult problem to know whether the outturn of a crop standing in the field is to the value of 3½ annas or 4 annas. Estimating a crop is not always an easy problem. I know some of the hon. Members of this House are themselves agriculturists and they would have had occasion to deal with cultivation and I am sure they know how difficult the problem is. I myself have had some personal experience about it. It is not as though agriculture is new to me. I come from a class of cultivators and I own land and I cultivate it and I know how

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [28th March 1949]

difficult it is to assess the outturn of crop. Sir, what is the reason, I ask, for some of these village officers to exaggerate the outturn of crops? It is not as though they are the enemies of the people. They are our own people. They are interested in the welfare of the villager. It is not as though we have a Government to-day which is bent upon extracting their pound of flesh irrespective of their difficulties of the agriculturist. To-day we have a Government of the people and by the people and we are their representatives and I am sure every officer knows the attitude of the Government in this matter. To-day we are working in an atmosphere where these officers must be sympathetic to villagers and they must submit correct information. There might have been some fears about their conduct in the past but to-day I think they are unfounded. I am sure if only the hon. Members exert themselves a little, it will have a salutary effect and help to secure correct records than the Government or myself sending an order from here. I hope I can have the co-operation of every Member of this House to do this good work because this work is necessary for the welfare of the people but at the same time it should not lead and carry us to the other extreme of depriving the legitimate share and revenue of the Government. As the Government have to be necessarily run with the collections made from the people, we should naturally expect that there is a good outturn of crops. So that aspect of the question must also be borne in mind by every hon. Member when he talks about the remission of land revenue.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Majid complained that the grant of seasonal remission is being delayed. It may be mentioned that the Government have decided to grant full remission for wet and dry lands with an outturn of 4 annas and below in 12 districts of the Province which were affected adversely by the failure of the north-east monsoon in the current fasli. In order to avoid delay in the grant of remission, the Collectors have been asked immediately to collect information about the areas where remission will have to be granted ultimately. They have also been instructed to complete the azmoish of the crops with expedition and to submit proposals for the grant of remission through the Board of Revenue for the orders of the Government. So, it cannot be said that there is any delay in the matter.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Kakkan, referred to the Well-Subsidy Scheme and asked why there should be difference in the rate of subsidies for different areas. I think, Sir, I have already referred to the Well-Subsidy Scheme before and perhaps the hon. Member was not present or did not listen to what I said at that time. I should like to say a few words about it. The enhanced subsidy has been granted only in those areas where the soil is rocky and the cost of digging a well is greater than in ordinary areas on account of the presence of rocky strata. Obviously, when we want to give subsidy, it must have some relation to the outturn of the effort that a man has to put in so that the opportunity for cultivators to dig a well may be equal in every place. If a man in a particular area where the soil is not rocky can dig a well for

[28th March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

Rs. 500 a subsidy of Rs. 500 is enough for him. But for a man in an area where the soil is rocky even a subsidy of Rs. 750 may not be sufficient and he may have to spend his own money also. I know several cases where the cultivator himself put his own money over and above the subsidy given by the Government. When we take up such a big scheme like this and when large sums of money are distributed, it is quite possible that there may be a few people here and there who may take advantage of this scheme and try to defraud the Government and thus abuse the trust placed in them by the Government. But I believe that there are more good people than bad. Now, Mr. Kosalram suggests that Government should prosecute those people. I only say that we are trying to get at them before we prosecute them. I can assure the hon. Member that quite recently we have instructed the district officers and their subordinates that they must exercise strict vigilance and bring to book people who have tried to commit fraud in respect of public funds. When somebody misuses money, it is the public money that is lost. It is a sheer disservice to the State and the public and we propose to take strong action in such cases. Recently I have had a discussion with the officer concerned and the officer told me that quite a lot of cases are going to be put up very soon and they are going to be punished in an exemplary way.

"In this connexion, my hon. Friend Mr. Sinna Kaziar pointed out that in some cases old wells have been shown as new wells. This is another instance where people misuse the trust placed in them by the Government. I am sure the hon. Member will certainly co-operate with district officers in booking these bad characters and punishing them.

"Sir, Swami Sahajananda referred to certain cases where lands have been taken away from Harijans and assigned to political sufferers. I have called for a report in regard to the cases mentioned by the hon. Member. From what I remember of the papers that I have seen in this connexion, I can only say that it is not as if they are all to be deprived of their lands which they have cultivated. At the same time, I should like to inform the hon. Members that there are some richer people who use these poor people to secure land for themselves. Sir, I invite the co-operation of Harijan and non-Harijan members of this House in putting down such malpractices. That is another aspect of the question. At the same time I should like to remind the hon. Members that political sufferers for whom lands are being assigned, have suffered, and fought for the independence of our country and for the Harijan cause. At least let us give this credit to them. Sir, in no case will the Government see that the interests of Harijans are affected where they are in the right. Let me assure my hon. Friend Swami Sahajanandam that the cases mentioned by him are being examined and justice will be done.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Kosalram, referred to the palmyra tree tax that is levied in the Tirunelveli district and quoted at length the statement made last year by Sri Kala Venkata Rao, the

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [28th March 1949]

then Minister for Land Revenue. This problem is well known and nobody can deny it and there is also no difference of opinion in the matter. This tree tax levied in parts of Ramnad district and in Tirunelveli district has also relation to the concessional rate of tax that is levied on the land. It is not as though the land owner in Tirunelveli is paying the land tax in proportion or equal to the tax paid by his neighbours; it is less in view of the fact that he is already paying the tree tax. That is the position. I am only trying to explain how the whole thing has arisen. I have had occasion personally to go into the history of this tree tax in Tirunelveli and from what I have read—I do claim to have studied the whole matter—it looks as though the people of Tirunelveli district pay this tree tax because they pay less tax on land. So, this question of remitting the palmyra tree tax in those areas where it is collected in addition to the tax on land, is awaiting the Land Revenue Reform. Therefore, I request the hon. Member to be patient for some more time. I can only hope that the people of Tirunelveli would not start the threatened campaign.

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The Hon. Minister speaks of the concessional rate of land tax in Tirunelveli but I may tell him that the tax on land has been levied on the merits of land. If it is less than the tax obtainable elsewhere, it is due to the quality of land in Tirunelveli. In any case, last year the Government admitted that the palmyra tree tax was an iniquitous levy and that it ought not to have been there even for a second longer. Now one year has passed and still the Hon. Minister says that it is still under investigation. But I say, investigation has already been done. In view of the fact that the Government admitted it was an iniquitous, unjust and unfair tax and that it ought not to have been there, people in Tirunelveli are perfectly justified if they say that they have no other recourse than to resort to refuse payment of this tax. They are perfectly justified. It is not really a threat. It is the only course left open to them. Therefore, I hope that the Hon. Minister for Revenue will review this question from that point of view and will not subject this to any further investigation but straightaway see to it that this inequity shall no more be perpetuated."

* **THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:**—"As I said, the Government will not encourage inequity in any place."

"One suggestion has been made that where tree tax is levied on trees on wet lands, the question of remission of this tax should be taken up. I shall certainly examine the whole thing and let me assure the hon. Member that very speedy action will be taken."

"Mr. Moideen Kutti Sahib wanted definite information as to the time and place at which the Malabar Tenancy Legislation which has been pending, would be brought before the House. The whole question has been thoroughly gone into and from what I could see, the Bill is being prepared and as soon as possible, it

[28th March 1949] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

will be introduced. It is not as though the Government have simply shelved the matter; the recommendations of the Committee have all been examined and as I said, the Bill is under preparation. I may assure my hon. Friend that we do not propose to delay it any further and we propose to implement it very soon."

One hon. Member compared the Revenue Board to the Nandi in the Shiva temple and I think it is my hon. Friend Mr. Veluswami Gounder. Let me tell you, Sir, that there is no Saivite temple without the Nandi and Nandi is not an unimportant thing. (A Voice: "It prevents the dharshana of the God.") I have been a Shiva Bhakta and I can say that they do not obstruct dharshan but it is an essential feature in all Shiva temples. It would be wrong if we do not recognize that the Revenue Board has served a very useful purpose and it is not as though you can just remove the Board of Revenue and carry on the administration without any substitute for it. It has served a very useful purpose and its obstruction, if at all, has been very little. So, it is necessary that when the Board of Revenue is abolished, some substitute must function. Otherwise, it cannot be done. There is a need for an intermediary between the district administration and the administration at the Centre. It may be to-day the Board of Revenue may be cumbersome but it does not mean that we can dispense with that machinery which is necessary to act as a sort of liaison between the Government and the districts. We have to think seriously as to the machinery we propose to put in, what it is to cost and how it is going to step up efficiency. At the same time, I would like to mention to hon. Members that we need not go away with the impression that it is a thoroughly useless thing and that all people have been unwise and in their unwisdom have tolerated it so long and to-day we have realized that we are wise and have made a wise suggestion concerning it. It is something of use and we need not under-estimate things that have been there for all these years."

"About the other points which might have been raised by hon. Members, which I have not touched due to their escaping my attention during the course of my note-taking, I can assure hon. Members that all these things will also be gone into. I hope I have been able to satisfy my hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, to some extent and I am sure he will withdraw his cut motion."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, the Hon. the Revenue Minister has done his best to give a satisfactory reply but in several parts he has failed especially in the earlier parts of his speech with regard to the way in which the Madras Government is going to tackle the question of compensation in the light of instructions of the Government of India, is not at all satisfactory. He is new to his portfolio and I, therefore, 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 made.

[28th March 1949]

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

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

that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,25,800 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous.

"This is really an omnibus Demand covering all sorts of things including nationalization of transport, the compensation paid to I.C.S., Civil Supplies, evacuee refugees and all sorts of things are included. I am sure hon. Members will confine themselves to one or two matters especially nationalization of transport instead of debating all the points covered by the Demand so that we can cover the Demand in the short time before us."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

that under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,25,800."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SHAIB:—"On a point of order, Sir, is it right on the part of the Leader of the House to ask us to confine ourselves to one or two matters thus restricting our right of discussing all the matters covered by the Demand?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is at liberty to deal with all things coming under Demand XXXII; the Leader of the House has only made a request."

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, it is fortunate that I have the opportunity of moving the cut motion as it happens to be the last Demand. This is a Demand on which we can speak on anything and everything and a perusal of the Memorandum shows that we can speak on 150 subjects on this Demand. As requested by the Leader of the House, I shall confine myself to one or two matters, namely, nationalization of transport, and state-trading and petrol rationing. Everywhere in the world not only here, the cry is for nationalization of trade and industry. This is a very important thing for any nation. Let us see how far this Government is sincere in nationalization or socializing our trade and industry. The present trouble throughout the world is due to inequality in the distribution of wealth. Some of the western countries have nationalized or socialized their key industries and of course by that they are keeping both capital and labour intact and peaceful Government is also ensured. But this Government is making a muddle by not having a proper policy. I am glad of the fact that they want to please both sides, they want to please industrialists and also the poor people. But that is impossible. A definite policy must be adopted and that is to socialize or nationalize all the key industries; then alone will there be peaceful Government in the land and they will be free from foreign domination and they will have the strength and support of the masses. I just now said that your policy is shifting and it is not consistent and in that connexion I shall read to you two statements, the one by the Minister for power, Works and Mines of the Government of India, Mr. Gadgil. He says:

[28th March 1949] [S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

'The Government of India have allowed full scope for free enterprise in the country even at the risk of severe criticism.'

Please note the words 'at the risk of severe criticism.' There is a section which wants that industries should be nationalized and this statement of the Minister does not mind it and he says despite their criticism, there will be free enterprise. Against this let us see what the Labour Minister of the Government of India said.

'... the amelioration of the condition of the working classes and removal of the old inequities which have crushed the workers under our unjust social order, the restoration to him of his dignity is overdue. It is our settled policy that the worker in free India shall enjoy unfettered the fruits of his labour and all factors which militate against these accepted principles will have to be eliminated come what may.'

Sir, I leave it to you to judge whether the statement of the Hon. Labour Minister and the statement of the Hon. Minister for Mines and Works are not contradictory and diametrically opposed to each other or not. The whole reason for this is that you want to please both sides. In this connexion I would like to tell you a story. In Persia there lived a Sultan. He had only a son. He wanted to choose a bride for his son one who possessed all the good qualities. So he sent for his agents and asked them to go forth and find out a maiden who is wealthy, beautiful and possessed good qualities. At length, after a sojourn for several days in the country, the agent returned to the Sultan and said that he had found a maiden to the liking of the Sultan. The Sultan put a number of questions to the agent about the qualities of maiden. Thereupon the Sultan asked the agent to bring that maiden. The agent replied that there is one thing more to be revealed, and he hesitated to speak out. But the Sultan pressed him to speak out. Then the agent said that the maiden was a hermaphrodite neither a male nor a female; though she had all qualities she could not marry a male or a female as she belonged to the neuter gender. Now the present policy of the Government is such that they want to please labour and capitalist and they have failed to do it.

"Now, Sir, coming to motor transport I would like to say, during the previous session it was said on the floor of the House that Government are going to nationalize motor transport in the entire Province. Government have started nationalization in the city, and to-day it is announced that they are not prepared to proceed further. Because of the former announcement of policy of Government capital is shy. But in the matter of motor purchases sales alone there is no shyness. Cars worth four thousand rupees are now being sold for fourteen thousand rupees with their routes. Blackmarketing is going on in this. I would like to draw the attention of Government to the nefarious practice going on in the mufassal. It is high time Government take charge of motor transport in the mufassal. If it is done it will fetch them more income. In the days of toll-gates every year the income

[S. A. F. Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur] [28th March 1949]

from toll-gates was sold out in auction. If similarly each route is sold out in auction year after year, Government would get an income of ten crores per annum. If Government are doubtful of getting bidders, I am prepared to get at least one hundred bidders.

"Next I come to petrol rationing. For every one of us here, twenty-five gallons of petrol is given per mensem. If that is not found sufficient supplementary coupons are given; but the amount so given is deducted from our quota in the next month. I ask, why this procedure is adopted. For Ministers any amount of petrol is given. Now what is the difference between us and the Ministers. It is only by accident they have become Ministers. Are they the most intelligent persons; it is only by accident they have become Ministers. In politics it is only by accident some become Ministers, some belong to this party, some belong to that party, some are Whips and some are Secretaries."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is by accident also we are all born in this world!"

SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"They want a 'Hanuman' to fly to Delhi. Expenditure on it is going on mounting, even though it is not necessary for their use. Why do they want to have it kept in Mysore and allow a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,500 every month to be incurred. It consumes 200 gallons of petrol for a single trip. Why should not we be given 45 gallons per mensem."

"Now, a word about petrol rationing in the mufassal, Government pretend that they do not know that blackmarketing in petrol is going on in the mufassal. A gallon is sold for Rs. 6 or Rs. 8 or even Rs. 10. I do not know what is the current rate as for the last two months I am in Madras. This petrol rationing system should be abolished. Give rich people more petrol at an enhanced price. This will yield more revenue to Government. For, what is being sold for Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 now, if my suggestion is adopted, a portion of this sum would go to the coffers of Government. After all, it is not illegal to do that. Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,84,25,800 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,84,25,800 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heartily respond to the appeal by the Hon. Minister for Transport to restrict discussion on nationalization. I do not propose to advance theoretical arguments. But I wish to talk on the practical side of the question. Government have now made an experiment in nationalization. I thin it has been started on

28th March 1949] [Sri N. S. Varadachari]

the principle that it should be extended throughout the whole Province and not with the idea that it should be given up after some time. I take it that Government started with the notion that the experiment should be conducted on the best lines possible keeping in mind the results obtained. It is very unsatisfactory to learn that there is no immediate prospect of nationalization being extended to other parts of the Presidency. The initial success obtained in the experiment in the City, as seen from the figures furnished, should encourage one to extend it to other parts of the Province. I say, why not extend the scheme; why this timid policy; why not carry the experiment on a wider basis, if you are satisfied with in the City. When everybody looks forward to it, why not Government experiment the policy in the neighbouring districts? Why say, let us wait, let us tarry. I say it is hardly fair to say so. What do the figures show? There is a net revenue of ten lakhs a year from the city. I have put it at a very low level; for the figures show a net revenue of 14 lakhs a year. Besides this, Government have set apart a reserve for payment of tax not yet called upon to pay by the Provincial Government and the Central Government like the sales taxes and income-tax. Then, they have put down a huge sum in reserve; they have rather over-funded the accident reserve fund. I say, the sum should be proportionate to the amount that they would be likely to be called upon to pay. It should not be overstated. I claim that this is time for coming out with a declaration of policy, and that policy should be related to the industry itself. Somebody suggested auctioning of routes. It is a most reactionary policy that can be thought of. It may be practical: one may get a lot of revenue out of it; but that position is thought of only in such society where there is a total defiance of the rules. For the rules so far made would have to be circumvented. Supposing a man bids very high for a particular route, then as a business man, he should be given the route for that year. Then what is to become of the rules that are set for the route? When there are not sufficient bidders in auction, then the thing will have to be settled by negotiating, then what are called treaty sales, which take place in other departments will have to be adopted. Then, what will happen is that all those complaints which one hears from the other departments, we will hear also here. There will be complaints against Ministers, contractors, officers and so on. So the best way to avoid all this is to nationalize the transport system. In this connexion I would read to the House what Mr. Herbert Morrison said recently to the British Labour Conference. This is what he said: 'We cannot tolerate any key industries and financial institutions being muddled on the one hand or being built into totalitarian monopolies on the other hand.' This auctioning will make it a totalitarian monopoly. I would like the Hon. Minister for Transport to read that extract of the speech, which is printed in the magazine called 'Mirror', which is an international monthly.

"The Government have made profits. But they have not stated their policy in regard to the utilization of those profits. The

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [28th March 1949]

Congress Committee started with a questionnaire for profit sharing. It may not be possible to share profits with labour in all industries, I admit. There are some industries which give no dividends, and there are some industries which work at a loss for some years. But in this industry profits are a certainty. Then, why don't the Government announce their policy? Why are they halting? We must be true to our word. Are we going to jettison all our ideas of profit-sharing in this matter? The Government have become the most enlightened employer in the country. The labour expect a portion of the profits to be spent on them even as the public expect that a portion of the profits should be earmarked for giving them more amenities. I want the Government to declare their policy in this matter. I had suggested a solution like this—a portion of the profits should be set apart for general revenues, another portion for providing amenities to the travelling public, and the third portion for the labour we employ.

“Now I will come to another matter. We must extend this nationalization. How are we going to do it? This is a public utility service which must be the concern of Government. They must work it for the good of the public. Profit should not be the only motive; public interest should be the prime motive in this business. This important public utility service cannot become the subject of totalitarian monopoly. It should be under State ownership which alone can guarantee equal treatment and social justice to labour, the travelling public, and the wider public at large who expect a share from the benefits of nationalization. This is all I wish to say about the need for extending nationalization. In this connexion let me make some practical suggestions. Unfortunately in most of the transport boards to-day we have got quarrels and counter-quarrels and petitions and counter-petitions. In order to get over these difficulties and to avoid politics entering into this business, I suggest that the Government should constitute a small Standing Advisory Board consisting of only experts—one expert to look after finance, another expert to look after traffic, yet another expert to look after the mechanical side and perhaps a good Public Relations Officer. This Board must be given autonomy in administration but not autonomy in determining the policy to be pursued. When this is done, the Government on safe ground. Nobody would say that nationalization has failed. It can never fail in an advanced country, in a country with progressive ideas and governed by a popular Government, especially when so many Members of the Legislature and the thousands of the public outside are there as the veteran guardians of public interest. Nationalization will avoid the serious evils incidental to the creation of private monopolies on the road, whether it be by the auction system or the permit system. This offers a permanent solution in the interests of social justice and national economy.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall first touch upon the nationalization of bus

28th March 1949] [M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur]

service in the Madras City as has been requested by the Hon. Leader of the House. Straightaway I admit that we have got really better buses as a result of nationalization that we were having in the past. There is no denying the fact that people have got more comforts now. But this is not all that the Government could have and should have done. Before I come to that point, I would like to ask the Government how they calculate the profit. I suppose they have allowed for depreciation. How exactly they work out the depreciation, I do not know. One has to be very careful in calculating the depreciation for buses. My own view is that the Government must deduct a certain percentage, say twenty per cent of the cost price year after year, so that at the end of five years there ought to be no amount outstanding towards the value of the buses. If they adopt the method of allowing twenty-five per cent of the book value each year, at the end of the fifth year the book value of every bus will be thirty-one per cent of its cost price. I want to ask the Hon. Leader of the House whether that will be the real value of the buses which the Government own at the end of five years or whether it will be only a fictitious value. At the end of five years, the buses will have become useless. The Hon. Leader of the House may say that even then they will have some value. Everything in the world has got some value. In the course of these five years, the Government would have proceeded with the extension of nationalization. Therefore, will there be any buyers at all, whatever the condition of the buses may be? The buses will become rickety and worn out. Even if there are buyers, who will buy such buses? Therefore I say that in making calculations do not inflate the profits and get into all sorts of complications.

“I asked the Leader of the House several times what the purpose is in nationalizing the bus service. At one time he said that it was purely to make money and asked why the Government should not make money when other people were making money. That ought not to be the policy of the Government. At another time he said that the convenience of the passengers was the object underlying nationalization. If that were so, I cannot understand why the bus fares were recently raised when the Hon. Leader of the House has been trumpeting that nationalization was a huge success and that it was yielding a handsome profit. Now he may say that both service to the public and the making of money are the objects. Even then I say that the bus fares should not have been raised.

“I hear that there are 20 or 22 extra buses and that the Government are trying to put them on some mufassal routes. I would suggest to the Government to make use of them in the City itself. There is congestion of traffic in the City during peak hours. No doubt the buses may be running partially empty during the other hours. But the Government must see that during peak

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [28th March 1949]

hours the people are served well. I would suggest that the system of standing passengers be abolished altogether and that these extra buses be made use of in the City itself.

"I referred to the method of calculation in computing the profits. In that connexion, there is another thing. The Government may say that they have set apart the amount which a private owner would have to pay to the Government by way of taxes—Central as well as Provincial. I do not know whether the Government have made provision for all the taxes—Central as well as Provincial. A private owner pays all the taxes and the money really goes to the people. To the extent the Government, are not paying the income-tax and other taxes, there is a loss to the treasury. It may be said that private companies are evading the payment of taxes. Previous to nationalization, the bus owners formed smaller units and the income-tax payable by them would not have been so much as it would have been if the whole bus service had been in the hands of a single management. Therefore that argument does not hold good. The income-tax and the other taxes paid by private owners also ought to be taken into consideration in striking the balance-sheet and arriving at the profit. If the profit has been worked out on this basis, it is well and good.

"Then I want to say a few words about this Revenue Board affair which has become a hardy annual."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Revenue Board comes under Civil Supplies."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Civil Supplies is the very important function of the Revenue Board. At least for discharging this function, if not for anything else, the Revenue Board must be there.

"Sir, therefore, what I say is that the Nandhi of the Revenue Board is an essential and indispensable part of the Saivite temple. But, Sir, some people called it as the fifth wheel of the carriage. But the fifth wheel as you know is not always a clog in every respect. Take the Nilgiris railway, it has to have that fifth wheel, because without it, the trains cannot go up. Therefore, call it by whatever name you like, the abolition of the Board of Revenue is not at all a good thing. It is a machinery that has been serving a certain purpose and now it is proving itself a very useful thing. As was pointed out by the Hon. Minister for Revenue, if you want to abolish it, you must set up some other machinery in its place to carry out the very same purpose which it is doing to-day. Sir, even in other provinces like Bihar, they have got what are known as Divisional Commissioners who are performing the same functions as the Members of the Board of Revenue are performing here. Therefore I do not think that it is either a useless or an obsolete institution. Now with the advent of various controls, its functions have considerably increased and the volume of work there has also increased. Sir, you yourself have mentioned that the work connected with the Civil Supplies is now

28th March 1949] [M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur]

being attended to by the Board of Revenue. It was not there ten years ago. The price control was not there ten years ago. Other taxes like the Commercial taxes, etc., were not there ten years ago. It is the Board of Revenue that has been attending to all these things. Therefore such an agency should be there to look after these items of work. That is so far as the indispensability of the Revenue Board is concerned. Perhaps it might require certain improvements, certain reforms and certain reorganization. I entirely agree with that. If there is any delay, then steps should be taken to avoid and eliminate the causes of the delay. One thing I have heard, and I do not know whether it is correct or not, but however it has been frequently said in this House and outside that the Board of Revenue simply passes or approves whatever the District Collectors have done. If that were so, I do not think it is proper to allow that state of things to continue. But, if on the other hand, the Revenue Board comes to a decision independent of anybody else, and if that decision coincides with the decision of the Collectors, then we have nothing to say against it. I think that must be the case and that is the case. But however, if its policy and practice is simply to approve everything that has been done by the Collectors, then I should say it is not performing one of its very important functions. The Board of Revenue has been constituted as a real and effective appellate authority over the orders and decisions of the District Collectors and it must carry out its functions properly.

"Sir, at the very top of this Demand there is a column for Provincial Minor Ports Fund and I find that the provision allotted for it is 'Nil.' I do not know why no amount has been allotted towards this Minor Ports Fund. Minor ports are a very important and vital thing in our communications. They have not yet been sufficiently developed. Now, Sir, I think that the Government are under the impression that whatever they have to do for minor ports has been done and therefore it appears that no provision has been made towards it this year. I do not think that the Government are under the impression that these minor ports are not such a useful affair. But then, there is no reason why no contribution towards that Fund has been made by them this year. I say, Sir, that they are a very necessary and an indispensable link in the communications of our Province. Therefore the Government must take every care to see that these minor ports are maintained and developed further.

"There is another point that I should like to mention here, and I have also referred to it during the general discussions of the Budget, and that is the allowance made to Burma evacuees. Sir, these people were given certain monthly allowances and bonus, because the Government were convinced that they were deprived of all their properties when they had to run away from Burma and other places, during the last war. We understand that these people are now being asked to refund what they have been receiving up till now. I do not think that it is either fair or reasonable. These people are really very poor and they have not got any money

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [28th March 1949]

with them and therefore it is not possible for them to refund those amounts. Therefore the Government must take a sympathetic attitude towards their cases and ought not to ask them to refund the money at present. Even if the Central Government do not take a very sympathetic attitude in the matter, I hope that the Provincial Government must take the initiative in the matter and see that these amounts are waived.

"Sir, these are some of the points which I want to mention under this Demand. With regard to the bus service in the City, I once again reiterate that the Hon. Leader of the House should see that the congestion in certain routes in the City like Perambur, is removed, because he has now got extra buses on hand and he must put them on the road and he should also see that the standing passenger system is abolished at once."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—"கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே, கிராம புனரூத்தாரணத் தலைப்பின் கீழ் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த miscellaneous என்ற மானியத்தில் சுகல விதமான விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும் பேச இடம் இருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் அவைகளில் கிராம புனரூத்தாரணம் என்றும் விஷயத்தை மட்டிலும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"சிலவற்றைப் பற்றித்தான் பேசலாம்."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—"சிலவற்றில் முக்கியமானதா கிராம புனரூத்தாரணத்தைப் பற்றி பேசவிரும்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் எல்லாம் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் திரும்பத் திரும்ப ஒவ்வொருவரும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கிராம புனரூத்தாரணத்திற்கென்று பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதை சரிவர கிராமங்களில் சிலவு செய்து கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் பயனடைகிறார்களா என்றால் இல்லை என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆகையால் கிராமத்திற்கு என்று ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை நல்லமாதிரியாக பயன்படுத்தியான நிலைமையில் சிலவு செய்யப்படவேண்டும். கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு இடமும் பாழ் அடைந்துபோயிருக்கிறது. குளம், குட்டைகள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவைகள் துந்துபோய் இருக்கின்றன. கிணறுகளும் தெப்பக்குளங்களுக்கும் இன்னும் துரு எடுக்கப்படவே இல்லை. அவைகளை இன்னும் நன்றாக பழுது பார்த்தும், வெட்டியும், கட்டியும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் அநேக கிராமங்களில் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கின்றன. கிணறுகளுக்காக மான்யம் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவைகள் விவசாயத்திற்காகத் தான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த பணத்தில் பயிர் செய்யுமிடத்தில் தான் கிணறுகள் வெட்டலாம். சாதாரணமாக கிராமங்களில் குடிதண்ணீர் வேண்டும் என்றால் உப்பு தண்ணீர்தானிருக்கும். நல்ல தண்ணீர் வேண்டுமானால் எங்கேயாவது வெகுதூரம் ஒரு மைல், இரண்டு மைல் போய் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே குடிதண்ணீருக்கு வேண்டிய செலாகியங்களை இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதைத் தவிர விவசாயத்திற்கு உரங்களை நல்லமுறையில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் போய்பார்த்தால் கிராம வாசிகள் உரங்களை சரிவர வைத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அதனால் அவர்கள் சரிவர பயிரிட முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு எவ்விதம் உரங்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும்."

"கல்வி விஷயத்தில் கூட கிராமங்களுக்கு பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி வைத்தும் அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. கல்வி வசதி கிராமங்களில் போதவே போதாது. முதியோர் கல்வி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு திட்டங்கள் போட்டு போட்டு அப்படியே இருக்கின்றனவேயொழிய கிராமங்களில் முதியோர் கல்விக்காக பள்ளிக்கூடம் அமைத்து சொல்லிக்

28th March 1949] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

கொடுக்க முன்வரவில்லை. அவைகளையெல்லாம் சரியான முறையில் செய்ய முன் வந்தால்தான் அதற்காக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்ட பணமானது சரியான படி சிலவு செய்யப்படுவதாகும்.

"இந்த தலைப்பின்கீழ் நான் இன்னொன்றைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது 23-வது மானியத்தில் ஸ்திரீகளுடைய நன்மையை கவனிப்பதற்காக women's welfare committee என்று ஒரு தனி டிபார்ட்மெண்டு வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த வருஷத்தில் இன்னும் அநேகம் ஜில்லாக்களில் அதிகமான கமிட்டிகளை நியமிக்கப்போவதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அவர்கள் இந்த ஊரிலேயே தான் தங்களுடைய வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு பெரிய பஸ்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குச் சென்று fancy works, embroidery works இந்த மாதிரியான வேலைகளைச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறார்களேயொழிய அவர்களெல்லாம் கிராமங்களுக்கு சென்று நல்ல வேலைகளைச் செய்தால் எவ்வளவோ நன்றாக இருக்கும். இந்த வேலைகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை சிலவு செய்வதில் அவர்கள் சரிவர வேலை செய்யவில்லை என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து அந்தக் கமிட்டி வேலை செய்வதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அங்கே கமிட்டிகளிலிருந்து வேலை செய்வதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இவ்விதக் கமிட்டிகள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று சுகாதாரத்தைப்பற்றியும் முதியோர் கல்வியைப்பற்றியும் வீதிகளில் பள்ளங்கள் விழுந்து கொசுக்கள் இல்லா கண்ணீர் தேங்காமல் வைப்பதற்கும் கிணறு, குளங்கள் முதலியவை வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கும் சிக்கனமாக ஜனங்கள் ஊழல்படுத்தும் அவர்கள் வேலை செய்தால் ஆகவே ஸ்திரீகள் இந்த welfare works-ஐ செய்து வந்தால் கிராமங்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு அனுகூலமாக இருக்கும். இவ்விதம் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் கிராமங்களிலும் வேலை செய்துவரவேண்டும். தலைநகரங்களிலிருந்து கொண்டு இரண்டொரு சேரிகளைமட்டும் போய்ப் பார்த்துவிட்டு ரிப்போர்ட்டுகளை எழுதி விட்டும், ஆரம்பம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள உபாத்தியாயர்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் அவர்களோடு meeting நடத்தி ஏதோ fancy works, embroidery works முதலியவைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொடுத்துவிட்டும் வருவது என்பது சரியான முறையில் வேலை செய்வதாகாது என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"அதோடு அநேகம் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அவர்கள் retire ஆன பிற்பாடு கிராமங்களுக்குப் போவதில்லை. அவர்கள் கிராமங்களையும் கவனிப்பதில்லை. கிராமங்களின் தேவைகளையும் கிராமங்களில் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதையும் அவர்கள் கவனிப்பது இல்லை. கிராமங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படும் பணத்தை தங்கள் கிராமங்களில் சிலவழிக்கப் படவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமே அவர்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் retire ஆன பிறகு கூட தலை நகராகிய மதராசிலேயே இருப்பதால்தான் இங்கே முக்கியமாக இருப்பவர்களுக்குக்கூட வீடு கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. Retire ஆனவர்கள் இந்த ஊரிலேயே இருந்துகொண்டு கிராமங்களை பாழடைய விட்டு விட்டார்கள். அவ்விதம் retire ஆனவர்கள் இங்கே இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு சட்டம் போடவேண்டும். அவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று கிராமப்புனரூத்தாரண வேலையை அவர்களுடைய மேற்பார்வையில் சிலவு செய்யும்படி சொல்லவேண்டும். இந்த மான்யத்தில் கீழ் அவர்கள் இந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்யச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"அடுத்தபடியாக இன்று காலை யில் நமது நிதி மந்திரி சனம் கோபால் டொட்டி அவர்கள் ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதில் சொன்னதைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லிவிட்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பஸ்களில் women conductresses போடுவதைப்பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்டதில் அவர்கள் good looking is an additional qualification என்பதாகச் சொன்னார். அவர்கள் தான் சொன்னது வேடிக்கையாகச் சொன்னதாக நினைத்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால் பத்திரிகைகளில் ரிப்போர்ட்டர்கள் மந்திரியின் பதிலை கொட்டை எழுத்தில் எல்லோரும் பார்க்கும்படியாக

[Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal] [28th March 1949]

பிரமாதமாக போட்டுவிடுவார்கள். ஸ்திரீகளுக்கு good looking வேண்டுமென்று கல்யாண்காலத்தில் வரகுவருபவர்கள் சொல்லுவது வழக்கம். ஏதோ அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய வயிற்றுப் பிழைப்பிற்காக வேலைக்கு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் good looking வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் மற்றவர்கள் அதை இழிவாக நினைப்பதற்கு இடமிருக்கும். இம்மாதிரி யெல்லாம் சொல்வது அவ்வளவு அழகாக இல்லை என்பதை என் மனதில் பட்டதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்திரீகள் எல்லா துறையிலும் வேலை செய்வதற்கு ஒருவித தடையும் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக ஸ்திரீகளாகிய நாங்கள் போராடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது இந்த மாதிரியாக additional qualification அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அது சரியில்லை. அதையும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ள முடியாது. வேடிக்கையாக சொல்வதாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அது நல்ல மாதிரியாக நினைக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே கல்யாண சம்பாத்தியம் போதவில்லை என்பதற்காக ஸ்திரீகளும் சம்பாதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று முன்வருபவர்களுக்கு இவ்விதமான வார்த்தைகளை சொல்வதென்றால் இது அவர்களுக்கு சங்கோஜத்தை உண்டாக்கும். வேலைக்கு வர ஆசைவார்கள். ஆகையால் good looking is an additional qualification என்று வேடிக்கையாகவும் சொல்லக்கூடாது என்பதாகச் சொல்லி, கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“On a point of information, Sir. The hon. Lady Member seems to have expressed a very serious view of what the Hon. the Leader of the House said this morning. Good looking means beauty. It is not a thing about the beauty of a girl. Good looking means beauty.”

Mr. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is explaining. (Laughter.) Where is the necessity for the explanation from the hon. Member. If at all an explanation is necessary it should have come from the Hon. the Leader of the House.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Good looking naturally means, Sir, a sign of health, a sign of intelligence, a sign of efficiency and a sign of charm. (Laughter.) Therefore it is natural that a girl with good looks is always in our good books. That is my point.” (Laughter.)

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir. I feel that the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi since he has been in charge of the Motor Transport Department has tried his best to improve the motor transport in the City of Madras in every direction possible. He has done the work with a certain amount of zeal, sincerity and energy. Therefore I am in entire agreement with the Leader of the Opposition when he said that the present bus transport in the Madras City is far better in the various directions than what it was under the previous private managements. Not that I hold any brief for the officials of the Department, Sir, but at the same time I may say that they have done their best in regard to these transport services. I find, Sir, that they are responsive to the opinions expressed by the public.

“There seems to be some talk about the way in which recruitment is taking place in regard to the bus service. I wish to point out, Sir, that it would be well if the Government were to have a sort of selection board for this purpose. I hope the Hon. the Leader of the House is following this matter. People want to

[28th March 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

know as to how this recruitment is done. In future there may be a number of vacancies in the various departments. We would like to know how the recruitment is done, whether it is entirely by the officials or by a selection Board. I do not like to touch upon the matter more, Sir, as the time at our disposal is very limited.

“I want to say one thing to my hon. Friend, Mr. N. S. Varadachari who seems to be a very good champion of nationalization, and he seems to feel that the Government have not done well in restricting nationalization only to the City of Madras instead of extending it to the whole Province. On every occasion he spoke, Sir, whether it be on Land Revenue or Forest or anything, he spoke about nationalization. It is a very wrong policy. I entirely agree with the Hon. the Transport Minister, Sir, when he says that for the present there is no proposal before the Government to extend nationalization of the bus services throughout the Province. That is the right policy. As many hon. Members have pointed out, Sir, it is very easy to have nationalization in the Madras City because it is a compact area. It is the metropolis where we have all the facilities. Even here we had trouble in the form of strikes and all that. If the Government were to take up a scheme throughout the Province it would end in nothing. The Government should not think of extending the bus transport in other areas for some three or four years to come until they gain sufficient experience in the City. I am sure the Hon. the Finance Minister was perfectly right when he said on a previous occasion that there was no proposal before the Government for further nationalization. With regard to some suggestions made for improvement, I hope Sir that they will be taken into consideration by the transport authorities. So much about the buses.

“I have to make one or two remarks, Sir, about another item. In this miscellaneous demand there is some contribution for the charitable institutions. For the last 10 years the contribution is the same, namely, a few thousands. I think the Hon. the Finance Minister will at least be charitable enough to give a better allotment rather than these few thousands. The Madras Government would do well, Sir, to set apart Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs every year for distribution among the charitable institutions, which deserve the sympathy and support of Government.

“I find from the Budget Estimates, Sir, that a sum of rupees 2,50,000 has been allotted for the Madras City Improvement Trust. I do not know how this money has been spent and what is the improvement that they have made. As far as the City Improvement Trust is concerned I only find that there is mere talk and speeches and statements but no improvement. The Hon. the Finance Minister will say that the schemes and plans are there. It is not mere talking and statements that we want. When we take up a thing we must take it up seriously and do something. Madras City is particularly full of slums. Every week some photos appear in the ‘Madras Mail’ giving an idea of the slums that we have in the City. If the Madras Improvement Trust

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [28th March 1949]

means business they must do something immediately and our Government should take some interest in the matter to see that the conditions in the City are improved. On the whole I would like to support the Demand, Sir, rather than supporting the cut motion."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I shall just refer only to two points. One of them is with regard to the city bus service. The second point is the City Improvement Trust. My young Friend, Mr. Raza Khan has dealt with these two subjects also. So far as the City Bus Service is concerned there are two sides to the question. One is that of the passengers and the other is that of the Government which is well known. Nationalization has taken place and so far as the bus service is concerned they have been trying to do their best to improve things. I should like to point out one or two things which are popularly regarded as drawbacks in the service. The first is about the condition of the buses that are running on the road. It is true that there has been fast deterioration of the buses. It is not possible to put on the road substitute buses to take their places, because I am told that the life of a bus is 5 years. It is 5 years since the buses were put on the road. ^{ஹறுத்தான் பேசலாம்.} The thing is that the buses should be properly repaired. ^{மேலும் கெடியமானதா பொருள்களை} noisy and less shaky.

"The second point is about the availability of the service from point to point where there may not be sufficiently large number of passengers, but all the same a bus service is required even for a small number of persons who might have to travel from distant places. Of course we are going to have the electric trains extended, but there are points in the City wherefrom there is need for starting of buses. Moreover, Sir, when the bus routes are started there is no point in putting a couple of buses from one point to another. Such an arrangement is useless. Unless we have sufficient number of buses returning quickly, at least 4 or so in a particular route of about 6 or 8 miles, no purpose will be served. Now that the Government have surplus buses they might try this experiment.

"The Hon. the Minister stated that he has got a fairly large number of surplus buses which are now running in the suburban lines. So far as suburban routes are concerned, I wish the Government do not take them up now. Of course in those long routes some money can be got if buses are run. All the same it is not advisable as in the City a large number of buses are required in order to minimize the interval between one bus and another.

"Then, Sir, the starting of what is called the short route buses is necessary, namely from Mount Road, Royapettah, etc. Then, the public have been agitating against this increase in fares. But the Hon. Minister has been telling us that the rates have not been increased but they have been arranged on some scientific basis. That is his argument. We grumbled about it in the first instance but now we are getting accustomed to the new rates. I might

28th March 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

however tell the Hon. Minister that a very large number of poor people who cannot afford the increase have necessarily to take to the tramcars.

"Incidentally I might ask the Hon. Minister whether he cannot think of either scrapping the whole tram service or running some trolley buses by coming to some arrangement with the company. This blot in the city's service which is really a disgrace to the transport services in the city should be removed. Properly speaking both the services in the City, the Tramway and the bus should have belonged to the Corporation of Madras. The Government have snatched away the buses. The transport services would have brought a fairly large slice of revenue to the Corporation which is unable to balance its budget. It has a deficit budget of over some lakhs. I would suggest, Sir, that the motor buses as well as the tramway might be given over to the Corporation of Madras.

"It is true, Sir, that the City Improvement Trust has been there for some years. They did not have the opportunity to work out the schemes. For one reason, the Chairman was not acquainted with the conditions in the City, and was not fully aware of all that we required. There are many places, particularly slum areas, which require improvement and thorough overhauling. Cox cheri has been attended to, but that is only a piecemeal affair. The real difficulty is want of money. Rs. 2½ lakhs from the Government and Rs. 2½ lakhs from the Corporation is certainly not a large sum sufficient even for building a few hovels. Therefore, I would suggest that if the Government really mean business, they should allot large sums of money, say Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 lakhs, and give it as a loan to the City Corporation to make a start.

"I do not wish to say anything more, and I trust that the Hon. Minister will bestow more attention on the points that I have raised."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த demand-க்கு நான் இரண்டு out motions கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அவைகளில் ஒரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி மட்டும் பேசப் போகிறேன். நமது நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீ வி. ஓ. சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளை என்ற ஒரு தேச பக்தர் இருந்தார். அவர் நம் தேசத்திற்காக செய்து வந்த தியாகத்தை ஒருவரும் அறியாமலிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். நமது அரும் பெரும் தேச பக்தராகிய பாபு இராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் அவர்கள்கூட தூத்துக்குடி சென்றபோது நமது சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளை அவர்களுடைய வீட்டைத் தேடிச் சென்று சாஷ்டாங்கமாக சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளை அவர்களுக்கு நமது காங்கிரஸ் கூட்டத்தில் பாபு அரவிந்தர்கூட நமது சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளையைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது எங்கு நமது பிள்ளை என்று தேடினார். மற்றவர்களுக்கு அறிமுகம் செய்து அவர் ஒரு பெரிய தேச பக்தர் என்றும் பெரிய தியாகி என்றும் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அந்தக் காலத்தில் வடநாட்டில் வாலா லஜபதிராய், லோகமான்ய திலகர் நம் நாட்டிற்காக உழைத்து வந்த காலத்தில் தென் இந்தியாவில் தமது சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளை தேசத்திற்காக உழைத்து வந்தார். இவர் நமது தேசத்திற்காக அரும் பெரும் பாடுபட்டிருக்கிறார். அவருடைய பெருமையைப்பற்றி நமது சுப்பிரமணிய பாரதியார்கூட புகழ்ந்திருக்கிறார். நமது டாக்டர் இராஜன்கூட அவரைப்பற்றி புகழ்ந்து பேசி இருக்கிறார். நமது கவர்னர் ஜெனரல் இராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் தூத்துக்குடியில் அவருடைய பெயரால் ஒரு கப்பலை மிக்கவிட்டார். அப்பொழுது சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளையைப்பற்றி

[Sri A. S. Sahajanandam] [28th March 1949]

பிரமாதமாக புகழ்ந்திருக்கிறார். அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் அரசாட்சி செய்த காலத்தில் அவர்களது பொருளாதார சுரண்டலுக்கு எதிராக கப்பலை ஒட்டிக் காண்பிக்கிறேன் என்று ஒரு கப்பலையும் ஒட்டிக் காண்பித்திருக்கிறார். அப்படி ஒட்டிக் காண்பித்து “கப்பலோட்டி” என்ற பெயரையும் பெற்றார். ஆங்கிலேயர்களுக்கு எதிராக கப்பலை ஒட்டி தேசத்திற்கு உழைத்து வந்த காலத்தில் இவரை அவர்கள் 20 வருஷம் சிறையிலடைத்தார்கள். சிறையிலடைப்பட்டு எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்களையும் அனுபவித்து வந்தார். இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்டதுபோல் ஜெயிலில் எ, பி, சி, என்ற பிரிவு அந்தக் காலத்தில் கிடையாது. அதனால் ரொம்பவும் ஹிம்சை அடைந்தார். ஏனென்றால் அவரை ரொம்பவும் கடுமையாக நடத்தினார்கள். அவருடைய உழைப்பினால்தான் நாம் இப்பொழுது சுதந்திர மடைந்து சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கிறோம். இந்த சமயத்தில் நாம் அவருக்கு அனுதாபம் காட்டவேண்டியது அவசியம். அவர் நம்முடைய சுதந்திரக் கப்பலை ஒட்டியதற்காக அவருடைய ஆத்மா சாந்தியடையவேண்டும். அதற்காக அவருடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு நாம் ஏதாவது செய்யவேண்டும். அவருடைய குடும்பம் இப்பொழுது எங்கே இருக்கிறதோ தெரியவில்லை. அவருடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஏதாவது சௌகரியம் செய்து படிக்கவைத்தால் அவருடைய ஆத்மா சாந்தியடையும். ஆகையால் அவருடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு ஒரு வீடு வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து மாதம் ரூ. 100 படிப்பிற்கு என்று கொடுத்து வந்து உதவி செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதோடு கூட தற்போதைய அரசாங்க கவிஞருக்கு அவருடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு வருஷம் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கிவைத்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அந்தக் குடும்பத்தின் குழந்தைகள் படித்தபின் அவர்களுக்குக் கூடுமான வரையில் முக்யமான உத்தியோகங்களைக் கொடுத்துவருவோமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் செய்து வந்தால் அது தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கே ஒரு பெரிய கௌரவம் ஆகும். தேச பக்தராக இருந்த வருடைய ஆத்மா சாந்தியடையவேண்டுமென்றால் அவருடைய குடும்பத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர் இன்னும் திருக்குறளில் ரொம்பவும் அனுபவம் பெற்றவர். நான் அவருடைய மாணக்கனாக இருந்து அவரிடம் திருக்குறள் படித்து வந்தேன். அந்தக் காலத்திலேயே ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு அவர் எவ்வளவோ சௌகரியம் செய்திருக்கிறார். நாம் இப்பொழுது சுப்பிரமணிய பாரதியாருக்கு ஒரு மண்டபம் கட்டி வைத்ததுபோல் இவருடைய குடும்பத்திற்கும் அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவரிடம் எத்தனையோ ஹரிஜனங்கள் படித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இவர் விஷயத்தில் அனுதாபம் காட்டவேண்டும்.

“கடைசியாக பெண்களுக்கு பஸ்களில் இட வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், மேலும் பெண்கள் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அக்கறை காட்டியதுபோல் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பஸ் டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட்டில் உத்தியோகங்கள் அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to take much of the time of the House. We are anxious to hear the reply of the Hon. Minister to several of the vital points raised by hon. Members. With regard to the bus transport service, I would like to know why the Government are still retaining the diesel buses, over which so much of agitation is going on in this Province. I wish that Government take early action to get rid of these buses. As regards the earning side of the bus transport, I would suggest that Government introduce advertisements in these buses. They may have side boards as we see in the trams, and thereby they may earn lot of money, and increase the revenue of the bus transport services.

“With regard to minor ports, you are aware, Sir, that this Province has nearly 1,700 miles of sea coast. If only Government

[28th March 1949] [M. S. Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur]

devote their attention to this, they can create a race of sea-faring men who would be useful in the Indian Navy. I request the Minister to see that the minor ports like Kayalpatnam and Point Calimere and some other ports on the Coromandel and the West Coasts are developed as early as possible.

“One or two words about the Burma refugees, Sir. The Hon. Minister is aware how these Burma refugees came to this country as a result of the extension of hostilities in Burma, Malaya and other places. Several of these refugee families are to-day suffering in our country. I find that the Government of India are taking action to collect from these refugees the allowances that have been made to them. I would only request the Hon. Minister to use his good offices with the Government of India, and see that the allowances which have already been paid to these poor refugee families are not recovered.

“These are the few points which I wanted to submit, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Sir, I am at a disadvantage in not replying to all the points raised. With regard to the City Improvement Trust, I must say that it is a statutory payment we are obliged to make under the Act, and we are making the contribution every year. It is for the Corporation and for the City Improvement Trust itself to see that all these schemes are taken up immediately and executed with greater expedition.

“With regard to the petrol rationing, Sir, we are only acting as the agents of the Government of India, and we do whatever the Government of India ask us to do. We cannot take any independent decisions with regard to the abolition of petrol rationing. With regard to the quota given to M.L.As. we will see that whatever difficulty exists at present is removed.

“The Leader of the Opposition mentioned the increase in bus fares. I have explained on the floor of the House several times that we did not increase the bus fares. But we only equalized the fares. While some routes had a preferential rate, other routes did not have the usual rates. It was thought undesirable to keep two systems in the same City. All fares must be according to the rules. So, we rationalized the bus fares so that no route can have any legitimate grievance.

“A lot of complaint was made about the fixation of stages. That is a matter which the City Transport Advisory Committee is looking into. We have asked the department to fix the stages at suitable points so that we need not collect unnecessarily additional fares from the passengers. The Government have accepted the suggestion of the City Transport Advisory Committee to fix a maximum charge of four annas for any one route. I am sure this suggestion will take away the grievance at least from one or two routes where passengers are at present paying four and a half annas. Hereafter, they need pay only four annas. The Government have

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [28th March 1949]

also accepted the suggestion of the City Transport Advisory Committee that less than half a mile should be rounded off to the nearest mile below. That is, if the distance is 3 miles and 3 furlongs, the fare will be collected as for 3 miles. At present the fare is collected as for 4 miles. I think this rounding off to the nearest mile below will go a long way to reduce the bus fares.

"The Leader of the Opposition desired that the system of standing passengers should go altogether. In a place like London, they are having 'standing passengers' in buses. In Delhi, any number of passengers are taken in without reference to the capacity of the bus. There is no restriction about the number of men. In Calcutta and Bombay—I do not know the latest position . . . (M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur:—London or Delhi is not our model.) Sir, if we abolish the standing capacity in buses, it will be certainly very good. But during the peak hours, any number of buses would not be in a position to take in all passengers, unless we have standing passengers. Therefore, for one hour in the morning and for one hour in the evening, it is inevitable that we should not prohibit standing passengers. It is only right that we observe the existing rule.

"I had the benefit of consultations twice with the Leader of the Opposition and other friends on the question of the percentage of depreciation. Twice I called them and showed them the accounts. They did make recommendations with regard to the depreciation. We have taken up the matter with the Accountant-General. I hope he will agree to the flat rate of 20 or 25 per cent depreciation instead of the telescopic way of depreciating the buses. The Accountant-General has tentatively agreed to the proposal of a flat rate of 20 or 25 per cent. We have yet to pass final orders in the matter. I am sure this will take away the objection of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. As regards the first year, it is only a theoretical point whether it should be a flat rate of depreciation or telescopic depreciation.

"In the answers I gave this morning about women conductors, I did not suggest that 'good looks' should be the criterion in making selections. Good looks have their place in society. All other things being equal, i.e., efficiency, alertness, smartness, etc., good looks also have their place. (Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal: 'They are the only qualifications'.) I never said that good looks alone should be the criterion. Other things being equal, good looks will be an additional qualification. If two candidates get the same number of marks, say 50 and 50, the selection committee can give some four or five marks for good looks, in the case of one, so that that candidate will get 55 marks and the other only 50 marks. The Minister in charge is not responsible for selecting them or interviewing them. A selection committee was appointed. They must have interviewed all the candidates. They must have looked into their qualifications, good looks or bad looks. I take this opportunity of congratulating the selection committee on their

28th March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

having made very good selections. (Laughter.) . . . (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: 'They are not good selections'.) . . . (More laughter.) I am sorry for it, but at least with their efficient work, I hope, they will prove a great success in the service. As I already said, other things being equal, good-lookingness will be an additional qualification. But it is not the sole criterion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to apply the guillotine as it is now 5 o'clock."

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,25,800 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND II—PROVINCIAL EXCISE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,89,300 under Demand II—Provincial Excise'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,54,000 under Demand III—Stamps'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,16,300 under Demand V—Registration'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,900 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,63,800 under Demand XIX—Veterinary'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

[29th March 1949]

DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,32,000 under Demand XX—Co-operation'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,72,700 under Demand XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIV—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,44,100 under Demand XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,81,900 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,86,500 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,03,100 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,14,800 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

[28th March 1949]

DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,800 under Demand XXIX—Famine'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,54,100 under Demand XXX—Pensions'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,91,100 under Demand XXXI—Stationery and Printing'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,96,86,200 under Demand XXXIII—Capital outlay on Irrigation'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,93,400 under Demand XXXIV—Capital outlay on Industrial Development'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXV—CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,73,500 under Demand XXXV—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

[28th March 1949]

DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,09,800 under Demand XXXVI—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXVII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXVII—Commuted Value of Pensions'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIX—INTEREST-FREE ADVANCES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,88,100 under Demand XXXIX—Interest-free Advances'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,84,66,100 under Demand XL—Loans and Advances bearing Interest'."

The Motion was carried and the Grant made.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before I adjourn the House to the 6th April, the Hon. the Leader of the House wants to say something."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I take this opportunity of thanking the Leaders of both the Parties in the Opposition, namely, the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the United People's Party, for the very valuable co-operation they have given in taking up all the Demands for discussion. We have discussed two more Demands than last year and all the important Demands, I think, have been discussed fully. We began our Budget Session on the 26th of last month and for well over one month and two days we have been continuously sitting. I thank all the Members, the various Whips and various Leaders of Parties for the very valuable suggestions they have made during the Budget Session. I also take the opportunity of thanking you, Sir, and your Deputy Speaker (hear, hear) for allowing many speakers this time to speak. There was a sort of self-restraint on the part of the Congress Members not to speak on more than two Demands. Generally you were allowing only about 10 minutes or so to each speaker on many Demands and consequently they had to cut short

28th March 1949] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

many of their long speeches. But they did make very valuable suggestions and I can assure the House that the Departments will examine all of them.

"Shall I say something about the next sitting, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister wants to say anything, he may do so."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are certain Acts which were last year re-enacted only for a period of one year and all of them expire on the 29th April 1949. Some of those Acts proposed to be re-enacted have to receive the assent of the Governor-General. The Hon. Speaker also is going to Delhi to attend the Speakers' Conference on the 10th of April. To suit his convenience also, we have finally fixed the date of the next meeting of the Assembly as the 6th and 7th April. The Legislative Council may meet on the 8th. We will then discuss the Re-enacting Bills. They are not new Bills. During the Advisers' regime they were passed and are already in force. They will be referred to a Select Committee. We shall again meet on the 15th of April."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We shall consider that afterwards."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"For the present, it has been fixed that we shall meet again on the 6th of April so that we may get the Bills through the Select Committee stage and also through both the Houses of the Legislature and get the assent of the Governor-General in time. They must all be re-enacted before the 29th of April. So, I may suggest to you that we shall meet on the 6th of April."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is my business."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am only making a suggestion, Sir. I think, as the Leader of the House, I have a right to suggest a date."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No doubt the Leader of the House has a right to suggest."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, first of all, I have to thank you, Sir, immensely for the accommodating spirit and also the cheerful manner and impartial way in which you have been conducting the Budget session, as has always been the case with you, and you have confirmed the tradition of making the proceedings as cheerful and as impartial as possible."

"Then, again, I have to thank the Leader of the House for the spirit of accommodation which he has always been showing and also more than all that, his frankness and sportsmanlike manner in which he used to take up things and also his gentlemanliness."

"Now, though I am not speaking of any rule or convention, reasonably speaking, it is the privilege and the duty of the

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [28th March 1949]

Opposition to criticize the Government on their actions. Though the Congress members on the other side wanted to have some say in the matter, we agreed to it very cheerfully. It also gave us a great amount of education and we were benefited by their criticisms. In spite of all that, I once again want to say that you have been giving as much latitude as possible, Sir, to the Members of all sections of the House and the Leader also ably seconded you in the procedure. Therefore, once more I have to say that the thanks of the Members on this side are due in an ample measure to you, Sir, and also to the Leader of the House."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to endorse what the Leader of the Opposition has said as to the very kind and courteous manner in which you have dealt with all the Members belonging to all sides of the House and to the courteous manner and, as suggested by the Leader of the Opposition, the sportsmanlike way in which the Leader of the House has dealt with the Demands. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must, through you, thank all the Ministers for introducing the Demands with a fairly exhaustive explanatory speech. That was found to be necessary in order to enable Members who had taken part in General Discussion to know what the opinions of the Ministers were; so far as the points that were raised in the General Discussion were concerned, they were answered by all the Ministers and it was indeed very good of them to do so. Although we have taken up two more Demands for discussion this year, I am still not satisfied and I am sure neither you nor the Leader of the House is satisfied. If all the whips of the parties and the Government exact a little more, we can organize the speeches in a much better way. We can allot a certain number of Demands to some of the Members so that they need not speak on more than two Demands. (Interruption.) Of course, that would be applicable to all of us. So far as the discussion on the Demands this year is concerned, it appears to me that excepting the Ministers and the Hon. Speaker, the entire House constituted an entire opposition. It did not appear as if there was only a small opposition; but there was opposition on all sides. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'They were not opposition, Sir, but constructive criticisms.') That opposition perhaps functioned on the other side with the confidence that the cut motions that were moved by some of us and sometimes by even Members of the Government Party were intended more to bring about a discussion rather as a vote of no-confidence or even for the object of cutting a certain amount of money from the demand. That, of course, shows that there is no real opposition only on one side; there had been opposition to the Ministry on all sides and the Ministry also took it in a very acceptable manner. There were Members even from the Government side who moved cut motions. That is a very novel thing in the Parliamentary practice which, for the first time one could see only in this House. I conclude by once again endorsing what the Leader of the Opposition has said appreciating and thanking you in the work that you have done and also the Leader of the House."

28th March 1949]

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"One word. I have made an omission. If you would permit me, I shall say. I do not know whether I can refer to the members of the Press here. They have been working silently; they cannot be heard here. However, we know, as publicmen, what they have been doing from the Press. They have been doing their work in the best manner possible and reflecting what has been taking place here to the public in as faithful and correct a manner as possible. Therefore, I feel that our grateful thanks are due to them as well for the splendid work they have been doing."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before I adjourn the House, I wish to thank the Hon. the Leader of the House, Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon. the Leader of the United People's Party, for the kind words they have said about me. I also wish to thank the House as a whole for the co-operation they have extended to me. (Hear, hear.)

"Now, I adjourn the House to eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 6th April 1949."

^a It was later notified that the Assembly would meet on 18th April 1949.

[28th March 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1013-B asked by Sri K. Rajaram Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 493 supra.]

Statement showing the original and revised rates for timber extracted under the Silent Valley Contract.

Name of species.	Original rate per cubic feet.	Revised rate per cubic feet.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Dalbergia latifolia (Rosewood)	1 0 0	6 8 0
2 Dysoxylum malabaricum (White cedar)	0 6 0	5 4 0
3 Artocarpus integrifolia (Pilavu)	0 4 6	3 4 0
4 Palaquium elipticum (Pali)	0 6 0	1 15 0
5 Calophyllum tomentosum (Poon)	0 6 0	1 12 0
Pterocarpus marsupium (Vengai)	0 8 0	
Hopea parviflora (Irumbogam)	0 3 0	
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius (Malaveppa)	0 3 0	
6 Lagerstroemia lanceolata (Venteak)	0 8 0	1 8 0
Terminalia paniculata (Pillamarudu)	0 8 0	
Grewia titiaefolia (Thadaachi)	0 4 6	
7 Cedrella toona (Red cedar)	0 6 0	1 1 0
8 Cullenia excoelaa (Mullanchakka)	0 3 0	0 15 0
Bischofia javanica (Cholavenga)	0 3 0	
Diospyros species	0 3 0	
Hopea glabra (Eagam)	0 6 0	
Eugenia species (Naval)	0 3 0	
9 Mesua ferrea (Churuli)	0 6 0	1 1 0
10 Poeciloneuron indicum (Vayal)	0 4 6	0 13 0
11 Other marked species	0 3 0	0 15 0

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1026 asked by Sri K. Linga Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 510 supra.]

A.—(a) & (b) The names of Engineers sent abroad on overseas deputation since 1945 to study the various branches of Engineering and the approximate amounts spent on each of them, including pay, are given below :—

(1) Sri K. Subrahmaniam, General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras.	RS. 13,855
(2) Sri K. V. Ekambaram, I.S.E., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.	52,500

APPENDIX

28th March 1949.]

(3) Sri D. Rajagopalan, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.	RS. 22,000
(4) Mr. C. M. Goveas, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.	8,461
(Excluding the amount paid to the officer in the United Kingdom by the High Commissioner; this information is not readily available).	
(5) Sri G. A. Narasimha Rao, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.	11,692
(6) Sri F. J. Vedamanickam, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras.	20,700
(7) Dr. K. L. Rao, Design Engineer, Public Works Department.	25,800
(8) Sri V. A. Rangarajan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	19,500
(9) Sri A. Seshadri, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	20,300
(10) Sri R. Chandrasekhara Rao, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	19,400
(11) Sri P. V. N. K. Visweswara Rao, Supervisor, Public Works Department.	19,300
(12) Sri S. Balasubrahmaniam, Supervisor, Public Works Department.	18,700
(13) Sri M. G. Desai, Consulting Architect to Government.	10,700
(14) Sri C. Seshavatharam, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.	Returned from deputation recently. Figures not yet available.
(15) Sri U. Ananda Rao, I.S.E., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.	Do.
(16) Mr. J. E. Vaz, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.	Still undergoing training in the United States of America.
(17) Sri A. R. Srinivasan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Do.
(18) Sri C. R. Ramamurthi, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Do.
(19) Sri J. Visweswara Rao, Assistant Research Officer, Poondi Research Station.	Do.

[28th March 1949]

	RS.	
(20) Sri C. Doraiswami Mudaliyar, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Still undergoing training in the United States of America.	
(21) Sri S. Ganapathi, Supervisor, Public Works Department.	Do.	
(22) Sri C. S. Avadhani, Assistant Engineer (Electrical).	26,146	
(23) Mr. S. Mohammadali, Assistant Engineer (Electrical).	19,453	
(24) Sri R. Ramachandra Pillai, Assistant Engineer (Electrical).	Still undergoing training in United Kingdom.	
* (25) Mr. C. L. Berg, Superintending Engineer (Since retired from service).	6,288	
* (26) Mr. L. P. Cole, Superintending Engineer (Since retired from service).	13,591	
* (27) Sri M. N. Kamath, Divisional Engineer (Highways).	19,819	
* (28) Mr. J. G. Abraham, Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.	22,524	
* (29) Mr. N. Durrani, Superintending Engineer (Highways).	24,543	
* (30) Sri G. Srirangachari, Divisional Engineer (Highways).	18,157	
* (31) Sri K. K. Nambiyar, Divisional Engineer (Highways) on other duty as Chairman, City Improvement Trust.	25,209	
* (32) Sri K. Ramaswami Reddi, Divisional Engineer (Highways).	18,707	
* (33) Sri C. P. Subbiah, Divisional Engineer (Highways).	19,274	
* (34) Sri M. Seshumadhava Rao, Assistant Engineer (Highways).	16,582	

(c) & (d) Yes, the deputationists are given opportunities to make use of their knowledge in the various departments of Engineering and posted to suitable jobs consistent with the training they received abroad.

* In case of items (25) to (34), one half of the expenditure was borne by the Government of India.

28th March 1949]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1031 asked by Sri M. Kanniyappan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 516 supra.]

Statement showing the blackmarket dealings detected in the ration shops in Madras City and punishment inflicted upon them.

Serial number.	Number of the ration shop.	Name of the dealer.	Year in which blackmarket dealings have been detected.	Punishment imposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	SR/10	Elumalai Chetty, Saidapet	1946	Forfeited Rs. 50.
2	475/R	C K. Kurup, Mylapore	1946	Do. Rs. 100.
3	452/R	T. Subramania Chetty, Mylapore.	1946	Do. Rs. 100.
4	456/R	K. Doraisamy Chetty, Alwarpet.	1946	Authorisation cancelled and forfeited Rs. 100.
5	317/R	Khizar Mohamed	1946	Authorisation cancelled.
6	329/R	M. M. Thirupathy Nadar	1947	Forfeited Rs. 100.
7	302/R	Do.	1947	Do. Rs. 250.
8	489/R	Salem Stores, Thyagaraya-nagar.	1947	Do. Rs. 250.
9	382/R	P. G. Elumalai Chetty, Tripli-cane.	1947	Authorisation cancelled.
10	127/R	P. S. Iyer, Georgetown	1947	Authorisation cancelled and entire deposit forfeited.
11	93/R	M. S. Moosa Sait, Georgetown.	1947	Forfeited Rs. 100.
12	203/R	P. A. Sadasiva Chetty, Perambur.	1948	Authorisation cancelled.
13	547/R	Do.	1948	Do.
14	399/R	J. Jaganatha Chetty, Royapet- petta.	1948	Do.
15	235/R	P. S. Kathirvelu Chetty, Perambur.	1948	Do.
16	SR/30	M. S. Nataraja Mudaliar, Saidapet.	1948	Forfeited Rs. 100.
17	134/R	M. Krishna Chetty and Seshachalam Chetty, Georgetown.	1948	Do. Rs. 100.
18	162/R	K. S. Ibrahim Sahib, Georgetown.	1948	Do. Rs. 100.
19	581/R	M. R. Sri Ramulu Chetty, Georgetown.	1948	Do. Rs. 100.
20	96/R	Venkatachala Provision Stores, Georgetown.	1948	Do. Rs. 100.
21	30/R	Ekambara Nadar, Rayapuram.	1948	Authorisation cancelled.
22	115/R	D. Venkata Subbiah and Narasimhalu Chetty, Georgetown.	1948	Forfeited Rs. 150.
23	559/R	Mangalaparam Better-living Co-operative Societies, Chetput.	1948	Authorisation cancelled.

[28th March 1949]

Serial number.	Number of the ration shop.	Name of the dealer.	Year in which blackmarket dealings have been detected.	Punishment imposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24	301/R	Pownambal, Perambur ..	.. 1949	Authorisation cancelled, deposit forfeited, dealer is under prosecution.
25	240/R	A. T. Dharmalinga Mudaliar, Perambur.	1949	Do.
26	610/R	T. R. Sivarakrishnan, Mylapore.	1949	Dealer relinquished the shop. But subsequently he was prosecuted and convicted.
27	474/R	P. H. Md. Ismail, Mylapore ..	1949	Forfeited Rs. 100.
28	274/R	N. N. Shaik Abdul Khader, Purusawalkam.	1949	Authorisation cancelled and entire deposit forfeited.
29	649/R	Durgaiah Perambur ..	.. 1949	Do.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1033 asked by Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 517 supra.]

The needles have been in use for over a year in more than one hospital in this City. The clinical results have been as good as any obtained from the other radium needles which were already in the possession of the Government. The only defect noted in these needles is an uneven distribution of radium sulphate inside the needles. Also the guarantee letter asked for from the company to say that all the contents of the radium needles are radium sulphate only and not any other short-lived radio-active substances was not received along with the measurements certificates, but these were promised by the company to be sent at a later date. This is otherwise known as purity certificate.

2. All the documents connected with the clearance of this supply of radium along with measurement certificates were received on 16th July 1947 and were handed over to the Physicist on the 18th July 1947 with directions to verify the certificates against the original indent and tally them with the actual supply when the stock was cleared from the port and submit his report. Oral instructions were also given to the Physicist by the Director at that time to prepare auto-photographs of a few needles chosen at random from each strength of the needles so as to verify the even distribution of radium inside the needles. The radium needles were actually received on 28th July 1947. The Physicist of the Institute opened the parcels in the presence of the Director, verified and reported the correctness of the number of needles received as compared with the indent. This first report of the

28th March 1949]

Physicist was received on the 28th July 1947 wherein he stated that the autophotographs will be done at a later date and a separate report would be submitted. This separate report was received by the Director along with the autophotographs on 7th October 1947 wherein he stated that the guarantee letter (otherwise known as Purity Certificate) was not received. On the very day an urgent Air Mail letter was drafted and sent by the Director to the company with the concurrence of the Physicist asking them to send the guarantee certificates and also to rectify the defective filling of the radium needles as reported by the Physicist. Although the company has disputed the correctness of the opinion expressed by the Physicist of the Barnard Institute of Radiology, they have, however, agreed after a long series of correspondence between the Director and the company to take these tested needles back, get them tested by their own experts and refill the needles to our satisfaction at their own cost if the defects are really genuine.

Statement showing the assets and liabilities of the producer-cum-consumer societies in Malabar as on 30th June 1948 and the amount due from them to Government and from Government to them.

Name of society.	Assets as on 30th June 1948.		Liabilities as on 30th June 1948.		Net profit Column (2) minus column (3).		Amount due to Government from the Society as on 30th September 1948.		Amount due to the Society from Government.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
1 Cannanore	..	16,57,305 5 0	15,04,615 5 0	1,52,690 0 0	86,592 12 9	85,356 14 8			
2 Chengalai	..	1,54,785 9 0	1,39,901 7 0	14,884 0 0	12,000 0 0	..			
3 Chapparaipadu	..	1,64,658 12 0	1,57,347 8 2	7,311 3 11	90,059 14 11	..			
4 Chowwa	..	12,22,734 3 11	11,87,631 0 8	35,203 3 3	2,42,391 6 5	3,736 3 8			
5 Madai	..	10,33,397 1 4	9,45,615 2 1	87,781 15 3	88,777 2 0	6,374 0 5			
6 Irrikur	..	4,22,047 15 7	4,01,439 8 10	20,608 6 9	13,282 5 7	6,829 11 5			
7 Mowancheri	..	7,42,636 10 10	7,17,769 10 9	24,817 0 1	1,95,335 9 9	6,498 1 8			
8 Mullakodij	..	5,15,088 15 7	4,88,100 13 5	26,958 2 2	93,790 5 0	752 3 4			
9 Peryyannur	..	7,68,930 5 0	7,12,997 8 0	55,932 13 0	2,97,988 8 9	6,088 12 2			
10 Perungome	..	4,02,705 2 10	3,87,687 6 7	15,017 12 3	88,353 2 6	2,594 8 4			
11 Puthuparamba	..	5,52,227 12 6	4,65,975 6 8	86,252 5 10	1,39,544 14 1	7,711 12 8			
12 Puthuparamba	..	5,91,645 0 0	5,87,548 5 2	4,096 10 10	70,487 0 4	55,927 9 8			
13 Puthuparamba	..	4,45,140 4 3	4,18,137 11 7	27,002 8 8	92,458 0 5	12,630 6 10			
14 Irerity	..	3,17,423 2 0	3,00,866 4 0	16,566 14 0	67,989 8 6	29,432 12 1			
15 Chokli	..	7,09,110 1 9	6,64,070 12 3	45,039 5 6	1,16,710 0 11	27,589 15 10			
16 Mattannur	..	5,08,981 15 0	4,77,706 7 0	31,275 8 0	99,374 9 6	62,363 4 6			
17 Kuthuparamba	..	7,32,657 13 2	6,48,276 4 9	84,281 8 5	1,2,26 6 2	59,181 10 1			
18 Panoor	..	4,00,794 0 0	3,66,967 3 0	33,826 13 0	1,54,710 10 11	1,21,678 3 11			
19 Tellicherry	..	14,38,515 4 0	14,11,188 15 0	25,346 5 0	..	3,164 7 0			
20 Kalpetta	..	65,079 5 6	66,813 5 11	8,265 15 7	7,265 15 6	3,165 0 10			
21 Moppedi	..	1,30,873 5 9	1,26,752 6 2	4,120 15 7	3,270 15 3	1,409 10 0			
22 Vayithiri	..	4,92,650 1 0	4,65,093 4 0	27,556 13 0	3,35,240 2 3	18,864 8 0			
23 Badagara	..	13,84,929 8 0	13,04,355 8 0	80,574 0 0	1,86,961 13 5	10,647 11 1			
24 Ayancheri	..	4,50,367 3 0	4,37,362 7 0	13,004 12 0	..	..			

28th March 1949]

[illegible]

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

The balance due to Government as on 25th October 1948.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 131 asked by Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 518 supra.]

The rules regulating admissions for securing that boys found ineligible for re-admission in one hostel on account of detention in a class do not get into another hostel without mentioning the fact of their having enjoyed the benefit of labour boarding grants in the previous years.

Name of the hostel.	Location and date of starting of the hostel.	Number of inmates in each of the hostel in 1947-48 and 1948-49.	Boarding grants sanctioned for the hostel for 1947-48, and 1948-49.	The principles regulating admissions for each hostel.	The constitution of the management of each hostel.	The nature of accommodation of each hostel.	The rules regulating possible competition among those hostels.	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

1 Depressed Class Hostel, Kallipatti.	Located in C.M.S. compound, Kallipatti, started in 1921 and recognized as Depressed Class Hostel in 1934.	17	1,350	The managers of the hostels will have to apply through the Collector for additional lump-sum boarding grants required for the additional number of eligible boarders maintained in the hostel at the beginning of each school year. The proposal when received from the Collector with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Labour is considered by the Government.	Administration of the hostel in the hands of a registered hostel committee. The manager is a honorary worker.	Upstairs building comprising of a hall 27' x 13', wardens and office room 8' x 13' in the ground floor and a hall 36' x 18' in the upstairs. A separate kitchen and store-room 8' x 7' each connected by a veranda is attached to the building. All electrified and well ventilated.	There are no rules regulating competition among various hostels. But when a hostel applies for aid by the Labour department, the Collector is expected to use his discretion and recommend its recognition having regard to the existing hostel facilities and the need for the hostel in that locality.	Pupils who have failed in any class or form are not eligible for the lump sum boarding grants paid by the Labour department to the subsidized hostels. The managements of the hostels are expected to take a certificate from the pupils, seeking admissions into their hostel, to the effect that they were not inmates of any other hostel in the previous year, and also to peruse their transfer certificates of the pupils to verify that they had not been detained in their classes in the previous year.
---------------------------------------	---	----	-------	--	---	--	--	--

2 District Harijan Hostel, Channarayana-mahadevi.	Started on 14th July 1938 at Channarayana-mahadevi and	53	7,950	As above	The management consists of four members who are members of the	One building with veranda on all sides and a thatched shed over part	As above	
---	--	----	-------	----------	--	--	----------	------

28th March 1949]

3 Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sangam Boarding House, Nanguneri.	moved to Channarayana-mahadevi in June 1940.	..	15	..	Managed by the Nanguneri Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sangham.	of the ceiling and two tiled sheds barely sufficient for 60 boys.	Do.	....
4 Gandhi Harijan Hostel, Kallipatti.	Reopened on 1st July 1947.	10	750	As above	Managed by a Select Committee.	Rented building	Do.	As above.
5 Harijan Hostel, Boys' Hostel, Kallipatti.	Started on 1st June 1947.	8	..	....	Under the management of the Salvation Army Mission.	Accommodation for 15 students.	Do.	Do.
6 Harijan Hostel, Tirunelveli.	Started in 1942 in the Harijan Chakram belonging to the District Board at Melaveerapuram. The hostel was taken charge by the District Board in August 1948. Rs. 850 has been taken credit for the grant in the revised budget of the District Board for 1948-49. (Funds from 6th August 1948. The hostel is under the supervision of the Revenue Officer, District Board, Tirunelveli.)	20	..	....	The management of the hostel was taken over by the District Board, Tirunelveli, as per G.O. Ms. No. 1595 Education, dated 21st June 1948 and feeding is done in the first instance from District Board.	The hostel is housed in ten rooms belonging to the District Board, Tirunelveli.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 132 asked by Sri T. Vsiwanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 519 supra.]

I. Statement showing the figures of normal acreage under food crops in each district of the Madras Province.
(As per Season and Crop Report.)

District.	Paddy.		Cholam.		Cumbu.		Ragi.	
	Irrigated.	Un-Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-Irrigated.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Vizagapatnam ..	697,000	45,900	742,900	72,000	179,000	179,720	122,000	127,000
East Godavari ..	636,000	56,000	692,000	10	61,300	61,300	280	26,100
West Godavari ..	691,000	41,400	732,400	40	12,900	12,900	740	8,700
Krishna ..	618,000	16,900	634,900	150	217,000	217,150	700	7,800
Guntur ..	414,000	38,000	450,000	2,500	399,000	401,500	7,280	10,400
Kurnool ..	67,000	10,400	77,400	3,250	573,000	576,250	17,400	4,120
Bellary ..	29,400	2,070	31,470	3,660	689,000	692,660	110	6,690
Anantapur ..	101,000	1,710	102,710	23,000	298,000	321,000	120	170,000
Cuddapah ..	132,000	3,040	135,040	10,400	278,000	288,400	120	170,000
Nellore ..	434,000	19,500	453,500	8,560	374,000	382,560	80,000	113,200
Chingleput ..	529,000	143,000	672,000	210	4,830	5,040	3,070	11,300
South Arcot ..	528,000	18,300	546,300	1,280	76,400	77,680	8,550	82,900
Chittoor ..	228,000	24,600	252,600	11,300	31,600	42,900	18,200	125,000
North Arcot ..	501,000	36,000	537,000	17,900	57,500	75,400	13,400	60,000
Salem ..	220,000	7,200	227,200	37,400	224,000	261,400	36,000	259,000
Coimbatore ..	127,000	1,320	128,320	129,000	417,000	546,000	61,400	297,400
Tiruchirappalli ..	332,000	40,900	372,900	37,800	234,000	271,800	37,300	202,000
Tanjore ..	1,251,000	76,800	1,327,800	..	..	..	1,190	4,710
Madurai ..	357,000	9,980	366,980	79,000	198,000	277,000	11,300	31,200
Ramannd ..	269,000	130,000	399,000	23,000	39,100	62,100	6,320	134,000
Tirunelveli ..	359,000	2,140	361,140	67,300	24,200	91,500	3,540	189,000
Malabar ..	..	875,000	875,000	..	980	980	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	589,000	589,000	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	7,060	7,060	..	90	90	..	..
Province ..	8,520,400	2,254,220	10,774,620	455,810	4,373,300	4,828,110	323,570	2,273,030

NOTE.—The figures of normal acreage given in this statement represent the average of the areas reported in the three years ending 1944-45.

28th March 1949]

District.	Korra.	Varagu.	Samal.	Maize.	Other cereals.	Total cereals.	Total pulses.	Total condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Other sugars.	Total fruits and vegetables including root crops.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Total food crops.
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Vizagapatnam ..	10,700	9,800	24,200	1,860	26,200	1,396,430	314,820	21,100	31,000	2,540	51,910	2,470	1,760,280
East Godavari ..	4,800	8,080	5,700	3,680	3,600	895,050	179,150	25,570	8,930	260	54,490	3,390	1,106,840
West Godavari ..	1,580	2,120	3,900	1,640	390	834,470	66,380	18,410	2,810	1,000	26,410	1,170	947,100
Krishna ..	1,250	8,200	20	9,140	690	895,250	101,030	19,290	2,280	1,080	20,540	640	1,040,110
Tanjore ..	82,900	19,100	690	24,800	273,680	1,460,140	127,550	112,900	190	3,750	13,370	510	1,718,410
Kurnool ..	449,000	98,200	610	160	31,300	1,808,040	149,490	27,080	410	250	9,010	520	1,492,800
Bellary ..	491,000	890	8,890	510	8,540	1,389,150	161,800	16,910	9,820	2,080	7,700	170	1,587,140
Anantapur ..	807,000	37,800	57,900	120	2,510	1,098,060	292,310	20,800	3,280	7,490	10,080	870	1,432,890
Cuddapah ..	103,000	32,400	3,580	70	8,650	748,230	69,250	14,790	530	960	29,810	360	857,480
Nellore ..	32,700	125,000	1,980	300	19,310	1,211,750	141,210	18,890	30	1,540	15,280	1,620	1,879,640
Chingleput ..	900	26,600	110	10	130	806,960	16,750	4,690	380	1,570	15,280	940	846,570
South Arcot ..	8,010	135,000	2,380	120	650	997,790	59,530	8,500	16,800	1,350	18,430	1,070	1,103,460
Chittoor ..	2,420	19,000	15,000	100	380	622,700	46,920	13,280	12,400	1,760	28,700	280	1,024,760
North Arcot ..	1,420	67,800	30,000	670	2,070	884,760	87,980	12,570	13,500	2,020	28,700	800	1,629,240
Salem ..	14,500	71,000	136,000	900	8,500	1,296,400	288,220	20,000	9,260	900	19,660	..	1,632,760
Coimbatore ..	26,800	6,810	71,000	180	1,560	1,252,770	334,220	20,030	10,800	1,650	13,380	10	1,265,080
Tiruchirappalli ..	720	140,000	17,000	1,800	610	1,100,880	85,500	30,900	11,000	420	26,140	3,500	1,554,050
Tanjore ..	70	31,800	150	9,270	210	1,390,920	121,800	8,290	1,150	2,810	34,210	540	1,116,170
Madurai ..	10,500	67,700	90,400	8,170	30,270	948,720	110,250	17,070	4,040	1,840	12,110	7,050	955,180
Ramannd ..	1,900	84,000	12,900	..	75,600	867,420	40,810	22,180	600	4,960	17,840	670	1,022,770
Tirunelveli ..	380	10,800	55,200	..	40,800	785,420	139,770	41,900	170	10,000	204,200	20,200	1,294,680
Malabar ..	1,170	150	11,000	40	570	900,020	25,870	134,100	190	390	30,370	30	697,190
South Kanara ..	..	..	210	..	..	595,620	47,460	17,940	..	..	22,660	80	45,620
The Nilgiris ..	220	..	5,910	40	1,960	19,710	920	2,450	..	..	..	..	..
Province ..	1,542,640	987,250	564,810	58,880	588,960	28,638,610	3,004,920	639,590	143,900	86,630	740,750	47,310	28,801,710

NOTE.—Figures of normal acreage under irrigated and unirrigated separately are not available for the above crops (Items (5) to (17)).

[28th March 1949]

II. Statement showing the figures of normal production of paddy and other cereals in each district of the Madras Province (according to the Season and Crop Report).

District.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Sesai.	Maize.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Vizagapatnam ..	346,700	18,800	43,900	83,200	2,400	2,460	5,910	610
East Godavari ..	529,200	23,500	14,600	8,050	1,280	920	1,320	1,290
West Godavari ..	588,800	19,400	3,160	4,010	460	690	980	660
Krishna ..	450,600	60,800	5,200	3,000	350	970	10	4,180
Guntur ..	314,500	90,700	46,700	8,650	20,200	5,140	140	10,800
Kurnool ..	46,100	128,600	16,700	11,600	52,000	16,600	90	60
Bellary ..	19,700	100,100	20,900	6,030	56,200	150	1,220	170
Anantapur ..	59,800	46,600	20,900	48,700	32,400	5,950	7,330	40
Cuddapah ..	94,800	65,200	35,100	36,500	13,600	6,910	400	20
Nellore ..	279,900	84,400	50,300	49,400	7,400	27,100	270	110
Chingleput ..	351,200	1,130	3,950	31,680	200	7,740	20	50
South Arcot ..	433,200	18,900	24,900	41,100	3,020	65,200	430	40
Chittoor ..	183,200	12,500	35,000	59,500	520	4,560	2,770	260
North Arcot ..	384,700	22,000	19,600	49,600	480	24,600	5,680	400
Salem ..	187,600	83,500	88,800	103,800	4,520	18,000	23,800	70
Coimbatore ..	95,200	160,800	62,600	92,600	7,220	1,550	10,900	650
Tiruchirappalli ..	273,500	68,600	56,000	24,600	200	55,000	8,520	30
Tanjore ..	936,700	2,050	5,800	20	12,900	18,500	1,280	20
Mathurai ..	299,800	88,400	10,100	28,200	2,560	23,900	2,490	40
Ramnad ..	246,600	18,800	22,700	34,600	380	30,300	3,600	40
Tirunelveli ..	277,300	38,900	33,200	19,400	80	3,600	1,610	40
Malabar ..	494,300	270	..	6,080	300	40	40	20
South Kanara ..	366,500	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	5,570	20	..	1,850	70	..	1,500	20
Province ..	7,263,470	1,149,970	618,360	700,550	206,760	314,230	97,400	24,510

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 133 asked by H. S. Hussain Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 520 supra]

List of Oriental Institutions in the Presidency as on 31st March 1948.

Grade of institutions with the Oriental Language.	Under the management of	
	Local body.	Private.
Sanskrit Colleges	1 Rajah's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tiruvadi.	1 Maharajah's Sanskrit College, Vizagapatnam. 2 Andhrayuvathi Kalasala, Rajahmundry. 3 K.L.N. Sanskrit College, Tenali. 4 Sri Sarada Niketan, Guntur. 5 Narasimha Sanskrit College, Chittigudur. 6 Veda and Sanskrit College, Nellore. 7 Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore. 8 Sri U.V.V. Sanskrit College, Sriperumbudur. 9 V.V.B. Sanskrit College, Sholinghur. 10 Sri Venkateswara Oriental College, Tirupati. 11 R.D. Patasala, Mathurai. 12 Sri Harihara Sanskrit College, Puthucode. 13 Central Sanskrit College, Pattambi. 14 Sahitya Dipika Sanskrit College, Pavaratti. 15 S.M.S.P. Sanskrit College, Udipi. 16 Mahajana Sanskrit College, Perdala. 17 Sri Bhuvanendra Sanskrit College, Karkala.

28th March 1949]

Grade of institutions with the Oriental Language.

Under the management of

	Local body.	Private.
Tamil Colleges	1 Rajah's College, Tiruvadi (Tamil).	1 S.S.B.S. Tamil College, Mailam. 2 Sri K.V.S.S. Tamil Kalloori, Tirupananadal. 3 K.P. Kalloori, Karuthattankudi.
Advanced Sanskrit schools.	1 Advanced Sanskrit School, Parvatipur. 2 Advanced Sanskrit School, Kalkalur. 3 Advanced Sanskrit School, Amartalur.	1 Advanced Sanskrit School, Salur. 2 Advanced Sanskrit School, Jami. 3 Advanced Sanskrit School, Ponnur. 4 Advanced Sanskrit School attached to Ram Mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur. 5 S.B.S.V. Advanced Sanskrit School, Georgetown, Madras. 6 Sri Venkateswara Advanced Sanskrit School, Vysasramam. 7 Advanced Sanskrit School, Kallidai-kurichi. 8 V.V. Advanced Sanskrit School, Badagara. 9 V.V. Advanced Sanskrit School, Vattoli. 10 V.V. Advanced Sanskrit School, Tiruthala. 11 Advanced Sanskrit School, Lakkiti. 12 Devaswam Advanced Sanskrit School, Guruvayur. 13 Advanced Sanskrit School, Ramakunja. 14 S.B.V.P. Advanced Sanskrit School, Padubidri. 15 Advanced Sanskrit School, Narayana-mangalam. 16 Srinivasa Patasala Advanced Sanskrit School, Mangalore.
Advanced Tamil school.		1 S.A.N.S. Advanced Tamil School, Chidambaram.
Elementary Sanskrit schools.		1 Sanskrit Elementary School, Peddanandipalli. 2 Calinga Sanskrit Elementary School, Calingapatam. 3 Mahilavidhyalayam Sanskrit Elementary School, Kakinada. 4 S.B.V.S. Sanskrit Elementary School, Aryapuram. 5 Elementary Sanskrit School, Podagatala-palli. 6 S.B.V.K. Sanskrit Elementary School, Narendrapuram. 7 Elementary Sanskrit School for Girls, Kovvur. 8 Amara Bharati Vidhyapeetam Sanskrit Elementary School, West Chinthamani. 9 Sanskrit Elementary School, Kolathur. 10 Sanskrit Elementary School, Tiruvendipuram. 11 Sanskrit Elementary School, Melathur. 12 K.V. Sanskrit Elementary School, Payanur. 13 V.S. Sanskrit Elementary School, Chokli.

[28th March 1949]

Grade of institutions
with the Oriental
Language.

Elementary Sanskrit
schools—cont.

Under the management of

Local body.

Private.

- 14 Sanskrit Elementary School, Kadambazhipuram.
15 G.K.G. Sanskrit Elementary School, Mundur.
16 V.V. Sanskrit Elementary School, Mathoor.
17 Gyanapradayini Sanskrit Elementary School, Nambinda.
18 A.P. Sanskrit Elementary School, Agalpadi.
19 M.V. Sanskrit Elementary School, Manimunda.
20 Elementary Sanskrit School, Kammajee.
21 Elementary Sanskrit School, Ammembalam.
22 S.V.C. Elementary Sanskrit School, Yellore.
23 S.V. Elementary Sanskrit School, Saligramam.
24 Digambar Jain Sanskrit School, Moodabidri.
25 Elementary Sanskrit School, Tiruvangod.
26 Sri Siddavana Gurukula Sanskrit Elementary School, Ujre.
1 Islamiah College, Kurnool.
2 Arabic College, Vellore.
3 Jamia Darus Salam, Oomerabad.
4 Arabic College, Rayadrug.
5 Darul Ulloom Arabic College, Vazhakkad.
6 Rauzathul Uloom Arabic College, Manjeri.

Arabic Colleges ..

....

APPENDIX IX.

28th March 1949]

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 134 asked by Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 521 supra.]

List showing the persons and institutions occupying buildings in Government House, Mount Road.

Serial num- ber. (1)	Name and number of quarters. (2)	Name of occupant. (3)	Designation. (4)	Rate of rent. (5)	RS. A. P.
1	Coom House	Hon. Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar.	Hon'ble Premier	Free.	Do.
2	Lodge and two Visitors Block	Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon	Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture	60 0 0	0 0 0
3	Stewards Office (ground floor)	Sri Sivasankaran Pillai	Joint Secretary, Civil Supplies (Board of Revenue).	25 0 0	0 0 0
4	Do.	Sri T. Hanumanthappa	Assistant Secretary, Madras Legislative Assembly.	5 6 0	16 0 0
5	Kitchen Block I	Sri Narasima Kini	Testing Assistant, Electricity Department	47 0 0	29 12 0
6	Kitchen Block II	Sri V. Kothandaraman	Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Industries.	2 6 0	0 0 0
7	Old A.D.C. Block South (first floor)	Sri S. Chidambaram Pillai	Personal Assistant to Special Officer, Rent Reduction in Estates.	250 0 0	78 0 0
8	Old A.D.C. Block, North	Sri C. Govindaraja Mudaliar	Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	2 0 0	2 0 0
9	Garden Tools shed	Fisheries Department	Watchman	10 3 0	24 8 0
10	Chepauk House	Dr. P. Subbarayan	Member, Legislative Assembly	21 0 0	2 8 0
11	School building	Sri C. Vijayaraghavan	Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture.	21 0 0	2 8 0
12	Band Bachelors quarters, East	Sri V. Krishnasami	Establishment Clerk, Chief Engineer (Irrigation).	24 8 0	21 0 0
13	Band Bachelors quarters, West	Sri M. Srinivasan	Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration.	2 8 0	2 8 0
14	Band Lines, 2	Sri B. Krishna Iyer	Superintendent, Food Department	2 8 0	2 8 0

[28th March 1949]

Serial num- ber.	Name and number of quarters.	Name of occupant.	Designation.	Rate of rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15	Band Lines, 3	Mr. M. A. Rashid Khan	Superintendent, Firka Development Department.	RS. A. P. 17 0 0
16	Do. 4	V. Muthuswami Pillai	Superintendent, Finance Department	21 0 0
17	Do. 5	Chinna Appa Rao	Upper Division Clerk, Public Department	2 8 0
18	Do. 6	R. Somasundaram	Secretary.	11 0 0
19	Do. 7	K. R. Alagiriwami	Upper Division Clerk, office of Excise Commissioner, Board of Revenue.	9 5 0
20	Do. 8	Mrs. I. Kuriyan	Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble Minister for Education.	21 0 0
21	Do. 9	M. Venkataraju	Assistant Women Welfare Officer	2 8 0
22	Do. 10	R. Charuln	Member, Legislative Assembly	3 11 0
23	Do. 11	Miss Joyce Dalby	Agricultural Demonstrator	21 0 0
24	Do. 12	R. Krishnamurthy	Telephone Operator, Police Commissioner's Office.	12 10 0
25	Do. 13	P. S. Joseph	Personal Clerk to Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration.	21 0 0
26	Do. 14	B. Devadathan	Personal Clerk to Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development.	16 0 0
27	Goschen Block 1	S. Jagannathan Achari	Upper Division Clerk, Public Works Secretariat.	11 0 0
28	Do. 2	Miss P. Sundaram	Librarian, Secretariat	11 0 0
29	Do. 3	Panduranga Rao	Upper Division Clerk, Public Works Secretariat.	38 0 0
30	Do. 4	A. G. Vilvarej	Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Public Health.	3 3 0
31	Do. 5	C. K. Radhakrishna Sastri	Adult Education Officer	10 0 0
			Geologist, Concrete Laboratory Office	28 0 0
				30 0 0
				2 3 0
				30 0 0
				2 3 0

[28th March 1949]

Serial num- ber.	Name and number of quarters.	Name of occupant.	Designation.	Rate of rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
32	Do. 6	K. V. Darmangada Menon	Personal Clerk to Hon'ble Minister for Health.	16 0 0
33	Do. 8	A. Gopalakrishna Menon	Personal Clerk to Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture.	18 0 0
34	Do. 10	A. V. Lokanatha Mudaliyar	Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board	35 0 0
35	Do. 11	Radhakrishnan	Clerk, Home Department	12 0 0
36	Do. 13	K. S. V. Krishnan	Member, Legislative Assembly	30 0 0
37	Stable Superintendent's quarters, North	Dr. Miss Mary Philips	Assistant Surgeon, Children and Women Hospital, Egmore.	20 0 0
38	Stable Superintendent's quarters, South	G. Venkateshalapathy	Firka Development Officer	20 0 0
39	C.I.D. Office, South	Pambu Ayyar	Stationmaster	1 10 0
40	C.I.D. Office, North	G. Venkateshalapathy	Firka Development Officer	7 8 0
41	Milkmen's quarters	Sri Selvarej	Signaller, Cathedral Post Office	23 0 0
42	Assistant Surgeon's quarters	S. Ramaswami	Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division.	1 14 0
43	Manager's quarters	J. G. Abraham	Deputy Chief Engineer (General), Public Works Department.	18 0 0
44	Cottage	Mrs. P. Parjatham Nayudu	Women Welfare Officer	1 7 0
45	Band School	Police Department	Armed Reserve Guard	60 0 0
46	Compounder's quarters, No. I	V. Gopalakrishna Menon	Junior Superintendent, Chief Engineer's Office, Public Works Department.	40 0 0
47	Compounder's quarters, No. II	Miss E. Janaki	Typist, Education and Public Health Secretariat.	Free
48	Nurse's quarters	J. G. Jambulingam	Supervisor, Government House Section	12 0 0
49	Laundry Superintendent's quarters	V. M. Vaithyanathan	Superintendent, Public Works Secretariat	12 0 0
50	Head Driver's quarters	C. R. Ethirajulu	Superintendent, Electrical Government House Section.	12 2 0
51	Public Works Department Stores	R. Krishnamurthi	Maistri, Public Works Department, Government House Section, Madras.	1 8 0
52	Servants' Lines A 1	N. D. Rajan	Peon, Public Department	3 0 0
53	Do. 2	S. Gopal	Chokidar, Public Department Secretariat	3 0 0
54	Do. 3	K. Ranganatha Rao	Attender, Public Department, Chief Secretariat.	3 0 0
55	Do. 4	Govindarajulu Nayudu	Attender, Education and Public Health	3 0 0
56	Do. 5	P. Achutha Nayar	Attender, Public Department, Chief Secretariat.	3 0 0
57	Do. 6	P. I. Zacharai	Supervisor, Fisheries Office	3 0 0

Serial number.	Name and number of quarters.	Name of occupant.	Designation.	Rate of rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
58	Servants' Lines A	Yacob	Sergeant, Chief Secretariat	Rs. A. P.
59	Do.	Mahomed Anwar	Peon to Sheriff of Madras	3 0 0
60	Do.	Kanni Muthu	Peon, Women Welfare Office	3 0 0
61	Do.	C. Krishna Kurup	Daffadar, Board of Revenue	3 0 0
62	Do.	E. K. Kesava Mudali	Attender, Public Department Secretariat	3 0 0
63	Do.	P. Swaminathan	Attender, Registrar of Co-operative Societies	3 0 0
64	Do.	K. T. Appa Kurup	Attender, Public Department Secretariat	3 0 0
65	Do.	Chinnayan	Peon, Chief Secretariat	3 0 0
66	Do.	Gnanam	Driver, Women Welfare Office	3 0 0
67	Do.	Abdul Sattar	Daffadar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies	3 0 0
68	Do.	Abdul Gaffar	Daffadar, Finance Department	3 0 0
69	Do.	M. P. Mohamed	Peon, Board of Revenue	3 0 0
70	Do.	Abdulla	Daffadar, Public Department Secretariat	3 0 0
71	Do.	Kothandapani, P.	Peon, Home Department	3 0 0
72	Do.	P. Raman Nayar	Peon, Public Department	3 0 0
73	Do.	C. R. Madavan Nayar	Peon, Chief Secretariat	3 0 0
74	Do.	Govinda Nayar	Chokidar, Hon'ble Premier	3 0 0
75	Do.	Nagappan	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Food	3 0 0
76	B Block	P. N. Narayana Kurup	Daffadar, Office of Chief Engineer (Electrical).	3 0 0
77	Do.	P. V. Balakrishna Nayar	Attender, Public Works Department Secretariat.	3 0 0
78	Do.	K. V. Narayana Kurup	Attender, Legal Department	3 0 0
79	Do.	Muruga Manadhar	Daffadar, Legal Department Secretariat	3 0 0
80	Do.	K. S. Ramakrishnan	Attender, Legal Department Secretariat	3 0 0
		Govinda Nayar	Dubbash, Legislative Secretariat	3 0 0
		P. K. Narayana Kurup	Daffadar, Legislative Secretariat	3 0 0
		C. P. Lakshman Singh	Daffadar, Revenue Secretariat	3 0 0
		M. G. Joseph	Attender, Legislative Secretariat	3 0 0
		T. A. Krishna Kurup	Daffadar, Chief Engineer's Office (Irrigation).	3 0 0
		Gopal Nayar	Peon, Public Works Secretariat	3 0 0
		Gulam Dastagiri	Peon, Local Administration	3 0 0
		Gnana Prakashan	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Public Works	3 0 0

[28th March 1949]

28th March 1949]

42	Amir Basha	Peon, Hon'ble Minister for Religious Endowments.	3 0 0
43	K. V. Kesava Kurup	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Public Works.	3 0 0
44	Chidambara Nayar	Peon to Hon'ble Premier	3 0 0
45	Sankara Nayar	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Finance	3 0 0
46	K. S. Kandaswami	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Public Works.	3 0 0
47	Narayana Kurup	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Finance	3 0 0
48	Pydal Nambiyar	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue	3 0 0
49	Kumbhazana Kurup	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture	3 0 0
50	Sankunni Kurup	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Food and Transport.	3 0 0
51	Kandaswami, V.	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Public Works.	3 0 0
52	Anwar Baig	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development.	3 0 0
53	Krishna Kurup	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Food and Transport.	3 0 0
54	Ananda Kurup	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Education	3 0 0
55	Kanakavalli	Co-ly in Government Agricultural Farm	9 8 0
56	J. Raman Nambiyar	Peon, Chief Secretariat	3 0 0
57	Alimed Sheriff	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Excise	3 0 0
58	E. V. Kesava Kurup	Do.	3 0 0
59	Nagannan	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Finance	3 0 0
60	Gopal Nayar	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Home	3 0 0
61 and 62	C. R. Natarajan	Upper Division Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office (Highways).	9 9 0
63 and 64	D. S. Swami Kannan	Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer.	5 3 0
65	R. T. Parthasarathy	Attender, Chief Secretariat	3 0 0
66	Arumuga Asari	Carpenter, Public Works Department, Government House Subdivision.	3 0 0
67	C. N. Krishnaswamy	Wireman, Public Works Department, Government House Section.	3 0 0
68	Seetharaman	Attender, Home Department	3 0 0
69	K. Lakshmanan	Peon, Office of the Chief Engineer (Special)	3 0 0
70	Hari Ram Singh	Daffadar, Office of the Chief Engineer (Electricity).	3 0 0
71	Vembuli	Peon, Executive Engineer, Civil Hydraulic Division.	3 0 0
72	P. Krishna Kurup	Peon, Office of the Chief Engineer (Special)	3 0 0

D Block—

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

D Block—cont.	73	..	..	..	..	Chowkidar to Hon'ble Minister, Local Adminis- tration.	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0
	74	..	..	..	..	Attender, Director of Industries and Com- merce.	3 0 0
	75	..	..	..	..	Driver of Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture	9 8 0
	76	..	..	..	..	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue	3 0 0
	77	..	..	..	..	Daftadar, Sanitary Engineer's Office	3 0 0
	78	..	..	..	..	Peon, Legal Department Secretariat	3 0 0
	79	..	..	..	..	Peon to Hon'ble Minister for Finance	3 0 0
	80	..	..	..	..	Peon, Finance Secretariat	3 0 0
	81	..	..	..	..	Peon to Hon'ble Premier	3 0 0
	82	..	..	..	..	Peon, Education and Public Health Secre- tariat.	3 0 0
	83	..	..	..	..	Head Peon, Presidency College	3 0 0
	84	..	..	..	..	Peon, Public Works Department Secretariat..	3 0 0
E Block—85	85	..	..	..	..	Ex-Bandman	9 8 0
	86	..	..	..	..	Do.	9 8 0
	87	..	..	..	..	Do.	9 8 0
	88	..	..	..	..	Do.	9 8 0
	89	..	..	..	..	Peon, Home Department	3 0 0
	90	..	..	..	..	Peon, Office of Director of Public Health	3 0 0
	91	..	..	..	..	Ex-Bandman	9 8 0
	92	..	..	..	..	Do.	9 8 0
	93 and 94	..	..	..	..	Do.	19 0 0
	95	..	..	..	..	Peon, Office of the Chief Engineer (Highways).	3 0 0
	96	..	..	..	..	Ex-Bandman	9 8 0
	97	..	..	..	..	Do.	9 8 0
	98	..	..	..	..	Chief Checking Inspector, Transport Bus Service.	3 0 0
F Block—99, 100 and 101,		..	..	..	..	Clerk, Central Road Traffic Board	8 11 0
102 and 103		..	..	..	..	Clerk, Public Works Department Secretariat.	10 0 0
G Block—A/103 and 104		..	..	..	..	Tracer, C.A. Section, Chief Engineer, General, Public Works Department.	4 0 0

[28th March 1949]

28th March 1949]

105 and 106	..	..	..	..	..	Clerk, Commercial Tax office	13 0 0
107 and 108	..	..	..	..	..	Clerk, Women's Welfare office	1 0 0
A/109 and 109	..	..	..	..	..	Clerk, Chief Engineer's office	9 5 0
	..	..	..	..	..	Personal servant to the Hon'ble the Minister for Agriculture.	13 0 0
H Block—110	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Public Department Secretariat	Free.
	111	..	..	..	..	Peon, Education and Public Health Secretariat.	2 8 0
	112	..	..	..	..	Peon, Legislative Assembly Secretariat	2 8 0
	113	..	..	..	..	Peon, Chief Secretariat	2 8 0
	114	..	..	..	..	Peon, Legislature	2 8 0
	115	..	..	..	..	Peon, Local Administration	2 8 0
	116	..	..	..	..	Peon to Legislature Secretariat	2 8 0
	117	..	..	..	..	Night Watchman, Government House, Madras Legislative Assembly's Quarters.	2 8 0
	118	..	..	..	..	Peon, Public Works Department Secretariat.	2 8 0
I Block—119	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Public Works Department, G.H. Sub- division.	2 8 0
120	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Public Works Department Secretariat.	2 8 0
121	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works Department.	2 8 0
122	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Development Department	2 8 0
123	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Legal Department Secretariat	2 8 0
124	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	2 8 0
125	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Registrar of Co-operative Societies	2 8 0
126	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Labour Commissioner	2 8 0
127	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Public Department, Chief Secretariat.	2 8 0
128	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Registrar of Co-operative Societies	2 8 0
129	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Legal Department Secretariat	2 8 0
J Block—130	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Board of Revenue	2 8 0
131	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)	2 8 0
132	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, Veterinary College	2 8 0
133	..	..	..	..	..	Peon, office of the Chief Electrical Inspector..	2 8 0
134	..	..	..	..	..	Scavenger working in Government House Subdivision.	2 8 0
135	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	2 8 0
K Block—136	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	2 8 0
137	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	2 8 0

Serial number. (1)	Name and number of quarters. (2)	Name of occupant. (3)	Designation. (4)	Rate of rent. (5)
				RS. A. P.
K. Block—cont.	138	T. Murugesan	Peon to the Hon'ble the Minister for Food ..	2 8 0
	139	Rangaswami	..	2 8 0
	140	Raja Nayakar	..	2 8 0
	141	Choppan	Peon, Food Department Secretariat ..	2 8 0
	142	Ramadu	Scavenger, Madras Legislative Assembly's Quarters Hostel (main building). Do.	2 8 0
	143	Subbanma	Peon, Food Department Secretariat ..	2 8 0
	144	Lurdasani	Peon, Local Administration Department ..	2 8 0
	145	I. K. W. Thomas	Messenger, American Consulate-General ..	9 8 0
	146	Doravathu	Peon to the Hon'ble the Premier ..	2 8 0
	147	M. Natarajan	Messenger, American Consulate ..	9 8 0
	148	Palayam	Peon, Finance Department Secretariat ..	2 8 0
	149	K. Krishna Nayar	Peon, Chief Engineer's office, Public Works Department.	2 8 0
	150	K. Muthu	Peon, Government Transport ..	2 8 0
	151	Abdul Kudus	Peon, Revenue Department Secretariat ..	2 8 0
	152	B. S. Singh	Peon, Secretary to Legislature ..	2 8 0
	153	V. Krishna Nayudu	Peon, Hon'ble the Premier ..	2 8 0
L Block	154	Dhan Singh	Peon, Legislature, Madras Legislative Assembly Hostel, Government House.	2 8 0
	155	Vijayan	Peon, Legislature Secretariat ..	2 8 0
	156	A. Abdul Sukkur	Chowkidar, Madras Legislature ..	2 8 0
	157	B. Annamalai	Peon, Registrar of Co-operative Societies ..	2 8 0
	158	Venkatesan	Revenue Inspector, Triplicane Fika ..	6 2 0
	159 and 160	B. Lakshminarayana Achar	Mechanic, Government Industrial Workshops, Madras.	{ 4 0 0 0 5 0
	166	P. Xavier	..	..
N Block	167 and 168	M. P. Natarajan	Photo Zinco Draughtsman, Survey Office ..	5 3 0
	169 and 170	T. N. Venkoba Rao	Stenographer, Finance Department ..	8 14 0
	171 and 172	Ranganatha Rao	Compounder, the Penitentiary, Madras ..	5 13 0

[28th March 1949]

28th March 1949]

O Block	173 and 174	John Rajemoy	Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, South Presidency Division, Public Works Department.	8 11 0
	175	Venkatachalam	Mason, Government House Subdivision ..	3 0 0
	176	Benjamin Paul	Compounder, Corporation, Madras ..	9 8 0
	177 and 178	Tholasings	Clerk, North Presidency Division, Public Works Department.	9 5 0
P Block	179 to 181	P. Arumainayagam	Clerk, Public Works Secretariat ..	11 0 0
Police Boat House		Marywood	Sergeant, D-1 Police Station ..	2 0 0
New A.D.C.'s quarters, East		T. Devasam	Member of the Legislative Assembly ..	70 8 0
Garden Superintendent's quarters		J. W. Doss	Garden Overseer ..	5 10 0
Old P.S.G.'s and M.S.G.'s Office		N. S. Varadachari	Member of the Legislative Assembly ..	100 0 0
S.D.O.'s quarters		Sri Mathai Jacob	Subdivisional Officer, Government House ..	10 0 0
Band Director's quarters		Alagirisamy	Additional Deputy Secretary, Legal Department.	29 0 0
Dhoby Khana	1	Arpudaswamy	Clerk, North Presidency Division, Public Works Department.	53 0 0
	2	Mrs. Mary Devadas	Compounder, Goshu Hospital ..	2 9 0
	3	Miss H. Thompson	Lower Division Clerk, Women Welfare Office.	0 6 0
	4	Mr. O. C. Nurse	Ex-Garage Superintendent, Government House.	4 6 0
	5	S. M. Rajah	Assistant, High School Section, Government Muslim College.	5 13 0
	7	C. Sivaguru	Shroff, Transport Department ..	11 0 0
	8	Mrs. C. John	Lower Division Clerk, Office of Chief Engineer (Highways).	3 0 0
	9	S. Ratnam	Upper Division Clerk, Office of Chief Engineer (Highways.)	0 4 0
	10	Lakshmi	Personal servant to the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture.	4 0 0
	11	Sevarambal	Lady Clerk, Goshu Hospital ..	0 5 0 (Free.)
	12	G. V. Venkataraman	Upper Division Clerk, Presidency College ..	4 0 0
Laundry portico, East Block	1	C. P. Thomas	Electrical Supervisor, General Hospital ..	0 5 0
				16 8 0

Serial
num-
ber.
(1)

Name and number of quarters.
(2)

Name of occupant.
(3)

Designation.
(4)

Rate of rent.
(5)

[28th March 1949]

Laundry portion, South wing not occupied.	2	Deva Anugraham	Superintendent, Revenue Secretariat	21 9 0
Kitchen Guest Servants' lines	3	Miss Sree Devi	Assistant Lecturer, Queen Mary's College	2 8 0
Garages—Flower room garage	..	Kannappa	Peon, South Presidency Division, Public Works Department.	Free.
Garage Stable	1	Madhava Menon	The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture..	Free.
.	2	Women's Welfare Office, Commandant (van)	..	6 0 0
Stable	3	T. Prakasam	Member of the Legislative Assembly	6 0 0
Garages (Coach House)	4	N. Ramabadraraju	Member of the Legislative Council	6 0 0
..	5	T. Purushottam	Personal Assistant to Collector and Special Officer, Chingleput.	6 0 0
..	6	Chidambaram Pillai	Personal Assistant to Special Officer for Rent Reduction.	6 0 0
..	7	Women's Welfare Office, Commandant (van)	..	Free.
Stable	1	B. Parameswaram	Agricultural Department	Free.
Garages (Coach House)	2	Myaore Cafe	Member of the Legislative Assembly	8 0 0
..	3	Public Works Stores	Manager	8 0 0
..	4	N. S. Varadachari	Member of the Legislative Assembly	8 0 0
..	5 and 6	Guest House	Van Caretaker and Car	Free.
..	7	Public Works Department Stores.	..	Free.
..	8	G. Venkatasubashpathy	Firka Development Officer	8 0 0
..	9	Dr. Mary Phillips	Assistant Surgeon, Children and Women Hospital.	8 0 0
..	10	Appendaraja	Secretary, Co-operative Construction Society.	8 0 0
Rajaji Hall, Ground Floor	..	Women Welfare Office	..	Free.
Card room portion. Banqueting	..	Barathseena Sahayak Samithi	Office	Free.
West Verandah portion.	..	..	Secretary..	Free.

Institutions.

28th March 1949]

Postmaster's quarters	..	Madras Surgeon-General's Office	Office	33 0 0
B Block 25 to 28	..	Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society Stores.	..	2 12 0
Guard room	..	Women's Indian Association	Secretary	10 0 0
New A.D.C.'s quarters, West	..	Government Guests (Government Guest House).	..	Free.
Kitchen block attached to Public Works Department Offices, Mahatma Gandhi.	..	Memorial Fund Office	..	Free.
Post Office	..	Guild of Service	Secretary	Free.
New Hospital..	..	Madras Co-operative House	..	110 0 0
..	..	Construction Office Society	..	6 14 0
Tennis Court	..	Government House Recreation Club	..	8 0 0
New Dining Hall	..	Congress Party Office, Office	..	Free.
Main building	..	Members of the Legislative Assembly's Hostel	..	2 0 0
..	..	bly's quarters.	..	per day per head.

Band practice shed—Not occupied.

Swimming bath—Not occupied.

Guest servants' lines—Used as Public Works Department Stores.

Kitchen block (portion of Western block), Public Works Department Subdivision.

Women room used as Office of Electrical Supervisor, Government House, Madras.

Requet Court—Not occupied.

[28th March 1949]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 135 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 521 supra.]

(a).—The particulars are furnished below :—

(Vide Annexure I for details)—

Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	95
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	219
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	242
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	107

(b) & (c).—Available information is furnished in Annexure I.

(d) to (h).—Vide Annexure II.

ANNEXURE I.—Statement showing the minor irrigation sources, either repaired or restored during the last two years in Rayalaseema (districtwar), the amount spent on each, and the acreage commanded by each.

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Acreage commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
KURNOOL DISTRICT.		
1946-47.		
	RS. A.	ACS.
Pattikonda taluk—		
1 Puppaladoddi tank, Khyruppala village	57 0	5-00
2 Uracheruvu, Ratana	32 0	61-00
3 Bapanikunta (or Chinnacheruvu), Pagidroy	119 0	4-00
4 Vankanala, Palakurthi	492 0	56-00
Dhone taluk—		
5 Kalapananda tank, Devarabanda	160 0	38-21
6 Kharlakunta, Amakata	45 0	60-62
7 Bhogicheruvu, Bhoole	114 0	90-73
8 Mamillacheruvu, Katarkonda	313 0	60-62
9 Bugzanala, Dhone	868 0	79-51
Kurnool taluk—		
10 Uracheruvu, Erradoddi	480 0	20-76
11 Bugganala, Narnoor	248 0	24-72
12 Malavagu (or Narnoonala), Narnoor	210 0	48-46
Nandikotkur taluk—		
13 Pullamarajukunta Singarapupalle	1,283 0	10-64
14 Yerramcheruvu, Nagatoor	189 0	9-37
Nandyal taluk—		
15 Kondacheruvu, Gadigarevula	100 0	29-55
16 Amidalacheruvu, Ramapuram	595 0	162-02
17 Peddacheruvu, Alampur	75 0	186-86
18 Vengannacheruvu, Gorakal	337 0	33-12
19 Nandyal big tank, Nandyal	259 0	..
Sirvel taluk—		
20 Gangammaipalli, Velagalapalli	607 0	66-00
21 Chintala tank, T. Lingamdinna	793 0	133-88
22 Beeravole tank, Beeravole	600 0	95-00
Koilkuntla taluk—		
23 Hayathkulam tank, Uppalapad	400 0	86-00
24 Uracheruvu, B. Yemmanur	70 0	..

[28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.

(1)

Amount spent on each.

(2)

Acreage commanded by each.

(3)

RS. A.

ACS.

KURNOOL DISTRICT—cont.

1946-47—cont.

Cumbum taluk—		
25 Akkapallikunta, Madanapullala cheruvu	180 0	9-26
26 Mallalah tank, Bollupalli	360 0	53-02
27 Gantapuram Jonkarkunta, Basinapalli	240 0	10-70
28 Rangareddi tank, Kanchipalli	1,465 11	175-40
29 Vengalacheruvu, Kanchipalli	110 0	32-92
30 Gocheruvu, Pullareddipalli	320 0	168-03
31 Kothakunta, Chattiareddipalli	100 0	63-23
32 Senkireddi tank, Chattiareddipalli	830 0	102-10
Markapuram taluk—		
33 Dasabandam Chinnacheruvu, Gajjalakonda	1,210 0	69-00
34 Peddacheruvu, Gajjalakonda	750 0	30-30
35 Balijapalli tank, Kambampad	309 0	68-00
36 Dasabandam Kothacheruvu, Pakalacheruvu	2,300 0	11-00
37 Dasabandam Mallareddi tank, Kowlakuntla	900 0	41-00
38 Peddacheruvu, Mallampeta	601 0	95-00

1947-48.

Pattikonda taluk—		
39 Peddacheruvu, Pagidroy	156 0	103-00
40 Erracheruvu, Erratad	230 0	10-00
41 Puppaladoddi, Khyruppala	349 0	5-00
42 Rathana tank, Rathana	564 0	61-00
43 Bapamakunta, Pagidroy	119 0	4-00
44 Vankanala, Palakurthi	492 0	55-00
45 Ayyappareddikuntacheruvu, Khyruppala	100 0	1-00
Dhone taluk—		
46 Kalapanakotacheruvu, Devarabanda	160 0	38-21
47 Karlakuntacheruvu, Amalata	45 0	33-48
48 Bhogicheruvu, Bhogole	114 0	90-73
49 Mamillacheruvu, Katarkonda	313 0	60-62
Kurnool taluk—		
50 Ulindakonda Chinnacheruvu, Tadakanapalli	540 0	48-70
51 Peddacheruvu, Tadakanapalli	175 0	109-84
52 Uracheruvu, Brahmanadoddi	1,073 0	52-92
Nandikotkur taluk—		
53 Earlakunta, Sivapuram	940 0	139-37
54 Nagula tank, Musalimadugu	741 0	184-85
Nandyal taluk—		
55 Injenanicheruvu, Thammadapalli	362 0	101-66
56 Amidalacheruvu, Ramapuram	53 0	162-02
57 Vengannacheruvu, Gorakal	245 0	33-12
58 Odagandla tank, Chelakola	457 0	124-52
59 Biravanikunta, Gopavaram	629 0	24-06
60 Peddacheruvu, Alampur	112 0	186-86
Sirvel taluk—		
61 Beeravole tank, Beeravole	1,750 0	108-00
62 Chinthala tank, T. Lingamdinne	265 0	133-88
Koilkuntla taluk—		
63 Bugganala, Cherlopalli	250 0	133-00
64 Perungulacheruvu, G. Singavaram	220 0	11-00
65 Kanikalakonanela, Korumampalli	141 0	8-00
Markapuram taluk—		
66 Dasabandam Peddacheruvu, Mallampeta	539 0	95-00
67 Peddacheruvu, Gajjalakonda	16 0	30-00
68 Dasabandam Kothacheruvu, Pullalacheruvu	100 0	11-00
69 Narasaraopalem Chinnacheruvu, Gollavidipi	999 0	77-03
70 Bulareddi tank, Mallampalli	1,200 0	28-00
71 Kotaveeranna tank, Pullalacheruvu	350 0	38-00
72 Ramana tank, Pullalacheruvu	623 0	47-00
73 Boduvanicheruvu, Chapalamadugu	90 0	8-00

[28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Acreage commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
KURNOOL DISTRICT—cont.		
1947-48—cont.		
Markapuram taluk—cont.		
74 Sircar Ravikavani tank, Sathakodu	435 0	64-00
75 Kothacheruvu, Ramasamudram	290 0	19-00
76 Angapitchaiah tank, Mittapalem	51 0	47-00
77 Cheekaticheruvu, Pullalecheruvu	391 0	23-00
78 Peddacheruvu, Marrivennala	100 0	41-00
79 Salivani tank, Edanalli	36 0	27-00
Cumbum taluk—		
80 Doddeticheruvu, Allavidu	296 0	86-66
81 Urimundaricheruvu, Arumpalli	550 0	57-86
82 Dasabandam tank, Sanidevipalli	360 0	7-93
83 Regulakunta, Daddavade	143 0	23-55
84 Kannalacheruvu, Daddavade	293 0	44-94
85 Narayanapallikunta, Daddavade	337 0	25-61
86 Pedlacheruvu, Racherla	717 0	142-76
87 Upparlappalli, Chinnagampalli	990 0	27-99
88 Vengalacheruvu, Kandupalli	50 0	32-92
89 Gocheruvu, Pullareddipalli	449 0	168-03
90 Kothakunta, Chattireddipalli	70 0	63-23
91 Sunkireddi tank, Chattireddipalli	100 0	102-10
92 Rangareddi tank, Kandipalli	54 0	175-40
Flood repairs.		
1946-47.		
93 Burkarreddi tank supply channel, Mallampalli, Markapuram taluk.	410 0	26-00
1947-48.		
94 Chinnaacheruvu, Nossam, Koilkuntla taluk	100 0	20-00
95 Burkarreddi tank, Mallampalli, Markapur taluk	20 0	26-00
BELLARY DISTRICT.		
1946-47 and 1947-48.		
1 Sreedharagatta tank of Rayadurg taluk	3,935 0	249-28
2 Gundiganur tank, Siruguppa taluk	400 0	176-79
3 Peddacheruvu of Irivi village, Adoni taluk	20 0	31-18
4 Kanivicheruvu of Irivi village, Adoni taluk	15 0	14-97
5 Chintalacheruvu, Basaladodda village, Adoni taluk	50 0	49-93
6 Closure of breaches to Kuditini tank, Bellary taluk	700 0	No amount.
7 Small tank in Garaya village of Hospet taluk	559 0	74-49
8 Peddacheruvu in Chandapuram village of Kudligi taluk	259 0	157-35
9 Bangaranayakanachervu in Hirekanyaganahalli of Kudligi taluk.	237 0	27-67
10 Agraharam tank in Hirekanyaganahalli of Kudligi taluk	175 0	10-67
11 Ramadurgam tank in Hirekanyaganahalli of Kudligi taluk	258 0	94-82
12 Seerayanahalli tank of Harpanahalli taluk	325 0	60-93
13 Chikkamyagalageri tank of Hyrehmyagalageri village of Harpanahalli taluk.	145 0	41-67
14 Yedihalli tank of Harpanahalli taluk	35 0	138-76
15 Gandayathi tank of Harpanahalli taluk	345 0	102-14
16 Thigalanakeri of Hampapatnam village of Hadagalli taluk	340 0	80-28
17 Hulikatta tank of Hampapatnam village of Hadagalli taluk	89 0	51-40
18 Thimmalapuram tank of Kudligi taluk	20 0	154-37
19 Gowdrakunta at Dasamapuram village of Kudligi taluk	80 0	20-18
20 Big tank at Sirarahalli village of Kudligi taluk	38 0	164-15
21 Big tank at Bandri village of Kudligi taluk	334 0	71-26
22 Ayyanakeri tank at Chowdapuram of Kudligi taluk	354 0	36-53
23 Kuppinkakeri tank, Kudligi taluk	680 0	69-19
24 Mallanagakanakatta tank of Kudligi taluk	460 0	39-90
25 Sasalavada tank of Kudligi taluk	1,202 0	118-18
26 Nandikumbhema tank of Harpanahalli taluk	426 0	15-38
27 Bikkiahatti tank of Harpanahalli taluk	130 0	48-34

28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Acreage commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
BELLARY DISTRICT—cont.		
1946-47 and 1947-48—cont.		
28 Ankasamudram tank of Hadagalli taluk	513 0	86-18
29 Byalahal tank of Hadagalli taluk	1,050 0	85-07
30 Hosaballi tank of Koilaragatta village of Hadagalli taluk	684 0	26-05
31 Yerracheruvu of Jalavadi village, Adoni taluk	1,203 0	13-56
32 Nagireddicheruvu of Peddakadalur village, Adoni taluk	224 0	8-95
33 Arikera tank of Alur taluk	195 0	96-97
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.		
1946-47 and 1947-48.		
Sidhout taluk—		
1 Chennavaram cheruvu	89 0	46-00
2 Rachavapet tank	16 0	16-00
3 Bedusapalli cheruvu	246 0	51-00
4 Mirabdullayapalli cheruvu	435 0	80-00
5 Bapanayyakunta of Ravulakollu	459 0	26-00
6 Ammaripalli kunda of Obalam	34 0	40-00
7 Peddacheruvu of Pattapuroy	435 0	71-00
8 Gurapparayadukunta	238 0	54-00
9 Peddacheruvu of Brahmanapalli	115 0	121-30
10 Adusapalli cheruvu of Ramapuram	170 0	29-00
11 Podilivarikunta	201 0	29-00
12 Kasam Gangahkunta	140 0	..
13 Vogur Peddacheruvu	600 0	77-00
14 Sangatikunta of Obalam	180 0	7-00
15 Peddacheruvu of Madhavaram	40 0	52-00
16 Kothacheruvu of Eppirala	250 0	32-00
17 Peddacheruvu of Eppirala	350 0	80-00
18 Dommaragucheruvu of Karuguttapalli	180 0	79-00
19 Marrikunta of Karuguttapalli	200 0	130-00
20 Veerisetikunta of Karuguttapalli	143 0	22-00
21 Perumalcheruvu of Karuguttapalli	90 0	25-00
22 Kitchammacheruvu of Karuguttapalli	280 0	100-00
23 Peddacheruvu of Kottapad	530 0	94-00
24 Chinnacheruvu of Vogur	756 0	85-00
25 Chinnacheruvu of Gangaperur	200 0	93-00
26 Peddacheruvu of Madhavaram	230 0	52-00
27 Mirabdullayapalli supply channel	777 0	80-00
28 Kondavaripalli kunda of Brahmanapalli	100 0	23-00
29 Peddacheruvu of Brahmanapalli	383 0	121-00
30 Adusavaripalli tank	144 0	29-00
31 Dommaraju cheruvu of supply channel	773 0	79-00
32 Musalanayani supply channel	3,884 0	110-00
33 Tandrapalli tank sluice channel	550 0	..
34 Cheyyoti kalva	748 0	40-00
35 Musalanayani cheruvu of Obalam	40 0	110-00
36 Gangareddipalli cheruvu	4 0	15-00
37 Thimmayyagaripalli cheruvu	99 0	23-00
38 Kasireddi kunda of Obalam	54 0	3-00
39 Chinnacheruvu of Pattapuroy	180 0	25-00
40 Mallam Shoudiah kunda of Obalam	35 0	11-00
41 Rachavari chinnakunta	180 0	3-00
42 Kothakunta of Obalam	71 0	2-00
43 Podilavari kunda	560 0	29-00
44 Kasam Gangoni kunda	85 0	11-00
45 Gottepalli cheruvu	1,064 0	4-00
Badvel taluk—		
46 Thathappa cheruvu of Gundapuram	322 0	39-24
47 Meedireddipalli tank of Sankavaram	220 0	63-94
48 Uppucheruvu of Diguva Nelatur	1,355 0	69-52
49 Kesarpalli Anantaramapuram	105 0	39-05
50 Marrikunkunta of Vahampala	51 0	63-64
51 Goduganur tank of Goduganur	900 0	95-83
52 Pattapuroy tank	700 0	127-56

[28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Acreege commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS. A.	ACS.	
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—cont.		
1946-47 and 1947-48—cont.		
Badvel taluk—cont.		
53 Kongalavedu tank	530 0	46-24
54 Kristappakunta of Vahampala	227 0	45-86
55 Bayanapalli tank of Kongalavedu	258 0	66-77
56 Marrimanikunta of Kongalavedu	220 0	27-99
57 Poddupodupu kalva of Eetirajupalle	554 0	15-05
58 Boyanapalli tank of Chintalacheruvu	305 0	7-07
59 Errakunta of Thiruvengalapuram	458 0	55-29
60 Bethayapalli tank of Gopavaram	1,471 0	112-45
61 Nagulacheruvu of Badvel	694 0	205-23
62 Gullakunta of Akkalreddipalli	261 0	23-51
63 Buchampalli tank of Korlukunta	172 0	21-68
64 Donlamvaripalli kunta	200 0	63-36
65 Narasammakunta of Narasapuram	335 0	69-34
66 Mosavamikunta of Modampalli	135 0	11-36
67 Pullivedu tank	205 0	17-53
68 Bayanapalli tank of Chintalacheruvu	190 0	125-32
69 Errakunta of Thiruvengalapuram	83 0	55-29
70 Thummalapalli tank of Prabhalavedu	87 0	122-60
71 Repairs to Kothapatha cheruvu of Kondapet	344 0	58-02
72 Repairs to Ranicheruvu of Somireddipalli	763 0	125-19
73 Repair to Thotappacheruvu of Deguvanatur	1,526 0	49-27
74 Ankavagodaganur tank	1,220 0	33-66
75 Ellapalli tank	55 0	121-09
76 Ankamma tank of Lakkavaripalli	318 0	68-42
77 Akuthatapallikunta of Kalvapalli	273 0	57-60
78 Makunlacheruvu of Kalvapalli	957 0	166-98
79 Basampalli tank	750 0	0-35
80 Pallivedu tank	205 0	17-53
81 Mallammakunta of Kavalavedu	128 0	27-90
82 Mudireddipallikunta of Sankavaram	209 0	63-94
Cuddapah taluk—		
83 Tappatta tank	724 0	112-54
84 Kothakalva of Nandimandalam	693 0	60-91
85 Pathakalva of Nandimandalam	100 0	98-48
86 Kondayapalli tank of Chenchow	424 0	37-63
87 Mutharajupalli tank	730 0	24-59
88 Mallappa cheruvu	2,100 0	54-73
89 Ramathula kunta	1,140 0	64-48
90 Bugga kalva	220 0	135-69
91 Basireddi cheruvu	535 0	97-22
92 Buddayapalli tank	130 0	108-00
Jammalamadugu taluk—		
93 Bhuthu napuram Nallacheruvu and Uracheruvu	400 0	60-00
94 Chinnauchuthula Peddacheruvu and its supply channel	1,100 0	90-00
Rajampet taluk—		
95 Kommavarikunta of Gadela	495 0	28-90
96 Rakachempalli tank	1,148 0	172-95
97 Karamacheruvu of Kommavaripalli	74 0	35-64
98 Obili tank	216 0	105-68
99 Sanjeevapuram Kothacheruvu	180 0	81-30
100 Patur Thimmappacheruvu	250 0	66-15
101 Nagireddipalli Yenacheruvu	310 0	57-00
102 Yenamrajupallikunta of Madampalli	360 0	23-97
103 Madhaorampad tank	1,988 0	172-13
104 Chenchuvarikunta of Gadela	222 0	16-08
105 Velagachala tank	150 0	135-00
106 Dovamachupalli Yenacheruvu	640 0	130-48
107 Nookavapalli tank	585 0	60-00
108 Aparachinthala andlakunta of Peddavorampad	111 0	20-94
109 Govindammakunta of Peddavorampad	81 0	8-23
110 Chomdayaramvarikunta of Ananthaya	149 0	62-47
111 Akapad Yenacheruvu	40 0	80-25

28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Acreege commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS. A.	ACS.	
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—cont.		
1946-47 and 1947-48—cont.		
Pulivenula taluk—		
112 Peddacheruvu of Malleal	40 0	78-00
113 Gongonacheruvu of Gongaderipalli	50 0	6-00
114 Gongonacheruvu of Santhakovur	567 0	56-00
115 Kothacheruvu of Santhakovur	200 0	37-00
116 Dasaricheruvu of Nadavagundla	132 0	45-00
117 Kamachammacheruvu of Kamasamudaram	17 0	195-00
Rayachoti taluk—		
118 Chirrakunta of Bhagampalli	3,258 0	15-30
119 Mangalavarikunta of Paramatikona	69 0	14-76
120 Reddicheruvu of Paramatikona	48 0	5-06
121 Pachunaganicheruvu of Polimerapalli	159 0	4-11
122 Bathayakunta of Guntimadugu	82 0	10-39
123 Kondrajukunta of Guntimadugu	85 0	10-70
124 Gurayyagarikunta of Cherlapalli	110 0	26-23
125 Peddakalva of Obivedu	224 0	41-96
126 Raacheruvu of Devapatla	51 0	15-31
127 Thumakunta of Bonamala	166 0	7-28
128 Brahmanakunta of Chinnannedivur	120 0	35-29
129 Palasamudram cheruvu	455 0	45-37
130 Imakkacheruvu of Pemmadupalli	85 0	75-65
131 Peddacheruvu of Sanipaya	68 0	38-80
132 Bodammacheruvu of Sanipaya	91 0	32-06
133 Nayakuralicheruvu of Sanipaya	169 0	24-67
134 Papayyakunta of Sanipaya	98 0	6-63
135 Palemcheruvu of Veeraballi	119 0	31-28
136 Mallayakunta of Peddivedu	276 0	30-31
137 Peddikalva of Kasba Gollapalli	166 0	20-67
138 Pappukunta of Somavaram	713 0	51-46
139 Appannacheruvu of Tsundupalli	540 0	14-40
140 Pedhakalva of Tsundupalli	400 0	76-81
141 Chethipureddikunta of Rayavaram	333 0	27-90
142 Pedhakalva of Mudithad	300 0	67-46
143 Chinakunta of Mudithad	89 0	13-64
144 Ayyavaricheruvu of Mudithad	316 0	29-80
145 Supply channel to Gunikunta	440 0	46-62
146 Krishnareddicheruvu of Mudithad	1,143 0	196-03
147 Pothacheruvu of Galivedu	180 0	156-23
148 Nallathimmanakunta, Kurnutala	631 0	40-81
149 Mandipothulavarikunta of Vodivedu	285 0	11-21
150 Redlacheruvu of Noolivedu	270 0	36-39
151 Kambalakunta of Noolivedu	144 0	17-24
152 Chinthalakunta of Noolivedu	267 0	8-70
153 Mumgalacheruvu of Noolivedu	184 0	145-18
154 Peddacheruvu of Dinnapad	355 0	174-14
155 Obulareddikunta of Dinnapad	155 0	11-59
156 Nallalalukunta of Dappapalli	94 0	20-43
157 Thimmalavemacheruvu of Dappapalli	171 0	8-59
158 Marimakulakunta of Gulivedu	10 0	2-44
159 Vepamani oddu of B. Yenagudi	33 0	33-05
160 Balrajukunta of Kurnutala	287 0	21-25
161 Thambirajukunta of Kurnutala	492 0	31-73
162 Jeenuvucheruvu of Kurnutala	947 0	52-35
163 Erracheruvu of Anantapuram	35 0	26-45
164 Papagiri Etukalva of Kuppam	380 0	100-90
165 Mensapalli Vandlakunta of Chittur	100 0	8-20
166 Balanayanikunta supply channel	600 0	48-93
167 Bothguttacheruvu of Nallaguttapatti	290 0	78-21
168 Veeramreddikunta supply channel	2,420 0	55-27
169 Pappukunta of Surnavaram	417 0	51-46
170 Kohacheruvu of Endapalli	410 0	103-14
171 Buktharkacheruvu of Narayanareddipalli	507 0	80-51
172 Peddacheruvu of Pemmadapalli	1,348 0	45-48
173 Thimmaireddikalva of Mudampad	1,722 0	10-00

[28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.

(1)

Amount
spent on
each.

(2)

Acreage
commanded
by each.

(3)

RS. A.

ACS.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—cont.

1946-47 and 1947-48—cont.

Rayachoti taluk—cont.

174 Kodinanikunta of Mudampad	1,383 0	8-10
175 Bommanuthalakalva of Mudampad	2,900 0	53-35
176 Peddakalva of Tsundupalli	729 0	70-81
177 Nallapureddikunta of Rayannam	172 0	6-22
178 Kothakalva of Matli	2,716 0	27-08
179 Diginakalva of Matli	1,474 0	35-00
180 Chennarayamcheruvu of Kalibanda	1,185 0	9-86
181 Peddachervu of Galivedu	370 0	156-03
182 Chinnapureddicheruvu of Pyrampalli	964 0	32 03
183 Veeramakalva of Mudumpad	549 0	17-85
184 Thippireddicheruvu of Madithad	1,475 0	32-72
185 Peddakalva of Rayavaram	950 0	109-97
186 Chinnaoddu of Sibyalu	42 0	13-06
187 Chittipureddikunta of Rayavaram	204 0	27-90
188 Nayakuralicheruvu Gundlapalli	79 0	28-75
189 Redlachervu of Tsundupalli	180 0	52-99
190 Racheru of Tsundupalli	160 0	58-40
191 Peddakunta of Yerramanenpalem	620 0	15-00
192 Peddakalva of Peddivarikalva	645 0	119-31
193 Yenathimireddikunta of Peddinanikalva	310 0	14-99
194 Reddikalva of Kasbagollapalli	850 0	20-67
195 Krishnareddicheruvu of Madithad	141 0	205-71
196 Mengumanikalva of Madithad	250 0	17-86
197 Thirumaladevarayunicheruvu of Duppepalli	13 0	8-50
198 Nayanicheruvu of B. Yerragudi	223 0	22-50
199 Supply channel to Balanayunikunta	438 0	48-93
200 Dugivakalva of Gandikota	532 0	96-37
201 Bhadiyyakunta of Nilakantraopet	159 0	9-42
202 Chondayyakunta of Nilakantraopet	63 0	4-14
203 Peddachervu of Nilakantraopet	861 0	87-13
204 Obutareddikunta of Suddarmala	180 0	6-57
205 Janabukunta of Nallagatturpalli	252 0	20-22
206 Chinthalarankunta of Nallagatturpalli	86 0	7-32
207 Dugivacheruvu of Nallagatturpalli	120 0	18-06
208 Pedticheruvu, Chiltur	693 0	105-56
209 Kothacheruvu, Chiltur	170 0	61-63
210 Pothumayakunta, Chiltur	230 0	26-42
211 Nonesupalli Vandlapeta of Chiltur	53 0	8-20
212 Papagiri Etikalva of Kuppam	170 0	100-91
213 Erracheruvu of Anantapuram	101 0	26-45
214 Peddachervu of Mahadevapalli	800 0	17-96
215 Supply channel of Peddachervu of Gandikota	150 0	137-06
216 Duguvakalva of Gandikota	300 0	96-37
217 Papagiri Etikalva of Rajupalli	580 0	87-51

Proddatur taluk—

218 Thuvvapalli tank of Nandyalanpet	180 0	125-70
219 Gangikunta Yeracheruvu	265 0	92-46

Kamalapuram taluk—Nil.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

1946-47 and 1947-48.

Flood damaged works.

Madanapalle taluk—

1 Chinnacheruvu, Rangasamudram	310 0	35-60
2 Digavacheruvu, Boochipalli	910 0	32-55
3 Kotalamadicheruvu, Thattin	2,150 0	17-95
4 Venkatapathicheruvu, Kotala	2,500 0	52-60
5 Kothakunta, Kurabalakota	1,310 0	8-13
6 Peddachervu, Papapalli	1,065 0	23-36
7 Yerrajeonivandlakunta, Angallu	119 0	11-39

28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.

(1)

Amount
spent on
each.

(2)

Acreage
commanded
by each.

(3)

RS. A.

ACS.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT—cont.

1946-47 and 1947-48—cont.

Flood damaged works—cont.

Madanapalle taluk—cont.

8 Nakkalakunta, Basinikonda	650 0	17-05
9 Ragimakulacheruvu, Vengamvaripalli	1,388 0	64-84
10 Marrivoddu, Mallela	2,428 0	35-02
11 Nagireddipallekunta, Kondamarri	196 0	7-06

Ordinary works.

12 Thotlachervu, Agraharam	433 0	85-32
13 Chennayanicheruvu, C.T.M.	677 0	158-37
14 Sakirevukunta, Kondamarri	98 0	7-90
15 Kagathivanicheruvu, Kondamarri	648 0	22-21
16 Godugukunta, Kondamarri	470 0	14-33
17 Nayakuralacheruvu, Madanapalle	200 0	9-59
18 Bodikondrayanicheruvu, Reddavaripalle	243 0	18-65
19 Yerramareddicheruvu, Tavalam	250 0	32-86
20 Ganugochintacheruvu, Mushtoor	550 0	76-69
21 Bommanacheruvu, Vempalli	2,653 0	36-28
22 Thungaloticheruvu, Kothavaripalle	1,418 0	41-42
23 Nallathathunikunta, Pothapolu	940 0	23-49
24 Komathivanicheruvu, Tavalam	80 0	163-44
25 Vempallecheruvu, Vempalle	3,866 0	52-83
26 Regadakalva, Chippili	1,520 0	40-90
27 Ramana, yakunta, Kothavaripalle	614 0	14-94
28 Marripallekunta, Vengamvaripalle	1,057 0	12-45
29 Lachikondayyakunta, Mushtoor	275 0	2-60
30 Peddachervu, Theneegalavandlapalle	535 0	30-74
31 Ramayyakunta, Theneegalavandlapalle	205 0	6-76
32 Savaramacheruvu, Parvatipole	304 0	14-73
33 Lakshammacheruvu, Angallu	545 0	18-41
34 Bagavanulukunta, C.T.M.	191 0	6-05
35 Bandaracheruvu, Pothapalu	55 0	49-03
36 Gurramacheruvu, Vempalle	700 0	21-80
37 Itla Akkayyacheruvu, C.T.M.	200 0	27-99
38 Kanagalakunta, Vengamvaripalli	250 0	12-37
39 Ellarivarikunta, Mudivedu	1,530 0	9-52
40 Chennakavarikunta, Tantarupenta	325 0	35-59
41 Venkatapathicheruvu, Kotala	136 0	52-60
42 Kynekunta, Bandrevu	600 0	19-75
43 Molakamadagacheruvu, Thummarakunta	845 0	34-47
44 Marillakunta, Thummarakunta	610 0	33-58
45 Ronittakunta, Thummarakunta	569 0	29-14
46 Nayanicheruvu, Thummarakunta	300 0	41-43
47 Pagalakunta, Thummarakunta	500 0	17-64
48 Morapekunta, Thummarakunta	930 0	16-87
49 Marrivoddu, Marella	325 0	35-02
50 Bommajikunta, Marella	874 0	12-00
51 Terunialadevaracheruvu, Marella	295 0	20-55
52 Devaganicheruvu, T. Sudam	244 0	92-07
53 Obulanayanicheruvu, Bayyappagaripalle	735 0	110-75
54 Das. Mogasalamaricheruvu, Bayyappagaripalle	340 0	31-52
55 Manevanicheruvu, Bayyappagaripalle	505 0	46-09
56 Alankanuthicheruvu, Maddinayanipalle	660 0	114-32
57 Yendlapallecheruvu, Maddinayanipalle	424 0	20-32
58 Chinnahpapurayanikunta, Maddinayanipalle	720 0	25-27
59 Subbarayanikunta, Pulicallu	103 0	27-23
60 Sampathcheruvu, Sampathukota	3,490 0	68-42
61 Vepuricheruvu, Vepurikota	2,164 0	49-38
62 Digavacheruvu, Boochipalli	515 0	32-55
63 Peddachervu, Gummasamudram	4,490 0	185-30
64 Nayanicheruvu, Nayanacherupalle	2,178 0	95-03
65 Tsontakunta, Malliahcheruvu	1,161 0	20-56
66 Peddachervu, Malliahcheruvu	363 0	93-43
67 Rekalakunta, Rangasamudram	1,200 0	22-19

[28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Average commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS. A.	ACS.	
CHITTOOR DISTRICT—cont.		
1946-47 and 1947-48—cont.		
<i>Ordinary works—cont.</i>		
Madanapalle taluk—cont.		
68 Paricherlakunta, Rangasamudram	1,490 0	63.86
69 Digavavasanthappacheruvu, Kothakota	2,732 0	32.55
70 Chandrayyakunta, Kothakota	940 0	12.19
71 Deganicheruvu, Kothakota	1,000 0	58.85
72 Kothacheruvu, Patavandlapalle	580 0	51.99
73 Kammacheruvu, Patlavandlapalle	150 0	91.19
74 Mittesampallekalva, Kamsalapandlapalle	1,228 0	82.28
75 Giriappakunta, Boorlapalle	700 0	15.12
76 Devaracheruvu, Kasuvaripalle	965 0	24.78
77 Peddacheruvu, Kasuvaripalle	750 0	16.17
78 Devasamudramcheruvu, Kasuvaripalle	275 0	13.13
79 Mudiamvaricheruvu, Kasuvaripalle	160 0	6.94
80 Peddakunta, Buraikayalakota	30 0	2.40
81 Jamacheruvu, Buraikayalakota	820 0	20.51
82 Gopalsamicheruvu, Badikayalapalle	590 0	25.52
Vayalpad taluk—		
83 Kothakunta, Tatiguntapalle	297 0	10.00
84 Mallammacheruvu, Jandla	280 0	21.72
85 Kurabhavanikunta, Peddamallela	220 0	10.72
86 Sevappacheruvu, Gudarevupalle	520 0	8.62
87 Merugathirumalappacheruvu, Rompicherla	160 0	5.67
88 Ammagaricheruvu, Rejullu	1,679 0	56.96
89 Dandumarikunta, Kelikireddipalle	926 0	42.58
90 Thipparasicheruvu, Kelikireddipalle	932 0	22.88
91 Diguvaracheruvu, Guttapallem	1,325 0	64.31
92 Brahmanacheruvu, Thimmapuram	926 0	68.14
93 Theethavakunta, Theethavakuntapalle	799 0	40.18
94 Egava Malliahcheruvu, Theethavakuntapalle	607 0	11.67
95 Peddinayanikunta, Erravaripallam	471 0	3.64
96 Cherukuvarikunta, Udayamanicheruvu	95 0	12.03
97 Penumalliahcheruvu, Bovetandlapalle	400 0	7.84
98 Ravikunta, Gundlur	495 0	11.13
99 Sevalakunta, Surimadugu	360 0	4.91
100 Morapakunta, Ekutla	35 0	19.33
101 Enugulacheruvu, Gurrakonda	129 0	19.04
102 Malluviadhumi Oddu, Errakotapalle	53 0	9.16
103 Chintalakalva, Marripad	35 0	41.10
104 Kothakalva, Errakotapalli	3,007 0	26.99
105 Mundemkalva, Nawalipeta	715 0	17.52
106 Velajumari oddu, Nadimohesle	1,062 0	35.15
107 Kesavarajukunta, Regallu	623 0	31.85
108 Venkatarayanicheruvu, Mellacheruvu	8 0	9.25
109 Billacheruvu, Bodumallivaripalle	25 0	63.41
110 Peddiagarikunta, Nootanakalva	356 0	3.20
111 Appanayanicheruvu, Regallu	4,550 0	26.44
112 Nayani cheruvu, Regallu	893 0	7.88
113 Velagumani oddu, Regallu	680 0	11.45
114 Ramunikunta, Peddagottiah	115 0	13.84
115 Supply channel to Ammagaricheruvu	1,900 0	71.57
116 Kambamrayanicheruvu, Kambhamvaripalli	1,244 0	36.43
117 Thippalakandacheruvu, Kambhamvaripalli	376 0	26.51
118 Dookavankacheruvu, Kalakada	593 0	8.15
119 Ganamiahcheruvu, Kambhamvaripalli	1,686 0	27.15
120 Ammachcheruvu, Garmimitta	23 0	71.57
121 Redlacheruvu, Garmimitta	108 0	46.57
122 Chennayanicheruvu, Gosantlapalli	338 0	13.64
123 Siddanankunta, Kalakadu	500 0	16.31
124 Kamsalavanikunta, Nerabyly	280 0	4.31
125 Madigavanikunta, Nerabyly	397 0	5.96
126 Nayakuralacheruvu, Matumallah	160 0	7.80
127 Bulliurivanikunta, Borevandlapalli	35 0	5.18
128 Tirakanakunta, Chinnaotigal	318 0	8.65

28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Acreage commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS. A.	ACS.	
CHITTOOR DISTRICT—cont.		
1946-47 and 1947-48—cont.		
<i>Ordinary works—cont.</i>		
Vayalpad taluk—cont.		
129 Nayani cheruvu, Ganiya chinta	376 0	15.32
130 Chintalakunta, Nerbyly	2,668 0	6.80
131 Ramabathunikunta, Vustikayala penta	494 0	3.78
132 Thamballanoothikalva, Vayalpad	1,113 0	27.00
133 Theethavakunta, Theethavakuntapalli	210 0	40.18
134 Egava Malliahdasaricheruvukuntapalli	713 0	11.67
135 Boggalavanikuntacheruvu, Theethavakuntapalli	1,414 0	11.49
136 Polimerakunta, Guttapallem	385 0	8.80
137 Kadirinadhunicheruvu, Kambamvaripalli	3,737 0	41.03
138 Rangareddicheruvu, Korlakunta	939 0	11.00
139 Boriahikunta, Korlakunta	2,454 0	16.24
140 Penumalliahcheruvu, Grampalli	500 0	9.19
141 Gandlavoddu, Kalakadi	340 0	8.76
142 Merugathirumalliah voddur, Rangicherla	80 0	6.44
143 Ammachcheruvu, Regallu	1,601 0	56.96
144 Votikunta, Vudayamanikam	150 0	5.93
145 Bathirivanikunta, Isattevaripallam	720 0	4.11
146 Budiganayanicheruvu, Motumallela	400 0	0.84
147 Kamsalavanikunta, Motumallela	165 0	9.94
148 Venkatappanayan cheruvu, Motumallela	135 0	39.96
149 Brahmanacheruvu, Motumallela	540 0	8.21
150 Galivanikunta, Chittacherla	1,535 0	21.43
151 Pullammakunta, Chittacherla	790 0	23.16
152 Ranikunta, Gundloor	832 0	11.32
153 Velagumarikalva, Nasimohesle	734 0	35.15
154 Velagumari voddur, Regallu	1,213 0	11.45
155 Vemuvarigunta, Doddipalle	720 0	5.81
156 Balanayanikunta, Peddamallela	250 0	6.53
157 Ellappavoddu, Peddamallela	62 0	8.83
158 Chinnaayakuralacheruvu, Rompicherla	116 0	24.33
159 Chikkaranjulacheruvu, Chinnaotigal	412 0	45.36
160 Motupollinlanavanikunta, Thippireddigaripalle	676 0	16.10
161 Naduocheruvu, Goundabyanicheruvu	600 0	28.11
162 Peddacheruvu, Goundabyanicheruvu	110 0	92.43
163 Supply channel, Manchu	263 0	72.00
164 Bonthavani voddur, Guttapallem	270 0	32.83
165 Gonumidlakunta, Golivaripalli	800 0	27.90
166 Vooralamaracheruvu, Guttapallem	800 0	54.98
167 Kuppannavanikunta, Kambhamvaripalli	200 0	15.71
168 Nadimi vodu, Bandlakindapalli	375 0	27.00
169 Mudupulavemalavandla Digavacheruvu, Pedda Mallela	841 0	13.66
170 Vuppunedlakunta, Ganuju Chinta	90 0	4.01
171 Bodireddicheruvu, Bodevandlapalli	1,400 0	18.30
172 Ramarajacheruvu, Bodevandlapalli	870 0	35.20
173 Basumikunta, Vustikayalapenta	90 0	2.65
Chittoor taluk—		
174 Kothakalva, Patnam	691 0	44.83
175 Yetikalva, Nochupalli	38 0	36.26
176 Thungacheruvu, Kondapalli	721 0	15.41
177 Aksapetkalva, Thelarivedu	787 0	19.48
178 Hissa Peddacheruvu, Thinyundram	1,500 0	77.61
179 Ganjinu, Chittoor	344 0	75.95
180 Nallannayanicheruvu, Chintalakunta	782 0	98.23
181 Bommasamudramcheruvu, Kanipakam	664 0	115.48
182 Kothacheruvu, Echana	31 0	15.92
183 Bopparanjappacheruvu, Nampalli	3,570 0	91.96
184 Durgamanayanikunta, Gundlapalli	1,070 0	5.28
185 Baistettikunta, Pothianama	499 0	32.49
186 Dasaricheruvu, Thavanampalli	489 0	5.53
187 Potaghararamcheruvu, Potaghararam	26 0	62.32
188 Ramireddicheru, Kalvagunta	850 0	10.46

[28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Acreage commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
CHITTOOR DISTRICT—cont.	RS. A.	ACS.
1946-47 and 1947-48—cont.		
Ordinary works—cont.		
Chittoor taluk—cont.		
189 Jambucheruvu, Pathapalli and Siddenreddipalli	1,419 0	54.93
190 Chennayanicheru, Mudigaram	55 0	183.25
191 Peddanayanicheruvu, Kothakota	872 0	120.10
192 Oddapallicheruvu, Oddapalli	20 0	25.90
193 Ranganvillekalva, Konapalli	3,882 0	26.59
194 Pallipatti Egava cheruvu, Poliakala	2,707 0	28.85
195 Pallipatti Digava cheruvu, Poliakala	1,761 0	105.82
196 Peddacheruvu, Patnam	1,250 0	146.72
197 Kojilacheruvu, Thenabanda	2,540 0	123.46
198 Ponniammacheruvu supply channel, Erukambal	780 0	91.69
199 Venkateswarakalva, Vavilthota	2,500 0	
Palamaner taluk—		
200 Kanagalacheruvu, Peddacheraragunta	335 15	13.70
201 Kannikalva, Palmaneru	1,345 0	54.10
202 Kunmoi cheruvu, Kolamasanapalli	170 0	72.59
203 Peddacheruvu, Moram	264 0	82.05
204 Marlapallicheruvu, Ganumakulapalli	110 0	16.91
205 Nakpapalli, Moram	1,040 0	86.68
206 Pathacheruvu, Belupalli	270 0	73.44
207 Bolluvanikunta, Belupalli	300 0	4.07
208 Vuppunallakunta, Thimomalakunta	350 0	9.78
209 Balisetti Nilaverallikunta, Belupalli	254 0	24.19
210 Chamalakunta, Belupalli	115 0	27.69
211 Kothokunta, Kammanapalli	410 0	5.69
212 Yerrunigurkunta, Kammanapalli	410 0	16.89
213 Narayanakunta, Kammanapalli	356 0	26.81
214 Vanacheruvu, Bandulapalli	1,400 0	19.74
215 Nellikunta, Belupalli	300 0	3.40
216 Kallukunta, Pedda hellamkunta	240 0	28.16
217 Babisetikunta, Belupalli	240 0	24.19
218 Settikunta, Pedda Chellanakunta	1,013 0	29.11
219 Vooramundaracheruvu, Golli Cheemanapalli	926 0	44.57
220 Peddacheruvu, Bairupalle	162 0	81.95
221 Mallampeddacheruvu, Kallipalli	193 0	3.40
222 Neellakunta, Balupalli	237 0	24.19
223 Niluvarallikunta, Balupalli	487 0	16.86
224 Chennikunta, Vellipalli	107 0	11.68
225 Kunjaseericheruvu, Dharmapathi	259 0	489.00
226 Kithannakunta, Settupalli	304 0	28.03
227 Nellikunta, Sivunikuppam	245 0	7.63
228 Mamidikunta, Sivunikuppam	137 0	5.30
229 Bachipeddacheruvu, Vidlamasanapalli	442 0	19.73
230 Kenchanavodu, Belupalli	70 0	
231 Pathacheruvu, Kolamasanapalli		
232 Voddikalva, Movam		
233 Supply channel, Belupalli		
Chandragiri taluk—		
234 Chinnacheruvu flood damaged work, Kuntrapakam	2,150 0	112.70
235 Chinnacheruvu ordinary repairs, Kuntrapakam	2,700 0	112.70
236 Ramasamudramcheruvu, Ganigapenta	326 0	27.26
237 Chennareddycheruvu, Pakala	1,170 0	40.97
238 Venkatrayanicheruvu, Kotala	3,900 0	62.59
239 Karnacheruvu, Pakala	130 0	23.18
Punganur taluk—		
240 Rangammacheruvu, Melumdoddi	2,530 0	120.00
241 Muddupapanapalli cheruvu, Rangonipalli	2,251 0	5.00
242 Uppunelli tank, Uppunelli	5,600 0	140.00
Tiruttani, Puttur and Kalahasti taluks—Nil,		

28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source.	Amount spent on each.	Acreage commanded by each.
(1)	(2)	(3)
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.	RS. A.	ACS.
1946-47 and 1947-48.		
Madakasira taluk—		
1 Bandarehalli tank	600 0	22.35
2 Kasapuram tank of Narasambudi	930 0	85.02
3 Bommarasanahalli tank of Kodipalli	900 0	83.83
4 Koripe tank of Hemavati	830 0	111.05
5 Chikkalingiah tank of Revadi	950 0	33.94
6 Paravaram tank of Hemavati	1,320 0	134.85
7 Elakatta tank of Gudibandi	750 0	41.63
8 Balathinman tank of Morubagal	800 0	14.17
1946-47.		
Dharmavaram taluk—		
9 Chennikuntapalli tank	75 0	18.32
10 Supply channel to Sangala tank	418 0	96.07
11 Narasampalli new tank	803 0	20.69
12 Nayanihalli P. C. Revu	337 0	93.32
13 Mittathotanalva, Tagaragunta	65 0	12.80
14 Katganicheruvu of Ragatipalli	419 0	135.21
15 Taticherla tank, Payadindi	180 0	60.73
16 Chippalacheruvu, Kobbakota tank	750 0	124.24
17 Cholasamudram tank of Elakunta	a/F	56.74
18 Supply channel to Chinnareddi tank of Peddakotla	2,118 0	107.61
1947-48.		
19 Repairs to new tank of Narasirchapalli	313 0	20.69
20 Tatichala tank of Payadindi	330 0	60.73
21 Chinnakuntapalli tank, Obulapuram	270 0	18.32
22 Supply channel of Sangala tank	111 0	96.07
23 Do. to Ravala cheruvu	216 0	250.00
24 Muddamallappa Kunta, Mallabalva		57.78
25 Venkatathimmapuram tank of Darnimala		91.78
1946-47.		
Gooty taluk—		
26 Repairs to distributory channel to Y.I. cheruvu		203.00
27 Chinnaradugur Kummathukunta		20.00
28 Gulimikonda tank supply channel		93.00
29 Ayyavaripalli tank		15.00
30 Yerragudi tank		33.00
31 Special repairs to Brahmanapalli tank	22 0	45.00
32 Repairs to supply channel feeding Brahmanapalli tank	936 0	45.00
33 Closing leakage in Jakkala cheruvu tank	1,117 0	100.00
34 Well in S. No. 330 of Appecherla		
35 Well in S. No. 547 of Appecherla	895 0	5 acres each.
1947-48.		
36 Repairs to distributory channel under Y.I. cheruvu	494 0	203.00
37 Chinnaradugur Kunnathur kunta	313 0	23.00
38 Ayyavaripalli kunta	127 0	15.00
39 Gulimikondla tank Supply channel	7 0	93.00
40 Yerragudi tank		33.00
41 Brahmanapalli supply channel	415 0	45.00
42 Well in S. No. 330 of Appecherla		
43 Well in S. No. 547 of Appecherla		5 acres each
44 Repairs to Ubbi cherla tank	240 0	149.00
45 Breach closing in Jakkala cheruvu tank	292 0	100.00
46 Repairs to Nagasamudram tank	621 0	172.00
47 Providing sand bags in front of Nagasamudram tank	490 12	172.00
48 Padamatikalva of Pamidi		190.00
49 Kotarkalva of Gooty Anantapur		212.00
50 Annumpalli peddacheruvu		147.00
51 Guddam Hanumanna nala of G. Anantapur		9.99

[28th March 1949]

Serial number and name of the irrigation source, (1)	Amount spent on each, (2)	Acreage commanded by each, (3)
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—cont.	Rs.	A.
1946-47.		ACS.
Kalyandrug taluk—		
52 Peddanala of East Kodihalli	1,170 0	41-66
53 Santekondapuram tank	920 0	190-08
54 Nogundlaparathi tank	760 0	19-61
55 Byadrahalli tank	590 0	39-61
56 Narasapuram nala	850 0	13-33
1946-47.		
Kadiri taluk—		
57 Peddachervu of Donnikota	60 0	31-64
58 Nallacheruvu of Mallapalle	186 0	25-94
59 Satticheruvu of Jogannapeta	465 0	26-32
60 Ralla Anantapuram tank	115 0	61-38
61 Yerrakunta of Nallacheruvu	202 0	22-94
62 Thirumaladevaracheruvu of Edmadona	434 0	10-35
63 Supply channel of Kothakunta, Edmadona	133 0	10-95
64 Mallammakunta of Alampur	62 0	20-71
65 Budanampalli tank	351 0	15-22
66 Beeripallikalva, Tsadur	1,217 0	17-06
67 Peddachervu of Tumuda Kuntapalli	1,000 0	49-78
1947-48.		
68 Kothapalli tank of Kadiri	223 0	13-58
69 Satticheruvu of Jogenpeta	144 0	26-32
70 Pathacheruvu of Tippepalli	77 0	51-71
71 Budanampalli tank	118 0	15-22
72 Beeripallikalva of Tsadam	588 0	17-06
73 Peddachervu of Tumulakuntapalli	642 0	49-78
74 Peddachervu of Kadirikuntlapalli	117 0	31-25
75 Repairs to tank head supply channel Talamarle Vandakunta	591 0	15-90
1946-47 and 1947-48.		
Anantapur taluk—		
76 Rachipalle tank	544 0	76-03
77 Kanumpalli tank	1,614 0	32-84
78 Karugunta tank and its supply channel	4,085 0	60-92
79 Anantapur tank supply channel	1,989 0	..
80 Madigubba tank supply channel	102 0	..
1946-47.		
Penukonda taluk—		
81-84 Four tanks (including three restoration works)	413 0	419-77
1947-48.		
85-94 Ten sources	2,000 0	926-00
1946-47 and 1947-48.		
Tadpatri taluk—		
95 Repairs to Pennar channel of Tadpatri	994 0	370-42
96 Repairs to Bugganala of Bhogasamudram	630 0	100-58
97 Repairs to Nithur tank	568 0	71-14
98 Repairs to Peddakalva of Tadpatri	1,800 0	128-28
1946-47.		
Hindupur taluk—		
99 Vibuthipalli tank	433 0	145-69
100 Veerapuram tank	919 0	80-51
101 Goravanahalli tank	1,471 0	150-21
102 Kodur Kasba tank	2,494 0	184-55
1947-48.		
103 Supply channel to Kodur Kasba tank	3,667 0	186-55
1946-47 and 1947-48.		
Urvakonda sub.taluk—		
104-107 Four M. I. Tanks		

[Not furnished]

28th March 1949]

ANNEXURE II.—Statement showing the number of cases in which plans and estimates have been sanctioned and other details in respect of minor irrigation works of Rayalaseema (district).

Name of the district.	Number of cases in which plans and estimates have been sanctioned.	Number of cases in which preparation of plans and estimates is pending.	When the pending cases will be completed.	Whether any amount has lapsed for want of sanctioned estimates and plans or on account of the work not being completed in time, and if so, particulars to be given.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kurnool	30	57	During 1948-49 and 1949-50.	An amount of Rs. 1,968 lapsed to Government during 1947 on account of non-completion of works due to receipt of water in the tanks.
Bellary	68	12	By the end of December 1948.	An amount of Rs. 4,647 lapsed to Government during 1946-47 and an amount of Rs. 15,782 lapsed to Government during 1947-48. No amount lapsed for want of any sanctioned estimates and plans. Amounts lapsed in all cases only on account of the works not being completed in time for want of contractors.
Cuddapah	117	59	By the end of 1948-49.	Nil.
Chittoor	Nil.	41	In two to three years.	Nil.
Anantapur	12	3	During 1947-48 and 1948-49.	Rs. 1,067 lapsed to Government as the works were not completed in Penukonda taluk.

[28th March 1949]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 142 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March 1949, page 524 supra.]

Number of wells sunk under the Well Subsidy schemes in the Province of Madras up to the end of January 1949.

Name of district.	Old 1944 scheme.	Accelerated scheme, 1946.	Ceded Districts Modified Wells scheme, 1946.	New Well Subsidy scheme, 1947-48.	New Well Subsidy scheme, 1948-49.	Total number of wells sunk under all schemes.
Vizagapatnam ..	..	2,934	..	956	76	3,966
East Godavari ..	..	426	..	103	..	522
West Godavari ..	..	2	..	57	..	59
Krishna ..	..	183	..	207	..	390
Guntur ..	..	437	..	819	2	1,258
Nellore ..	..	1,930	..	180	4	2,114
Cuddapah ..	26	553	133	310	3	1,025
Kurnool ..	113	172	47	134	..	466
Bellary ..	25	166	146	133	..	470
Anantapur ..	93	596	190	136	..	1,015
Chittoor ..	..	3,757	..	374	..	4,131
Chingleput ..	4	6,616	..	1,257	90	7,967
North Arcot ..	4	8,146	..	390	25	8,565
South Arcot ..	..	3,180	..	1,560	171	4,901
Tanjore ..	..	1,090	..	6	1	1,097
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	2,841	..	2,152	3	4,996
Coimbatore ..	..	1,995	..	560	5	2,560
Mathurai ..	..	1,841	..	660	3	2,504
Ramnad ..	..	3,270	..	1,863	57	5,190
Salem ..	..	2,453	..	384	..	2,840
Tirunelveli ..	..	2,883	..	702	5	3,590
South Kanara ..	..	56	..	17	..	73
Malabar ..	..	168	..	90	..	258
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	265	45,698	516	13,040	445	59,964

	Old 1944 scheme.	Accelerated scheme.	Ceded Districts Modified scheme.	New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1947-48.	New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948-49.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Additional acreage brought under irrigation ..	271	90,111.61	1,389.64	10,697.88	251.52	102,721.65
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Amount spent ..	1,03,212	2,32,88,543	10,97,477	1,64,53,784	1,23,36,371	5,32,79,387

Expenditure during 1946-47 ..	RS.	2,43,86,020
Do. 1947-48 ..	..	1,64,53,784
Do. 1948-49 ..	..	1,23,36,371

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 18th April 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Disbursement of grants to Harijan hostels in the Godavari district.

* 1033-A Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU (on behalf of Sri B. Venkataratnam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the grants sanctioned to the Harijan hostels in East Godavari district were stopped; if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) what the recommendations of the concerned officers are; and

(c) whether the Government have realized that the grants have to be paid before the 31st March and the difficulty of the hostels, if not paid before the 31st of March?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) Grants to all hostels were disbursed before 31st March 1949.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

Judgment relating to certain Habeas Corpus applications.

* 1033-B Q.—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the judgment of Mr. Justice Satyanarayana and Mr. Justice Viswanatha Sastri in a batch of Habeas Corpus applications on behalf of fifteen detenus in the Vellore Jail under the Public Safety Act on March 21st?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“Yes. Copies of judgments in respect of four petitions have been received only to-day by Government so far and these are being examined.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“Is it not a fact that in a series of judgments delivered by the Judges of the High Court, it has been proved that the various sections of the Madras Public Safety Act have not been observed by the Government in the matter of detention?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“Not at all. In those particular cases that were before the High Court, the

[18th April 1949]

High Court found certain defects in the Act. So it is not the general conclusion of the High Court that legal observance has not been made with regard to detention."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it not a fact that the Judges have made observations that proper charges were not made against persons kept under detention and that the matter was not at all referred to the Advisory Committee as envisaged in the Public Safety Act?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Judges have not said what my hon. Friend has said here just now. They have referred only to particular cases and not to all cases of detention."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that in a large number of cases that were taken up by the High Court recently, the Government have not followed the provisions of the Public Safety Act and as such, the High Court had to order the release of those persons concerned in those cases? I want to know whether it is not a serious affair that so many people had been put under detention against the provisions of the Public Safety Act?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"There are also cases confirmed by the High Court and there are more petitions dismissed than allowed."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"May I know whether the Government contemplate issuing instructions to their subordinate officers who act under the Act, to apply the provisions of the Act and to give all necessary information before they send up orders for action under this Act?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Necessary instructions have already been issued in this matter and whatever defects the High Court may point out from time to time are being communicated to the officers for their guidance."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I ask, although he may not concede that has been said by the Judges of the High Court, whether it is not necessary that he should call for such of those cases which have not been taken up by the High Court to see that the conditions of the Act are fulfilled before they are put under detention?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, my hon. Friend is not right in saying that I do not concede what the High Court has said in this matter. We have to follow what the High Court has asked us to do. It may be that there may be a legal lacuna in those cases as has been pointed out by the High Court. But that does not mean that in all cases it is like that."

[18th April 1949]

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that the Government have more often abused the provisions of the Act rather than used it in the best interests of the Province?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is absolutely incorrect."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"May I know whether there are not cases where the Government even after the period of six months prescribed by the Act for purposes of reconsideration, have not done so and there has been considerable delay and the High Court had to refer to it in some of their judgments?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No, Sir. Where the detention has been confirmed, there is not a single case like that."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In spite of the complacent attitude of the Government, may I ask the Government whether it is not advisable to look into all other cases not taken up by the High Court whether the conditions prescribed under the Act have been fulfilled and if not, to rectify them?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is not at all a question of complacency. It is our duty to see that the provisions of the Act are applied in every case and particularly in cases where detention has been ordered and we are very carefully watching the situation."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, even after the experience of such a long time which the Government have got on the administration of the Public Safety Act, how is it that they have committed so many mistakes as have been pointed by the High Court and what is the reason for these serious mistakes committed by them?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not at all concede that they are serious mistakes and so many mistakes. Considering the number of persons—about 1,200 in all—kept under detention, the cases of persons released by Habeas Corpus applications will be a microscopic minority. There may be some legal lacunae in some cases and the High Court have pointed out the defects in such cases."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Will the Hon. Minister deny the fact that for a long time the people who were kept under detention have not been informed of the charges against them and their cases were not referred to the Advisory Council. And even when the Advisory Council offered certain advice to the Government, Government did not act on their advice?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, the Advisory Council is only an advisory body and the Government are not bound to accept every advice offered by them. But we do generally accept their advice. There might have been some cases of delay in giving the grounds of detention, which led the High Court to say that the delay should be taken in favour of the detenu to release him."

[18th April 1949]

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, from what the Hon. Minister has stated, am I to take it that the Government are condoning the mistakes that have been committed by their subordinates on the plea that it is comparatively only a small number and that the Government will not take any steps in future to see that such mistakes are not committed?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"We have already taken all possible steps to see that mistakes are avoided. But in spite of our best care, mistakes do creep in and the result is the filing of Habeas Corpus applications in the High Court."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Although the Hon. Minister is satisfied that the number of cases that came up before the High Court was very small and therefore he very wrongly used his logic to suppose that there will be no more cases of this nature besides this small number, may I ask, in view of the fact that such a large number of cases have come up for consideration by the High Court and the remarks made by the Judges, is it not the duty of the Government to see that, at least in these cases where poor people are suffering under detention and for whom there may not be any possibility of their cases being taken up before the Court, justice is done by looking into their cases?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The question of irregularity or mistake does not depend upon the poverty or richness of the detenu concerned. The economic condition of the detenu is not taken into consideration in the matter of these cases. Every case is being scrupulously examined."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, in reply to my question the Hon. Minister said that 'it is absolutely incorrect'. Are not the judgments of the High Court bearing eloquent testimony to the fact that the provisions of the Act are grossly abused?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The High Court has not said that they have been grossly abused. Only in these cases where Habeas Corpus applications were accepted, the High Court said that provisions of the Act were not satisfied."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, I request the Chair to allow half-an-hour debate on this subject this evening."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, we shall have half-an-hour debate."

Alleged Police raid in Nathamur, Tirukkoyilur taluk.

* 1084 Q.—**SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:** Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police raided the village of Nathamur in the Tirukkoyilur taluk of the South Arcot district on the night of 17th January 1949;

[18th April 1949]

(b) whether the Reserve Police also took part in the raid;

(c) whether it is a fact that only the members of the Vanniakula Kshatriya community of the village were the target of the raid;

(d) whether any complaint has been sent up to the Inspector-General of Police about this;

(e) whether any action has been taken in the matter; and if so, what; and

(f) if no action has been taken, what action the Government propose to take to restore confidence in the minds of the Vanniakula Kshatriyas of the village about their safety and freedom?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (a) A police party was despatched to the village on 17th January 1949.

" (b) Two sections of the Armed Reserve were also sent.

" (c) Eleven members of the Vanniakula Kshatriya community were arrested; but it is not correct to say that the community was the target of the police raid.

" (d) A complaint which was received by Government was forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.

" (e) & (f) The matter is under enquiry under orders of the Inspector-General of Police."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"Sir, தயவுசெய்து பதிலை தமிழ்ப்படுத்தும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"ஒரு போலீஸ் Party-ஐ 1949-ம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரிமீ 17-ல் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் Armed Reserve-லிருந்து இரண்டு செக்ஷன்களும் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வன்னிகுல க்ஷத்திரியரைத் தேர்ந்தவர்களில் 11 பேர்கள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அவர்களுடைய ஸ்தலத்தையே எதிர்த்து சாரியத்தை நடத்தினார்கள் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. சர்க்காருக்குக் கிடைத்த ஒரு புகாரை போலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்-ஜெனரல் அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டது. போலீஸ் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்-ஜெனரலுடைய உத்தரவுப்படி இப்பொழுது விசாரணை நடந்து வருகிறது."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, அந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள முன்ஜிப் அவர்கள் வன்னிகுல க்ஷத்திரியர் என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய அந்த மக்களமீது புகார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தால் போலீசாருக்கு பொய்வதந்தியைக் கொடுத்தது உண்மையானது?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think it was due to the village headman that these people were arrested. As a matter of fact, the land revenue collection was not at all made in that village because the people did not co-operate with the village munsif and not a single pie was paid to the Government."

SRI D. KADIRAPPA:—"சேலம் பகுதி."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has brought to the notice of the Chair that he has not been

[18th April 1949]

able to follow the answer given by the Hon. Minister and requested the Chair to help him in the matter. The Hon. Minister is not willing to oblige him. I want a ruling on this matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister is not willing to oblige the hon. Member, I cannot force him to do so. The Hon. Leader of the House knows Telugu and he can enlighten the hon. Member in Telugu."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The hon. Member says that he is not able to follow intelligently what is going on in the House and he seeks the assistance of the Chair in the matter of his following the proceedings of this House. Then what will be the ruling of the Chair whether the Chair will compel the Hon. Minister to have it translated or not?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not going to compel the Hon. Minister to translate it. I leave it to the good sense of the Hon. Ministers. They themselves should realise the difficulty of the hon. Member Mr. Kadirappa."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My point is whether the Chair will not be kind enough to see that Members are following the proceedings of this House and whether the Chair proposes to make him understand what is going on in the House or want him to be content with not following the proceedings of this House."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"The Hon. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi is a Telugu scholar. The Hon. Member Mr. Kadirappa wanted that it should be answered in Telugu. After all, he is not asking the Hon. Minister to speak in Chinese or Burmese."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am not an extempore orator in Telugu."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister is willing to translate it, let him do so."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question is about a village in the South Arcot district."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Whether it affects him or not, this is only a request from the hon. Member and the Hon. Minister can translate it."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member of this House and particularly a Member of the Treasury Bench right in advising Members of this House not to bother with the affairs concerning a constituency which is not their own?"

11-45 a.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Minister wants, let him answer it."

18th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I thought it was only a nominal request."

"(a) జాన్యువరి 17 వ తేదీన సర్జనార్ ఆఫ్ గ్రామానికి పోలీసు పార్టీ పంపబడినది."

"(b) Armed Reserve కు చెందిన రెండు సెక్షన్లను కూడా ఆక్కడకు పంపారు."

"(c) పబ్లిక్ల డిప్రెయిల సభానికి చెందిన 11 మందిని పోలీసులు ఆరెస్టు చేసినారు. కాని కేవలము ఏ ఒక సభానికి చెందినవారిని ఆరెస్టు చేయుటకని పోలీసు వారు ఆక్కడకు పంపబడలేదు."

"(d) ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వమువారికి వచ్చినప్పిచ్చాదును Inspector-General of Police కు పంపబడినది."

"(e) and (f) Inspector-General of Police యొక్క ఉత్తరవులపై ఈ విషయముగురించి విచారణ జరుగుచున్నది."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"In view of the fact that this kind of instances have been taking place even in some other villages in the same district, particularly in the villages where the inhabitants happen to belong to the backward communities, may I know the reasons for the police excesses and why the people belonging to the backward communities are being made the target of the police attack?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is just an accident that they belong to the backward communities but the fact remains that the people refused to pay any kist to the Government and the Sub-Magistrate went and camped there to persuade them to pay; in spite of that, they did not yield and so a police party had to be sent and collection had to be made."

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"May I know whether the police party raiding the village did not beat and vulgarly abuse all Vanniakula Kshatriyas in general including their womenfolk and children?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not a fact that the Reserve Police attacked any particular community."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know, Sir, why police action should be taken in these small cases when there are Congress organizations to look into them and set them right?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Congress organizations are not expected to do police work. When the village has refused to pay Government kist, it is but right that Governmental authority should be used to recover the necessary kist."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"అంత కిరామత్తుల వన్నీయగుల శక్తిగిరియర్ల ఇరుక్కక్కడయి ఉడత్తుల పోలీస్ కారర్ల ఇరవీల పుగుర్తు అంత కిరామత్తుల ఇరవీల arrest పண்ணింతు ఉన్నామెతానా?"

[18th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I want notice of the question."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the police entered into the houses of Vanniakula Kshatriyas, as pointed out by the Village Munsif who is on inimical terms with them? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" It is true there were factions in the village and the village headman and some of the mirasidars were at loggerheads and some leading mirasidars went to the extent of even beating and breaking the pots of a milkman who brought some curds and milk to the Revenue Inspector."

" The police had to take action but it was not because they belong to any particular community. They were giving trouble to the village headman, to the Revenue Inspector and to the Sub-Magistrate who was camping there and collections of kist were affected and so this action had to be taken."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, where the need was for having recourse to a raid by the police party where there is procedure laid down under the Revenue Codes for the collection of kists and other Government dues by attachment of lands and other means? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" They were preventing the headman from doing his official duties and also the Revenue Inspector was similarly prevented; they had to be given necessary protection in order to make the collections."

SRIMATHI V. ANJALAI AMMAL:—" போலீஸ் செய்த அக்கிரமத்திற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பது ரெம்ப்வும் அவசியம். மந்திரியவர்களிடம் சொன்னதற்கு விசாரணை நடத்தியிருந்தால் இவ்வளவு question வந்திருக்காது * * * "

MR. SPEAKER:—" நீங்கள் கேள்வியாகக் கேட்கவேண்டும். "

SRIMATHI V. ANJALAI AMMAL:—" நேராக வந்து கவர்ட்டை மெண்டிரிடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. நாங்கள் நேராக வந்து மந்திரியினிடம் சொன்னதால் அந்த கிராமத்தில் நடந்ததைப்பற்றி விசாரணை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have already answered that question. The matter is under enquiry under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police and it is being looked into."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that such sort of troubles arise because no representation to such backward communities is given on the Treasury Benches? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" At that rate, Sir, the Muslims have also to be included in the Cabinet."

[18th April 1949]

SRIMATHI V. ANJALAI AMMAL:—" மந்திரிகளிடம் நேராகவந்து சொல்லியும் இதுவரையிலும் போய் பார்த்தார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இதுவரையில் போய் பார்த்ததேயுடையது. "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" As far as I know, no Minister has visited that place after this incident."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that this raid was a reprisal for the complaint made by the arrested people against the Local Deputy Superintendent of Police? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" No, Sir."

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—" அந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள முக்கியமான வன்னியகுல கூத்திரிய வாலிபர் ஒருவருக்கு கை சிடிந்தது. உண்மை தானா? அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ரிபோர்ட்டு வந்திருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not have that information from the report I have received from the Collector."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" Arising from the answer to the effect that the people of the village did not co-operate with the village headman will the Government go into the matter and find out the reason why he was unpopular with the village people which resulted in a police party going to the place and arresting so many people? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Even if he is unpopular, it does not mean that the kist should be refused."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" While appreciating the Hon. Minister's defence of his department in spite of himself and sympathizing with him, may I know whether the Government are sincerely looking into the grievances of the people and see that these atrocious activities of the department are controlled and effectively checked? "

Producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies in Malabar.

* 1035 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 grave charges against several producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies in Malabar of inefficiency, mismanagement, misappropriation of public funds, corruption and repeated failure to serve the public in the matter of the distribution of foodstuffs; and

(b) what immediate steps the Government propose to take to avert the serious consequences affecting public funds and public amenities incidental to the continuance of the present muddle regarding the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies in Malabar?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) Of late, there has been much criticism both on the platform and in the Press about

[18th April 1949]

the unsatisfactory working of the ration shops run by the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies and about the malpractices of certain employees of the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies including misappropriation of public funds and stocks. There were also complaints of inefficiency and mismanagement of some of the societies, but there were no complaints of repeated failure to serve the public in the matter of distribution of foodgrains, though there were stray cases of complaint of failure to rush foodgrains promptly in a few shops. In no case, however, had any cardholder to forego his ration in any week on account of the failure of the societies to issue him foodgrains on his ration card.

“(b) Prosecutions had been launched against employees or directors of 44 societies involved in such complaints. The committees of seven societies had been superseded under section 43 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, and executive officers appointed to manage their affairs on account of inefficiency and mismanagement of the Board of Directors. The Collector of Malabar is closely watching the working of these societies and taking suitable action against the societies or employees, where the allegations are found to be true. The Collector has also submitted proposals for the better working of the societies and they are under the consideration of the Government.”

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Are the Government aware that several lakhs of rupees are due to the Government from these societies and the financial position of some of these societies is neither satisfactory nor stable and that it may be difficult for the Government to get back the amounts due from them?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The Government have a knowledge of these transactions and they are taking such action as is necessary for the recovery of the amounts from the defaulters.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“May I know, Sir, whether any criminal prosecutions have been launched against any of these misappropriators?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I want notice of that question.”

Census of homeless people in the Province.

* 1036 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government are considering a proposal to take census of homeless people in this Province?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The answer is in the negative.”

[18th April 1949]

Current market price for gunnies.

* 1037 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the current market price for gunnies which are used for bagging paddy and rice; and

(b) the rates allowed for gunnies by the Grain Purchase Officers during procurement in different districts?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) & (b) The current market price varies from time to time depending on the state of the market. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, has been authorized to give the market price. He is now paying at the rate of Re. 1 for each new gunny and Re. 0-13-0 for each once-used gunny which is capable of holding 1½ imperial maunds of paddy or 2 imperial maunds of rice. Appropriate price is paid for gunny used more than once.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know, Sir, whether gunnies are available in the market at the rates fixed by the Government and what proposals they have for making gunnies available in the market at those rates?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Wherever merchants apply to the Government for the supply of new bags, the Government undertake to do so.”

SRI C. M. KOTHARI:—“May I know Sir, whether the Government charge any commission or make any profit out of the supply of gunny bags?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“No, Sir, not that the Government are aware of.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Have the Government any proposal to control the price of gunnies?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I have informed the House of the price we pay for gunnies and so far as the Government are aware that is the price prevailing in the market.”

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether Government will satisfy themselves that adequate supply of gunny is made wherever there is procurement in the busy season?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“If it is brought to the notice of Government they will certainly undertake to provide them with gunnies?”

SRI NAGAPPA:—“Have the Government any control over the production of gunny bags?”

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

[18th April 1949]

Nationalization of Motor Transport.

* 1038 Q.—**MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what the purpose of the Government in nationalizing motor transport is?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The primary object of the nationalization of bus service is to provide an efficient and cheap transport service for the travelling public. It is also intended to be an additional source of revenue to the Government to compensate to a certain extent the loss of revenue consequent on the introduction of Prohibition.”

Producer-cum-Consumer Society, Kollengode.

* 1039 Q.—**HAJI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI SAHIB BAHADUR:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) what the result is of the enquiry by the District Supply Officer, Malabar South, in September last, into the case in which the wife of a director of the Kollengode Producer-cum-Consumer Society at Kollengode was enabled to draw excess money by way of Government bonus for the paddy said to have been delivered by her to the Society on 31st October 1946; and

(b) whether the amount involved has been recovered and whether any action has been taken against those responsible?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) Enquiry showed that the actual purchase of the paddy in question by the Society took place only during the first week of November 1946, and not on 31st October 1946.

“(b) Yes. The excess amount of Rs. 588 paid was recovered and credited to Government on 25th October 1948. The Society has been severely warned against such irregularities. The husband of the lady in question who is now a director of the Society will not be allowed to continue as such, as Government have issued orders declining to grant him exemption from the rule that village officers should not serve as directors of Co-operative Societies.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“May I know whether it is not this lenient punishment meted out to these people who are in charge of public funds that has encouraged them in doing similar things in other walks of life and whether the Government contemplate taking serious action like prosecution in criminal courts in respect of such offences?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The Government are satisfied that the punishment awarded serves the purpose meant.”

[18th April 1949]

(Details regarding the invitees at the Aerodrome during the Prime Minister's and the Governor-General's visit.)

* 1040 Q.—**SRI B. S. MURTHI:** Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the names and designations of the persons invited by the Government to wait at the Aerodrome, when His Excellency the Governor-General and Hon. the Prime Minister of India visited Madras; and

(b) the basis on which invitations are extended to these persons?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) His Excellency the Governor-General of India visited Madras in August 1948 and in February 1949. No invitations were issued to other persons for waiting at the aerodrome on the first occasion excepting the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a copy* of which, viz., G.O. No. 119, Public (Political), dated 19th January 1948, is placed on the table of the House.”

“During the recent visit in addition to the notification issued in G.O. No. 306, Public (Political), dated 3rd February 1949, copy placed on the table of the house, certain gentlemen holding official positions in the Legislatures and in the Provincial Congress Committees were invited to be present at the aerodrome. A list of such invitees is also placed on the table of the House.

“The Hon. the Prime Minister visited Madras in July 1948. A list* of persons who were expected to be present at the aerodrome is placed on the table of the House.

“Apart from these invitees, certain persons requested permission, for special reasons, to enter the aerodrome and in suitable cases, they were granted permission.

“(b) The Hon. Ministers, in their capacities as members of the Provincial Government were present as a mark of courtesy. The other officers were in duty-bound expected to be present as a mark of respect.

“As regards the non-officials, invitations were issued to them in recognition of their status in the Legislature or in recognition of their position in the political world.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“Is there any truth in the news that the President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, who was invited, had to leave the aerodrome because of the scant courtesy shown to him by the officials concerned?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I have no official information.”

[18th April 1949]

Quantity and value of millets imported in 1948-49.

* 1041 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the total quantity and money value of millets imported into this Province in 1948-49;

(b) the quantity rendered unsuitable for consumption because of deterioration of stocks; and

(c) the amount Government had to make good over and above the sum realized by the sale of these imported millets?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) Total imports, 105,042 tons. Money value, Rs. 2,89,65,945.

“(b) 26½ tons of maize and 4.09 tons of milo.

“(c) Rs. 64,34,911. This amount represents that portion of the subsidy which this Government will have to bear in any case owing to the sale of imported millets at subsidised (reduced) rates and does not represent the loss incurred on account of the deterioration of stocks referred to in answer to (b) of the question.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“May I know what portion of this Rs. 64,34,911 is borne by the Government of India?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“This Government bears the entire loss, whatever the amount is.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I know the causes that led to a deterioration of such a large stock?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Deterioration of food-stuffs is a natural phenomenon.”

Assignment of Government poramboke lands.

* 1042 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Government decision regarding the assignment of Government poramboke lands which have been under the possession and enjoyment of Harijans and landless labourers;

(b) whether the decision has been communicated to the Collectors for implementation; and

(c) whether any complaints from Harijans and landless labourers were received by the Government that lands in their possession have been taken away and given to others; and if so, from how many and from what districts?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) and (b) The future land assignment policy is still under the consideration of the Government. Orders were however issued for the

[18th April 1949]

assignment of land to political sufferers. The Collectors of districts were instructed that lands which were leased under the Grow More Food Campaign to very poor persons and lands under the temporary occupation of Harijans and poor persons should not be taken away from them for assignment to political sufferers.

“(c) Some complaints from landless poor persons that the lands in their possession have been taken away for assignment to political sufferers were received. These were sent to Collectors for disposal in accordance with the instructions referred to above.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of granting pattas as early as possible to the poor landless Harijans and other labourers in respect of lands which are already in their enjoyment?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“That will depend upon the final land assignment policy that will be decided.”

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is it a fact that proceedings were taken under the Land Encroachment Act to take possession of lands which were in the enjoyment of certain persons, because some political sufferers wanted those particular plots of land?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I have just now mentioned the policy of the Government in the matter. There is nothing further to add. If there are any special cases, they can be taken up with the Collectors concerned. If there are cases of taking possession of lands contrary to the instructions issued to the Collectors, they will be enquired into. If there is any real encroachment, the Government have a right to remove the encroachers and allot the lands to political sufferers. There is nothing wrong in it.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMY PILLAY:—“As a decision on the assignment of lands to Harijans has been pending for a very long time and as the delay is causing great confusion in the villages, will the Government consider the desirability of coming to a decision at a very early date?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The suggestion of the Hon. Member will be considered?”

Number of lady clerks in the Secretariat.

* 1043 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lady clerks working in the Secretariat; and

(b) the number of such clerks, Departmentwar?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) Forty-one.

[18th April 1949]

* (b) Development	8
Finance	3
Revenue	..
Education and Public Health.. ..	6
Local Administration	..
Food	1
Public	16
Legal	1
Public Works	2
Home	4
Firka Development	..

* (a) and (b) above include typists, steno-typists and telephone operators also.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ May I know whether the Government are satisfied with the efficiency of the lady clerks? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ If we are not satisfied, they would have been sent away long ago.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ May I know how many of these lady clerks are in the upper division and how many in the lower division? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I have got the number of clerks in general including typists, steno-typists and telephone operators. Therefore I cannot say how many of them are in the upper division. Perhaps there is none.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ May I know whether there is any bar to ladies being appointed to the upper division? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ No bar is attached to the Secretariat.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“ How many of these 41 lady clerks are in the permanent cadre and how many under Rule 9 (a) (i)? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ It is very difficult to give the information unless a separate question is put.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“ May I know whether the lady clerks are recruited by the Public Service Commission or are they selected by the Hon. Minister? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ The Ministers do not appoint any of the clerks in the Secretariat. Usually it is the Public Service Commission that selects them, and I take it that all these lady clerks were recruited by that Commission. In emergency cases, the Secretaries to the Government make the appointment.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ What are the hours of work for the lady clerks? ”

[18th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ The lady clerks have no separate hours; their hours of work are the same as those assigned to men clerks.”

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—“ Is it a fact that the Hon. Leader of the House, who takes a very sympathetic view of things, convened a conference of lady clerks recently and heard their grievances and, if so, may I know what the result of that conference is? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I received the three steno-typists in the Finance Department and heard them. They are satisfied with their work and the department also is satisfied with their work. With regard to other departments, I have no knowledge. If it is the wish of the hon. Member representing Chittoor that I should invite all the lady clerks and hear their grievances if any, I have no objection to do so.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ As in the Transport Department, may I know whether good looks are considered as an additional qualification? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ We have nothing to do with ‘ good looks ’.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“ May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to appoint more and more lady clerks to equalize their ratio of representation to their population to the ratio of representation of male clerks to their population strength? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ There is no such proposal before the Government. As and when suitable lady candidates are forthcoming, they will be appointed.”

Kandan Textiles, Kaladipet.

* 1044 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Kandan Textiles, Kaladipet, Madras, have carried out the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 311, dated 24th January 1949, prohibiting the lock-out under section 10 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ No Sir.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—“ கந்தன் டெக்ஸ்டைல் என்பது திருவொற்றியூரில் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தின் G.O. No. 311 பிரகாரம் அங்கே வேலையில்லிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களை மறுபடியும் வேலையில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் உத்திரவு விட்டார்கள். இன்னும் அந்த உத்திரவை நிறைவேற்றவில்லை. அதற்காக அந்த முதலாளிகளின் மீது அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் போகிறார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ The matter is being actively considered by the Industrial Tribunal and we expect an early decision about the reinstatement or otherwise of the workers.”

[18th April 1949]

Supply of drinking water from Mettur to Salem town.

* 1045 Q.—SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—“ Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the proposal of taking drinking water from Mettur to Salem town is;

(b) since when the proposal is before the Government; and

(c) what measures the Government have taken to expedite the scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Almost all items of work connected with proposal of taking drinking water from Mettur to Salem have been completed except the installation of a pumping plant at the Mettur and the construction of reservoir at Ammapet.

“(b) The proposal has been before Government since 1939, when the Revised Estimate for the work was sanctioned by Government.

“(c) The supply and erection of pumping plant has been entrusted to Messrs. Easun Engineering Company. The materials are expected to be received by the company completely by the beginning of 1950 and the erection of the plant will, in all probability, be over next year. Constant watch is being kept on the process of supply and erection.

“As for the construction of a reservoir at Ammapet, tenders have been called for by the Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer has reported that on receipt of tenders action will be taken to select the most favourable tender and part through the work as early as possible.”

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—“As the scheme has been pending before the Government since 1939, may I request the Hon. Minister to pay some special consideration and see that the work is completed by next year as is promised in the answer and that there is no further delay?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The firm has promised to try their best not to exceed the time-limit.”

Proposal regarding grant of lands to landless Harijans.

* 1046 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme has been accepted by the Government to grant lands to landless Harijans; and

(b) if so, what the details of the scheme are?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether it is a fact that the Hon. Mr. V. Kurmayya has submitted a scheme in this connexion and that the Government are unable to accept it?”

[18th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Notice.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“May I know whether the Government have taken into consideration the Report of the Harijan Welfare Committee which contains schemes for housing the homeless Harijans, and whether any final decisions have been arrived at on the Report?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“This question relates to lands and not to houses.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Is it not the declared policy of the Government to provide landless Harijans with lands?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The question of assignment of lands, as I have already said in reply to a previous question, is being considered, and no definite announcement can be made about assigning lands to Harijans till the general policy is decided.”

Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale.

* 1047 Q.—MRS. RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—11-4 a.m.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have taken over the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School at Lovedale (the Nilgiris) and have just commenced running it themselves;

(b) if so, whether the Madras Government have made any definite arrangements with the Government of India to ensure the admission into this school of a fair and equitable number of Indian children of this Province; and

(c) whether the Madras Government are taking any special steps to help and encourage suitable children of this Province to join this institution by awarding scholarships or stipends?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) to (c) The Government understand that the Government of India is negotiating with the authorities of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School at Lovedale to convert it into a properly organized public school. No final conclusions seem to have been reached over the matter.”

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“Sir, considering the long distance that candidates will have to go for study in the Dehra Dun Military College, will the Government of Madras impress upon the Government of India the immediate necessity for establishing a Military school at the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School buildings as early as possible?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“So far as I can see from the papers the Trust seems to have accepted the offer of the Government of India to take over the school from them.”

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“Have the Madras Government any information as to the time when this school is likely to function at Lovedale?”

[18th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The time proposed is from the beginning of the next academic year."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that this school is now functioning as a public school and has been admitting many Indian students into it?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information, Sir."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether any school has been started in this Province to teach truth and Ahimsa?"

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

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Inasmuch as there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the terms and conditions on which this institution will go into the hands of the Government of India, will the Madras Government be pleased to see that proper representations are made to the Government of India to give adequate representation to candidates from this Presidency in the matter of admission?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The school will be opened to all communities irrespective of nationality, caste or creed, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Provincial Government have got any definite views regarding the running of public schools, and if so, whether they have got any scheme of starting and running such public schools?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A separate question may be put, Sir."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government of India have changed the name of the school from Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School into Lawrence Memorial School and if so whether it is the intention of the Government of India to drop out military training given in this school, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The proposal is to make it a regular public school, Sir."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Will the Madras Government consider the desirability of approaching the Government of India to take over and manage the school themselves?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There is no such proposal at present, Sir."

[18th April 1949]

Quantity of fountain-pen ink imported into the Province.

* 1048 Q.—SRI N. S. VARADACHARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of superior and ordinary fountain-pen ink imported into this Province each year during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of the ordinary writing fluid imported into this Province each year during the last three years; and

(c) the quantity of these respective inks produced by the local manufacturers each year during the last three years, and their present producing capacity?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) and (b) This Government have no information on the subject as 'Imports are controlled by the Government of India.'

" (c) This Government have no information."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representation from the All-India Ink Manufacturers' Association that on account of heavy imports of ink from foreign countries, they should have some protection from the Government in order to popularize Indian manufactured products?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said, Sir, this is a matter dealt with by the Central Government. Some representations have also been received by this Government and they have been forwarded to the Government of India."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"May I know the number of ink manufacturing concerns in this Province, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is mostly carried on as a cottage industry and it is not possible to get that information, Sir."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Have this Government sent those representations to the Government of India with a recommendation that the matter might be referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I think, Sir, that the manufacturers have already taken up this matter with the Government of India and therefore there would be no need for this Government to take up the matter direct with the Government of India."

Shifting of the Penitentiary out of the City limits.

* 1049 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government are considering a proposal to shift the Penitentiary out of the City limits?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The answer is in the affirmative."

[18th April 1949]

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know, Sir, what time will be taken to effect this change? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sir, the Inspector-General of Prisons has been asked to find out some site for the location of the Penitentiary somewhere outside the City limits. Originally he suggested that in case the Government were going to stop the horse-racing, the race-course would be the best place for building up the Penitentiary. But then he was asked to find out some other sites, as the Government did not agree to the above suggestion, and the Collector of Chingleput was also asked to find out a place very near Red Hills for locating the Penitentiary. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government, Sir."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, whether there was a proposal to shift the Penitentiary to Avadi where all the necessities for a Penitentiary are available, including lands for the production of vegetables, and good drinking water, both of which are not available in adequate quantities in the present Penitentiary? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" There was no proposal to select Avadi for locating the Penitentiary, Sir. The Government think that it is necessary to shift the Penitentiary from its present place, because it is situated in a congested locality in the heart of the City, to some other suitable place outside the City limits and so they have asked the Inspector-General of Prisons to select some other better site in consultation with the Collector of Chingleput."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to tell us the site that was suggested by the Inspector-General of Prisons so far? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" As I said, Sir, originally he suggested that it might be shifted to the race-course, thinking that racing would be abolished, but that suggestion was not accepted by the Government. Subsequently another site was selected between St. Thomas Mount and Pallavaram barracks and it was suggested that a temporary jail might be constructed there to be used as the short-term prisoners' camp, but the military authorities to whom that site belongs, were not willing to surrender the land. The Inspector-General subsequently reported that a site covering about 200 acres below the Red Hills, which is irrigated by it, might be acquired and a building constructed thereon. The District Collector of Chingleput was asked to examine the suggestion and if it is not suitable, to select some other site in the district."

SRI J. N. GOPALASWAMI:—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, are we to understand that the Government do not propose to close the race-course for ever, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" That is not a subject which relates to this question, Sir."

[18th April 1949]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" In view of the changed outlook as regards conditions of jail life, may I ask whether the Government will construct new buildings for jails on modern lines? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Certainly on modern lines, we shall construct these jails, Sir."

Representation from the people of Pudukkottai regarding temporary administrative arrangements.

* 1050 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the people of Pudukkottai that temporary administrative arrangements should be left with the Collector of Tanjore district instead of Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on this?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) A memorial from the Pudukkottai State Congress Committee and certain other organizations in Pudukkottai has been received. Among other requests the memorialists have requested that the Pudukkottai territory should be added to Tanjore district.

" (b) The question is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—" May I know, Sir, what is the object of the Government in having made this temporary administrative arrangement with regard to Pudukkottai, leaving it with the Tiruchirappalli district? Do they think that the present arrangements are convenient both for the Government as well as the public? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" That is the present position, Sir, and we think it is very convenient. Apart from that, there are various other suggestions made that it should be tacked on to the Ramnad district or to the Tiruchirappalli district or to be retained as a separate district and all these suggestions will be examined before we make a final decision in the matter."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Are not the Government aware of the complaints made that the present arrangements regarding the administration of this State are not satisfactory? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Those complaints are not because it is tacked on Tiruchirappalli district, Sir. They relate mainly to certain fluid conditions with regard to the administration of laws and their applicability to the people in the State and there is some little confusion in the matter and so complaints have been received in that regard."

[18th April 1949]

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that there are a number of public buildings in Pudukkottai which can be used as office buildings for the headquarters of a district? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ That question will also be considered when we take a final decision with regard to what should happen to the Pudukkottai State.”

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ Will the Government take into consideration the question of allocation of all the taluks of the Ramnad district to the Pudukkottai area as also certain taluks of Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai and Tirunelveli and have the whole picture before them when forming them all into a future district? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ That is a very useful suggestion and we will certainly go into question, Sir.”

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ May I enquire whether it will not be more convenient from the point of view of the Government to include the whole of the Pudukkottai State into the Tanjore district? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ That is what certain memorialists have suggested, but we will have to consider it in all its aspects, and see whether it could be tacked on to Tanjore or Tiruchirappalli or Ramnad district.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ In view of the statement made by the Hon. Leader of the House sometime back, will the Government consider the desirability and the advisability of amalgamating this State with Ramnad district, particularly in view of the fact that Ramnad district also is suffering from accommodation with regard to its headquarters and also in view of the fact that this State has got numerous modern buildings which can be used as headquarters? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Administrative convenience and the wishes of the people will also be taken into consideration before we can take a final decision with regard to this matter, Sir.”

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ Are the Government aware of the general feeling of the people of Pudukkottai for having representation in the Madras Legislature? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I remember that sometime ago they made some such representation, but since they have been given representation in the Constituent Assembly for the present, they need not have any representation in the Madras Legislature, because the Orders-in-Council do not perhaps permit the inclusion of representatives from Pudukkottai.”

[18th April 1949]

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ If the Government make up their minds to give representation to the people of Pudukkottai in the Madras Legislature, would it be really impossible to get the Orders-in-Council amended? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Then an elaborate machinery will have to be set in motion, and the Government of India will have to be addressed.”

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ In coming to a final decision with regard to the future administration of the Pudukkottai State, will the Government consult the representatives of the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Ramnad and also take into consideration the local public opinion? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ We will try to ascertain the wishes of the people in all the concerned districts, but it will be very difficult to act on their opinion, because the people of each district would like the State to be tacked on to their district and the Pudukkottai State people seems to have it as a separate district, so that it would be impossible to ascertain their views exactly and come to a decision in the matter.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ Before coming to a final decision in the matter, will the Hon. Minister convene a Conference of the Members of this House representing Tiruchirappalli and Ramnad to get their opinions in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ If I convene a conference like that, I am sure that the Member representing Tiruchirappalli would like Pudukkottai to be tacked on to it and similarly the Ramnad Member would press the claim of his district, so that we will be nowhere and I do not think it is a desirable procedure.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ When we are responsible members representing the districts, what other people are to be consulted in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ This is a matter for the Revenue Department and when the Revenue Department will consider the matter the wishes of all people concerned will be taken into consideration.”

Proposal to start a Cattle Farm at Gazulpalle.

* 1051 Q.—(Sx) N. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state— 12 noon.

(a) whether any cattle farm is proposed to be started at Gazulpalle in Nandyal taluk and, if so, at what stage the proposal is;

(b) whether the Hon. Minister visited the site in February 1948 and, if so, whether he found it suitable; and

(c) what steps have been taken by him to push through the proposal?

[18th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

The acquisition of lands is under consideration.

“(b) Yes, Sir. On 10th March 1948.

“(c) Steps are being taken for the speedy acquisition of the lands for opening the livestock farm.”

Alleged prevention of Harijans from entering the Kasiviswanather temple at Nerinjipettai.

* 1052 Q.—SRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Harijans are being prevented by the temple authorities from entering the Kasiviswanather temple at Nerinjipettai, Coimbatore district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government and the District Collector have received written complaints about the same from the Secretary of the Bhavani Taluk Congress Committee; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the above temple are being given police bandobust in order to prevent the Harijans from entering it?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Yes by the Government. The matter is under enquiry.

“(c) No.”

Mass production of standard houses.

* 1053 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether the Government are considering a proposal to create quasi-Government bodies or to help big industrial concerns to take up mass production of standard houses on rental basis for the floating population, Government servants or other employees?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“No, Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration.”

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

II.—STATEMENT BY EX-MINISTERS.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Sri Avinashilingam Chettiyar wants to make a statement under rule 45 of the Madras Assembly Rules.”

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—“On a point of order, Sir. I think Sir, the formation of the Ministry is not yet over and it is not fair for any ex-Minister to make a statement. Probably, to-morrow we may find Sri Avinashilingam Chettiyar in the Treasury Bench. So, Sir, it is not time for him to make a statement now. Moreover, I want a definite ruling whether he is a resigned Minister or a left out Minister.”

[18th April 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—“Whether he will be in the Ministry tomorrow or not is not my business. To-day he is out of the Ministry. So I have called Sri Avinashilingam Chettiyar to make his statement now.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“I should like to know your ruling in this matter, Sir. As far as I can see the entire Cabinet has resigned and probably every one in the Ministry who has resigned can come forward to make a statement. My contention is that a new Cabinet has been formed. The Cabinet is supposed to have a joint responsibility. No individual Minister resigned. Therefore there is no need for the ex-Minister to make a statement.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“When the Prakasam's Ministry resigned, the hon. Sri Prakasam made a statement on the floor of the House. So Sri Avinashilingam Chettiyar will make his statement.”

SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“Let me first convey my gratitude and thanks to this House and to the people of this Province for having given me an opportunity to serve the Province in the field of education as Minister for Education. While doing so, I must thank the numerous friends, both officials and non-officials, who have helped me in this great task. I must particularly express my gratitude to the officers in the department in the Secretariat as well as to the Director of Public Instruction and his assistants for the co-operation and assistance they gave me during these eventful times. This period has had its own difficulties and doubts inherent in any period of transition. They have bravely faced these difficulties and tried to do their best. I must also convey my gratitude to the large number of non-officials who were helpful to me throughout my term of office. Many of the Advisory Boards of Education constituted during this period consisted of earnest and experienced men and women, whose advice and co-operation were invaluable. Much of what has been achieved in education is due to their co-operation, help and enthusiasm.

“Reform of the educational system in the Province is an old, old problem. Much has been said about it for nearly a quarter of a century. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us the way in educational reform—as in many other aspects of life—and it has been my humble privilege to take up this task in the light of his message. Basic Education was his greatest gift to the nation and the recent Basic Education was his greatest gift to the Nation and the recent principles which he has inculcated and which have been accepted by all the progressive countries of the world. In addition to the introduction of Basic Education and the reorganization of Secondary Education other aspects of education, which are found in other progressive countries did not find a place in our educational system. These are Adult Education. Visual Education, proper provision for the education of the physically and mentally handicapped children, etc. It is not my purpose to-day to recount in detail the work done in these fields, during my period of office. I hope these new schemes will come to fruition in the years to come and will largely benefit the people of the Province.

[Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar] [18th April 1949]

"The actual workers in the field of education were also not forgotten. I have tried to do all I can for raising the status of the teacher in every possible way."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"I want to raise a point of order. When the ex-Minister wanted to make a statement, we expected from him what led to the resignation of the Minister. But he is making a lecture on education. Nothing is contained in the statement about his resignation from the Ministry. We want something concrete from the Hon. ex-Minister as to what was the reason that has compelled him to leave the Ministry."

SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"The pay of teachers of all grades has been increased, though not as much as I would like or as they deserve. The condition of that class of neglected teachers, namely, those in aided schools have been specially attended to. Not only increase in grants in their basic pay and dearness allowances have been made, but their ago-old demand for monthly payments for aided elementary schools has been met. In addition revised terms of contract improving their conditions of service has been evolved. The aided managements have also been considerably helped by enhanced grants as well as other facilities—the details of which it is unnecessary for me to go into at present. The old ban on grants for equipments and buildings for schools and colleges put by the Advisers' Government has been removed. These enhanced facilities to aided school management have not only enabled them to pay the teachers under their service properly but also to run their schools more efficiently."

"Education should mean much higher than what is taught in schools and colleges. On the one side it must provide for higher learning and research and on the other, it must develop our art, culture and languages. The first was attempted to be done by generous grants to the Universities and by the reorganization of the Presidency College on the basis of Sir C. V. Raman Committee's Report. A concerted attempt has been made to develop and give dignity to our languages in various ways. Apart from the high place given to them in our educational curricula, other steps were also taken in this direction. Prizes were offered to good books written in subjects in which at present we have no books or only a few ones. Help has been given for the bringing out of encyclopedias in Tamil and Telugu. Poet Laureateships were instituted for each of the languages. A provision has been made to start a high-grade music college in co-operation with the Central Government. As members are aware Poet Bharathi's works have been acquired with the intention of nationalizing them and making them available for all. In addition, provision has also been made for the collection of ancient manuscripts, and for their preservation and publication."

"When such large scale and radical reforms are introduced, it is natural that there should be some opposition to them in some quarters. There has been no reformer in the world, who has not been criticized and who has not met with opposition. But I am

18th April 1949] [Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar]

sure that those opposed them most vehemently will welcome them later, when they see the benefits in the new schemes. With time this opposition will give way to acceptance and appreciation. While some small changes here and there may be made as a result of experience, I hope the scheme as such will stand the test of time. I am confident that when the History of Education of this Province will be written, it will be said that those who were in charge of education in this period had vision, initiative and strength; but it is for the future to give the verdict. I am grateful to this House for the generous support that it has given to these schemes by their approval of the increased provisions made in the Budget for Education under various heads."

"To me education is no mere hobby or a matter of passing interest. It is my life's mission. I have spent the greater part of the best portion of my life in serving the child in the field of education and I will continue to do so. I have dreamt and planned for a scheme of education which will suit the genius of our children, based on the ideas and ideals inspired by the Father of the Nation and I have tried to follow them up in practice when I was in office. It is not the purpose of this statement to recriminate or blame any person or groups. I have rancour or ill-will towards none. While it is true that this office provided fresh opportunities for service, it matters little whether it is I or any other person is in the seat of power. We are but small specks in the eternal life of the Nation. What really matters is how best we can serve in laying the foundations for a glorious future for this great country—by providing our children with a type of education which will make them men and women of strength, character and ideals. In the achievement of this great objective my service and co-operation are always available. In whatever position we may find ourselves for the time being, God willing let us strive towards this great end."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Mr. V. Kurmayya will now make his statement."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Inasmuch as Sri Avinashilingam Chettiyar has raised very many controversial issues in his statement, will you be pleased to allow us a debate?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot allow a debate."

* SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave your indulgence to permit me to make a statement under rule 45 of the Assembly Rules about my resignation as Minister. The circumstances which led to it could perhaps be stated simply. There was a change in the leadership of the Congress Legislature Party to which I belong. With the change in leadership, there was a change of Ministry following the well-known constitutional procedure and precedents. Seven members of the late Ministry reappear in the present, leaving out the remaining four including myself whose resignations have been allowed to stand, at any rate for the present. It has to be remembered that unlike such changes in Ministry in the history of democratic constitutions, the change in

[Sri V. Kurmayya] [18th April 1949]

the Ministry in this Province does not mean a change in policy. All the same, Sir, there has been a strong repurcussion in the public mind in consequence of this change, or to be more particular by the non-inclusion of the few of us in the present Ministry. The question has been raised, Sir: 'Have we proved ourselves unworthy of the public offices we had held?' A section of the Press and public have sought to justify our non-appointment by alleging against us individually several sins of commission and omission. I am sure, Sir, the gentlemen who constitute the Ministry to-day will be the first to repudiate such allegations. All the same, Sir, we owe it to ourselves, to this House and to the wide world outside to declare that each of us had striven in all sincerity and good conscience to carry out our duties and responsibilities. In my own particular sphere which related to the uplift of Harijans and Backward Classes, I have done my utmost to serve the Province. I shall not recount here—nor is it relevant to do so—all the various measures which have been taken for the amelioration of Harijans and Backward Classes. Suffice it to say that the interest of these submerged masses and of the poor generally which are interspersed in partially every department of our administration have never been allowed to suffer or be neglected by any apathy on my part. As one who had had the privilege of having been schooled in Gandhian ideals of selfless and unostentatious work at Satyagraha Asramam, Sabarmati. I have since the conclusion of my educational career at Benares over two decades ago, unstintedly placed myself at the service of the dumb millions, organizing them, instilling in them political consciousness, organizing hostels and securing scholarships for the deserving poor. If Kurmayya is a household name in the poorer strata of our society in Andhra, I attribute it entirely to my having striven to live up to the ideal of selfless service to the poor. As Minister for nearly three years, I have had added opportunities of serving the masses in a more practical and effective manner. Without any fear of contradiction I may claim that my career as a Minister has been one continuous endeavour to contact these masses and enable them to place their needs before me as a representative of the Government. I had their complaints investigated and justice done to them. Kurmayya's visit was a signal for the poor and helpless to congregate in hundreds and thousands and present me their petitions and complaints. My audience consisted almost entirely of the poor in tattered clothes, the blind and the maimed who trudged long distances to meet me and lay their grievances before me. Speaking a few days ago the Hon. Leader of the House observed that nobody has changed in spite of the advent of Independence. I have with due deference to him, to contradict him. The outlook of the poor masses of Harijans and Backward Classes is changing and changing rather fast. Under the Imperialist British Raj they have been accustomed to suffer their misfortune in silent deep disdain. To-day they know they have souls and their voice in far off, unknown remote villages is heard to-day in the hallowed sanctum sanctorum of Fort St. George. Their political conscience is stirred to-day. They have realized their rights as

[18th April 1949] [Sri V. Kurmayya]

human beings and citizens and one progressively striving to assert them. In this mighty process of awakening, the fondest or our beloved Bapuji's dreams, in this, the beginning of the realization of the fruits of political freedom, these dumb masses, unknown to Indian History, Kurmayya as the Harijan Minister has played his humble part.

"Time was when many of my fellow Congress workers used to visit the cheris and acquaint themselves with the conditions under which the masses of our poor lived. The advent of political freedom has made these worthy intellectuals scarce in these places of the humble and neglected and left these unfortunates exposed to alluring gospel of a disruptive political party in the country. Most of these helpless men would have gone over to swell the ranks of this party but for the strong pull exerted by the Harijan Minister who was frequently in their midst and kindled in them an abiding faith that Government was there to hear their complaints and do them justice. They complained to him that lands given to them and cultivated and improved by their labour and sweat were being taken away from them. The late Ministry have ordered that landless poor should not be dispossessed of the lands under their enjoyment. In spite of these orders complaints reached me in plenty that local officials were not implementing them. At my instance Government drew their attention to these orders and thereby prevented the perpetuation of serious injustice. The members of the great tanning community of Chucklers have complained that they are being exploited by a rich few who obtained lease of Government forests and sold at very heavy prices tangadu and relangi bark collected from the forests which they require for tanning work. The late Ministry decided to give co-operative societies of these tanners lease of the right to collect the bark in Government forests.

"Temple entry was prevented. Every such complaint was investigated and the obscurantist elements were convinced that they could not pursue their ancient prejudices with impunity. I have encouraged the formation of compromise committees consisting of both caste Hindus and Harijans which went a long way to guarantee the civic and social rights of Harijans and other depressed classes. I have ordered the formation of village vigilance committees. At my instance a number of co-operative societies of fishing folk were given leases of inland fisheries. A question was engaging the attention of the late Ministry of giving the first priority to Fishermen's Co-operative Societies in the matter of assignment of fishery leases. The question has not been settled before I laid down the reigns of office. I expect the question will be considered sympathetically and settled by the present Cabinet. There are still many more questions yet to be settled in connexion with the uplift of Harijans and Backward Classes. The question of assignment of house-sites for these classes in villages and in towns has yet to be tackled with vigour. The urgency of the problem needs scarcely an emphasis. The village cheris founded decades ago have with the normal growth of cheri population become overcrowded. Many

[Sri V. Kurmayya] [18th April 1949]

cheris are living hells to-day. In the towns and cities the problem of proper living space for poor labour classes has been no less acute. We have decided that Harijan Welfare Fund shall be spent exclusively in villages. So far as the towns are concerned, the responsibility for housing its poor should be properly laid on the municipality. Recently I had before me a case in which Harijans were evicted from a municipal site in this City on the ground that it was acquired for a park. The municipal authorities never realized that the housing of its poor is a more important duty than having a park. I have raised in that connexion the question of compelling municipalities including the Corporation to provide house-sites for the poor and of making them levy a poor rate for this specific purpose, pointing out that the duty of providing sites for its poor is as important as laying roads and parks:

“ In passing I may refer to much legitimate complaint about the delay in giving effect to the recommendations of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee for the utilization of the Harijan Fund. I can only say in defence of myself at whose instance the Fund was set apart by Prakasam Ministry, that the Fund was not entirely at my disposal. The previous Ministry wanted to consider the recommendations and decide on them on our collective and joint responsibility. Towards the fag-end of its tenure of office the Ministry took certain important decisions, namely, the creation of Harijan Uplift Department under a Provincial Director of Harijan Welfare. I expect the Harijan Minister to-day will be more lucky than myself in persuading his colleagues to take a quick decision on the recommendations of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee for the utilization of the Harijan Fund.

“ I wish before concluding, Sir, to refer to one other subject which is of a great interest and importance to Harijan and labour communities. It is the fixation of agricultural wages. Agricultural labour is drawn mostly from these communities. Some months ago I called for the relevant file from the department concerned and I am yet to get it. It seems to me most appropriate that the Harijan Minister is associated with the administration of this subject. Being a representative of the class of people whom it concerns, it is reasonable that his voice is brought to bear on its administration.

“ I must thank my colleagues in the old Ministry for their generally sympathetic attitude towards Harijans. I might have offended some of them by my own anxiety to help this community forward by pressing my points with greater emphasis than they perhaps liked. I scarcely need to apologize to them, since they doubtless realized full well, intelligent and well-meaning gentlemen as they are, that my acts have been motivated only by a passionate desire to see my unfortunate community take its proper place in the body politic.

“ In conclusion, Sir, I lay claim to no extraordinary achievement. I came from the most patient class of people in the world, namely, agricultural labourers and have been a patient worker myself. I have realized long ago—and that realization has been

18th April 1949] [Sri V. Kurmayya]

growing with years—that the problem of uplift of Harijans and backward classes require a sober, steady and sustained effort of sincere and patient workers among whom I claim to be whether a Minister or an ordinary Harijan citizen. Thank you, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Does the Leader of the House want to reply? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ No, Sir. I have no statement to make.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Even before any reply is given, Sir, I want to address you on a point of information regarding the change of the Ministry. I would request you, Sir, to bear with me for a few minutes till I make my point clear. We are all told that a new Ministry has come into being. (An hon. Member: ‘ You see them ’!) Yes, we see them. But we are not yet clear about that. Some old faces are there and one or two new faces are also there. Therefore it is our right to be informed that there has been a change and the reasons for such a change. The House has a right to know that.

“ Before I conclude my point, Sir, I want to wish the new Ministry success in their attempts to govern the Province. Whatever might have been the result of their attempts in the past I wish them success now. The new Premier is not a new Member to the Ministry. He has been in a previous Ministry too. With his broad sympathies and good commonsense . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Is it a congratulatory speech? ”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ No, Sir. As it reveals itself you will understand. The Premier is generally known for his good commonsense,—I was saying Sir,—with his broad sympathies and very abounding good nature. Therefore he is entitled to success.

“ With regard to the majority of the Ministers, I may say that they are all old guards and the House is very well acquainted with them as Ministers. With regard to the new entrants, they are young and energetic people. Therefore I say that they are entitled to our best wishes. I wish, Sir, they will succeed in their attempts to bring prosperity and happiness to the Province. I hope that they will be given the ability and capacity to catch up the prosperity and happiness of the Province which have been eluding us so far.

“ When speaking of the prosperity and happiness of the Province I want to know what exactly has happened to the previous Ministry and why it has been turned out. The ex-Premier has said recently after he was not elected Leader that he wanted to go out even three months ago, but again only the day previous to his withdrawing from the contest he appealed to the Members not to make any change in the Ministry and he also brought in the name of the High Command saying that they did not want any change in the Ministry then. Later on he withdrew and stated as a reason for his withdrawing that he was obliged to withdraw because his

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [18th April 1949]

appeal for unity did not have any response. Therefore, Sir, it is all a matter of some difference of opinion between one set of Members of the Party in power and another on account of which the change has taken place. We want to know what that difference is between this side and the other side, and why this change has been brought about and why the new Ministry has come into being and whether the present Ministry did not like the policy pursued by the previous Ministry. We are entitled to know that. The present Premier made a statement to the effect that 'there is no change in policy because, all of us are Congressmen'. It is true . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Is it a statement under rule 45, Sir?"

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"No, Sir. I am eliciting some information. I am addressing the Hon. the Speaker on a point of information."

"Now, if the old Ministry was not turned out on a question of policy, there must be some reason or difference. Then does that imply a difference in the action taken by the previous Ministers in implementing the policy of the Congress, because they say that the policy is the same for all of them? We must be informed at least of this. Sir, this is a big constitutional question. When one Ministry goes out and another Ministry comes in people must know and the House must know why the change is taking place and what they are to expect in the Province and in the House in future. That is what we want to know."

12-30
p.m.

"Another important constitutional question is this. When once Leader has been elected by the Party in power it is his business to select the Members of his Cabinet. But he said he won't form the Cabinet until he consulted the High Command. He said that openly. I want to know to whom is the present Cabinet responsible? It was not as though this particular Ministry was consulting the High Command. It was also stated on the authority of one of the members of the Cabinet that even last year such a procedure was adopted. If that were so, and if it is correct, then I want to know to whom this Cabinet is responsible. Then, to whom are the Ministers responsible: to the Premier or to whom? (Interruption.) Leave alone the High Command of the Congress. We were told that it was not the Premier but to somebody else who was making up the Cabinet or who was selecting members to the Cabinet, that these Ministers were responsible. I do not know, if that kind of procedure is adopted whether this Cabinet can work as a team and whether the Ministers will look to the Premier, as their leader, for guidance and advice or to somebody else. Will they be able to work as a good team and as a good family. That is what we are anxious to know. In the interests of the Province, we are entitled to know all these things."

"I am raising certain constitutional questions, and I think that not only Members of this House but also the people of the Province are entitled to a clear elucidation of the issues which I have placed before you."

18th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I do not know whether I should really make a statement and whether the Leader of the Opposition is entitled to raise all these issues. I do not see what constitutional issues he has raised. These points will be borne in mind by the retiring Premier, and if he chooses to make a statement, perhaps he will make a statement on the 20th when the Council meets. Then he may reply to all the points raised. Why he resigned and why he consulted the Congress High Command are all points which the retiring Premier alone could clarify to the satisfaction of the Leader of the Opposition. I had not contacted the retiring Premier. Perhaps he may make a statement on the 20th."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I think, Sir, I made the question clear. It was not a question of the ex-Premier by himself going out. It was a case of turning out the old Ministry. The gentlemen present here contested it, and there was an election. Why they thought it necessary to contest and bring in this new Ministry? What was the wrong that was done by the old Ministry, and how do they propose to improve upon the commission or omission of the previous Ministry? That is what I am trying to get from them, Sir. Did this Ministry not want the old Ministry to get out and did they not want others to come in? If it is a question of one party, why is this election and why is this quarrel? We want to know all these things, Sir."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I still maintain that the Leader of the Opposition is not entitled to know all these. It is purely a domestic matter. It is up to the Congress Legislature Party to change the leadership when an election comes. It is entirely a domestic matter. Our constitution envisages an annual election of the Leader, and according to that we have our annual election. It is not for the Leader of the Opposition to say what type of constitution our party should have and whether we should have an annual election or whether we should change our leadership once in six months or a year or three years. I do not think, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is entitled to put all these questions. As I already said, it is entirely a domestic matter, and I do not propose to go any further."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. The Leader of the House has simply evaded the question saying that he has not understood me. I did not at all question the right of his party to do anything. But, now a new Ministry has come into being. We want to know how a new Ministry has come into being. If they say that they are acting in accordance with their constitution which provides for a change of leadership every year, I ask why there was no change last year, and why there is a change this year. The new Ministry has come into being, and they sit here before the whole world. Let them answer how it is that a new Ministry has come into being. We are entitled to know this, Sir."

[18th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I maintain that the Leader of the Opposition is not entitled to know how and why a new Ministry has come into being. It is purely a domestic matter. For instance, eight Members of the Muslim League Party left the League. We are not interested to know why they have left that party (Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib: 'We are not forming the Ministry'). It is purely a matter for the Muslim League and its Members. Likewise, this is purely a matter for the Congress Legislative Party. The Leader of the Opposition or the members of the Opposition are not entitled to know why we have or have not changed the leadership."

III.—(a) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House the following message received from His Excellency the Governor of Madras, dated 30th March 1949:—

'In pursuance of section 299, sub-section (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935, I, Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsingji, Governor of Madras, hereby accord my sanction and in pursuance of section 82 of the Government of India Act, 1935, give my recommendation to the introduction of the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949, in the Madras Legislative Assembly.'

(b) MESSAGE FROM SRI M. G. NAIDU.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House the following letter, dated 23rd March 1949, received from Sri M. G. Naidu:—

'For the resolution of sympathy passed at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Assembly on the 2nd March 1949, I and my family offer our heartfelt thanks.'

(c) MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House the following message received from the Hon. the President of the Madras Legislative Council, dated the 29th March 1949.

'In accordance with rule 108 of the Madras Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1949), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.'

IV.—SCOPE OF RULE 45 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I wish to make a submission, Sir, with reference to rule 45 of the Assembly Rules, under which statements are made by Ministers who have resigned. I wish to submit that it is not a question of individual Ministers, who have resigned, making statements. It is not for any difference of opinion between Ministers themselves or with

[18th April 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

the Premier that statements are made. The Leader, having been elected, it is the duty and responsibility of the new Leader to select his new Ministry. The other Ministers having resigned, a new Ministry has been constituted. In these circumstances, I want to know whether it is open to any individual Minister who, along with other Ministers, had to resign as a matter of constitutional necessity, to make a statement under rule 45 of the Assembly Rules. With regard to this matter there is a general feeling that they cannot make any statement."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then it means that the hon. Member is questioning the ruling of the Chair."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am not questioning your ruling, Sir. I am only referring to your generosity. (Laughter.) You are rather liberal in your interpretation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Not even liberal: I am strictly following the Rules."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"You have given a very liberal interpretation to the rules, Sir. For future guidance, I want to know whether this rule can be used in the manner in which it has been used to-day. I wish also to submit that the Hon. Ministers who have resigned did not refer to the reasons for their resignation. But they have made statements regarding their work and achievements. I want the Hon. Speaker to give his considered ruling whether such statements can ever be allowed again."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I beg your permission, Sir, to request, through you, the Hon. the Leader of the House or the Hon. the Minister in charge of Law to speak on behalf of the Government regarding the view points that have been placed before you for your consideration by my hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan. As Mr. Hameed Khan has rightly said, we are not sneaking with reference to what has happened to-day or with regard to your ruling to it. It is with reference to what may happen in future and for our future guidance. That being so and it being an important constitutional matter of procedure, before you give your ruling, or your views in the matter to-day, it will be very helpful to hon. Members of this House if the Leader of the House or the Hon. the Minister in charge of Law, who I understand, has thought over this matter already, should give his views for our enlightenment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not deny the Hon. Minister the right of speaking. If he wants to make a statement, I do not object to it. But as he is keeping silent I cannot ask him to make a statement. Rule 45 of the Assembly Rules reads as follows:—

'45 (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation'.

[Mr. Speaker]

[18th April 1949]

"Two years ago, the House would remember the Hon. Mr. Prakasam resigned, and then the same party formed a new Ministry. Mr. Prakasam was then allowed to make a statement. The old Ministry has resigned. The ex-Premier may probably make a statement in the Upper House. As far as the other Ministers who have resigned, are concerned, they are entitled to make a statement under rule 45 of the Assembly Rules. I make this point very clear to hon. Members."

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS RE-ENACTING BILL, 1949.

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I introduce the Madras Re-enacting Bill a 1949, and move—

'that under rule 111 of the Madras Assembly Rules the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained in setting a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 18 members to consider the Bill, 12 members from the Assembly and 6 members from the Council'.

"Sir, the Schedules attached to the Bill are not new to the House. When the question of re-enacting the Acts enacted by His Excellency the Governor during the section 93 regime was considered last year, the Joint Select Committee which sat over the two Re-enacting and Repealing Bills recommended that 15 Acts should be re-enacted only for a period of one year from 30th April 1948 as they thought that they required further consideration. Out of these 15 Acts which are left over for a year, after an examination of the working of these Acts, the Government considered that seven of them should be re-enacted permanently without any modification, two with modifications, and four to be re-enacted temporarily for a period of one year, allowing the remaining two Acts to lapse. During the debate on the Re-enacting and Repealing Bills last year, certain Members, particularly Mr. Viswanatham, suggested that Government might drop Act XXXI of 1942 to amend the City Police Act giving powers to the Deputy Commissioner of Police to arrest persons without warrants and keep them in remand, and also the District Municipalities Act giving Government the power to direct the Commissioner of Municipalities to move the District Judge when there is a doubt whether a particular Member ceases to be a Member by reason of his absence for more than three months. As suggested by hon. Members those two Acts have been dropped by the Government. The other 13 Acts are not of a controversial nature, and I am sure the Joint Select Committee will go into these Acts very well as they did last time and suggest any amendments, if found necessary. Details of the Acts have been given in the schedules. Reasons for re-enacting them are given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Seven of these Acts are proposed to be re-enacted permanently without any modification, 2 of them with modifications, and 4 of them to be re-enacted for a period of one year.

^a Published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1949.

18th April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

Item 1 in the Act to be permanently re-enacted is the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1940. This is merely a formal affair, because after the passing of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1931, the Central Motor Vehicles Amendment Act of 1939 was passed. This Act had certain definitions which were not in consonance with the definitions we had in our Act. So, the amendments proposed are only to make our Act in consonance with the Central Act and no changes are proposed.

Regarding the Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, Sir, I remember objections were raised by Members, particularly by Mr. Viswanatham, that the Act should not be re-enacted permanently because it would take away the rights that the municipalities and district boards had in regard to compulsory education. The original Elementary Education Act provided that where a municipality or a district board introduced compulsory education in an area and levied education tax, an equal amount of the tax collected would be given by the Government as grant. The finances of the Government did not permit an equal amount to be given. So, an amendment was proposed that the Government would not be bound to contribute an equal amount. This was vehemently opposed, I remember, by the lady Member, Begum Amiruddin, as also by Mr. Viswanatham. But we have found that the finances of the Government have not yet so improved as to agree to the commitment in case every municipality thinks of imposing education tax. That is the reason for re-enacting the Act permanently. 12-45 p.m.

"Then, with regard to the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service and Hereditary Village offices (Amendment) Act, it is a formal thing. Insolvency of a village officer did not prevent him from holding the office. It was risky to allow an insolvent to hold the office of village karnam. So, the Government thought it desirable that the Act should provide that insolvency was a disqualification and it would disentitle a village officer to be a karnam or village headman and that the holder of the post must be no undischarged insolvent. That is the only amendment relating to that Act.

"Then, Sir, the Madras Public Health (Amendment) Act, though it may appear to be big, is almost a formal Act. There was not much of controversy about that at all and I need not detail the conditions there. It has been found in the working of the Act that the amendments proposed to the Act are necessary. That is all the reason for re-enacting that Act permanently. At pages 18 to 20 of the Bill, the reasons for re-enacting the above Act have been given. Three or four of the amendments are clerical or grammatical errors corrected and the others are more or less of a formal nature. For instance, in the matter of declaring a place affected by an epidemic disease, the original unit proposed is a panchayat, but the epidemic may go beyond the jurisdiction of a panchayat. So, instead of the panchayat, the district board should declare that area. Only such amendments are proposed to the Public Health

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [18th April 1949]

Act in order to better the working of the Act. The amendments have been found necessary after having seen the difficulties experienced in the working of the Act.

“ Sir, the Madras City Police and Towns Nuisance (Amendment) Act is intended to deal with the menace of Pathan money-lenders who are using physical force to collect their dues from the poor debtors. Where a person who has not been born in the City of Madras or in the neighbouring three other districts, attempts to use such force on other people, the Commissioner of Police is vested with certain powers to deal with such a menace. It is necessary because the danger of the Pathan money-lenders is still in existence and has not gone.

“ The Madras Hereditary Village-officer (Amendment) Act is also mere formal matter. There village artisans, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, barbers and washermen, are expected to render service to the village community and for doing so, they are remunerated by inams. These artisans have been alienating their inams and they got only the revenue or assessment of the land. People are losing the services. Nor are they getting an income. So, from the day of the passing of the Act, no alienation by the hereditary inam holders will be permitted. This is a necessary reform. The original Act provided certain loopholes, by which the artisans could alienate. These loopholes are covered by the Amending Act.

“ The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1946, is a very small one. Formerly, where there was a default of the parent in sending his children to school, the chairman of the municipality concerned and the President of the district board were the persons authorized to punish the defaulting parent and for more reasons than one, they declined to punish the defaulters. The Act was, therefore, becoming a dead letter. So, instead of the chairman of the municipality and the president of district board, the District Educational Officer is substituted. That is the only amendment which, I think, is necessary. We have found it so from the working of the Act.

“ Sir, these are the 7 Acts which we request the House to pass permanently.

“ Then, Sir, the second schedule contains two Acts. Certain suggestions were made in the House as also in the Select Committee that some modification should be made in the Madras District Municipalities Act. The amendment in the Act of 1941 was made during the Advisers' Regime for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of a dispute between two local boards. There was no provision in the District Municipalities Act or the Local Boards Act as to how a dispute, if there was one between two local boards, should be settled. If they could not settle the dispute between themselves, the Government took the power to settle the dispute. When it was asked to be re-enacted permanently, it was pointed out in the Select Committee by the hon. Member, Mr. Bhashyam, that it must be provided that if the parties were able to settle the

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] 18th April 1949]

dispute among themselves subsequently—and it is possible—the Government must agree to that. So, the modification suggested is that the Government may, at the instance of any of the local bodies concerned, leave it to the local bodies. This amendment has been made in the District Municipalities Act to meet the objection raised by Mr. Bhashyam.

“ Similarly, with regard to the Madras City Police, Towns Nuisances and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1942, the question was the giving of power to the S.P.C.A. people to arrest persons without a warrant. There was no power given to them to release the arrested persons on bail. So, Mr. Bhashyam suggested that if power was given to them to arrest, it was only just that they should be empowered to bail out the alleged offenders, before producing them before a Magistrate. It was a reasonable suggestion and so we accepted it. So, it has been provided that if the S.P.C.A. people arrest persons without a warrant, they may release them on bail, as is permitted to the police in the case of any other cognizable offence.

“ Then, Sir, the third schedule contains four Acts, and the permission of the House is sought for re-enacting them for a period of one year. Acts Nos. 1, 2 and 4 relate to religious endowments. The comprehensive Religious Endowments Bill is before the House and when that Bill is passed, these three Acts will become unnecessary. So, we want them to be re-enacted only for one year, pending the disposal of the main Bill before the House.

“ The Madras City Improvement Trust Act is required to be re-enacted only for one year because it is still in the working.

“ In these circumstances, Sir, I move that the Bill may be referred to a Joint Select Committee as early as possible.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Motion moved—

“ that under rule 111 of the Madras Assembly Rules the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 18 members to consider the Bill, 12 members from the Assembly and 6 members from the Council.”

* SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I propose to confine my observations to the Third Schedule. While re-enacting any Act passed during the Advisers' regime, it is but necessary and proper, even though it is sought to be re-enacted only for a limited period, that we should see that our principles of democracy and our views are brought into consonance before the Bill is accepted *en bloc*. One of the Acts sought to be re-enacted for a period of one year is the Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1944, which was brought into force during the middle of the Advisory regime. The 1946 Amendment Act was brought forward just at the time when the Congress Ministry or the Popular Government came into power. So, it is but necessary that we should examine, without accepting them *en bloc* whether and which provisions cannot be accepted by the

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [18th April 1949]

House without amendment in the Select Committee. In the first place, taking the 1944 Act, my submissions to you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are that that Act was enacted at a time when the Advisory Government which was purely a bureaucratic regime wanted to eliminate all traces of democracy even with regard to the administration of religious endowments, supersede them and place the power in the hands of their own officers. The main substance of that Act can be classified under three or four heads. Previous to the passing of the 1944 Act, the religious endowments, from the year 1865 were having Committees, either District Committees or Committees for each temple. These committees have been scrapped during the pendency of the Advisory regime. One of the amendments brought through the 1944 Act is to remove the word 'Committee' wherever it occurs and in its place to substitute, not a democratic committee, but an 'Assistant Commissioner' who is purely a servant of the Board. Into his hands the entire administration which originally was carried on by the committee was sought to be put and all the powers exercised and provided to be exercised under the Act were sought to be vested in the Assistant Commissioner. I can very well understand the Advisory regime liking such a proposal because it meant 'weakening' the popular administration and strengthening the officialdom. But when a democratic Government comes in and has to re-enact it, it is against the fundamental principles to scrap these committees and keep on the Assistant Commissioners who are mere executive officers. Therefore, it is up to us, when so re-enacting, to have the old committees brought into existence. In fact, there are two minds in the functioning of the Government now. On the one hand, we are told that we must have panchayats, village committees, taluk committees and district committees. Even in functions where the Government themselves are responsible like the food administration and local self-Government, we find the Government are trying their best to see that committees are introduced and the people are sought to be educated in the art of Government.

"The administration of religious endowments is a very important thing in which the local people, particularly the worshippers should have a greater say. To eliminate these committees and put officials in their places will not be consistent with the broad policy of a democratic Government. Therefore when the Bill goes before the Select Committee, we should see that it is not accepted as an evil which has already come into existence and which may be continued for another year. The things that we do should be broad-based and we should not repeat an error or evil which has been in existence in the past.

"Sir, last year when the re-enacting Bill was taken into consideration, I complained that 100 and odd Bills were put together in one block and there could not possibly be any close investigation into each one of these. This year when there is further opportunity of re-enacting them for one more year, we should try to make them more democratic rather than more bureaucratic. That is my first complaint.

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [18th April 1949]

"Then there are what are called subterfuges for by-passing a particular right. If a trustee does not properly administer the trust, proceedings can be taken for his removal. One method of by-passing it, is the appointment of non-hereditary trustees so as to swamp the administration and take it away from the hands of the hereditary trustees or trustees who are otherwise entitled to hold office. That is not a device which one would recommend. The provision in section 51 by which any number of non-hereditary trustees can be appointed by the Board is not a thing which is worthy of acceptance.

"Again in section 53 it is stated that any order passed by the Commissioner should not be modified or cancelled in a Court of Law. With regard to any order made for the removal of hereditary trustees, it is stated that the order may be challenged only by an application to the court. Where the executive Government encroaches on the right of the people, a man who has been wronged has got a regular cause of action in the court. One method of short-circuiting it is to take away the right of suit and substitute an application to the court. The order on the application would be final. This will stultify the remedy that the man who has been wronged has. There will be no right of appeal from the order on the application. We find that in section 53 (4) the amendment that was brought in 1944 is sought to be re-enacted.

"With regard to political offences, persons who have been sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months, will be ineligible for appointments, provided that the local Government may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification. In the numerous Acts we have been passing, we find that people convicted for political offences not involving violence, are as a matter of course exempted. It should not therefore be left to the Local Government to have the power of exemption.

"Another thing found in the 1944 Act and which is sought to be re-enacted is this. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent contribution taken by the Board is now sought to be increased to 3 per cent. I could have understood the Advisers' Government going in for a greater contribution. At present, I understand—I am speaking subject to correction by the Hon. Minister—that the Board has got a surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs. When the Board has a surplus and is not in a state of indebtedness, I do not see why the contribution should be increased from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 3 per cent. These are matters which should be considered when the Bill is to be re-enacted.

"In the 1946 Act which is sought to be re-enacted there is a singular departure in the elimination of what are called excepted temples, the nomination of whose trustees did not depend directly on the Government but was provided for either by the founder himself or the usage of the institution. A different kind of supervision had been provided for with regard to these temples prior to 1946. The parting gift of the bureaucratic regime of the Advisers in 1946 was to make many radical changes in the Endowments Act one of which was the elimination of the category of excepted

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [18th April 1949]

temples from the Religious Endowments Act and bring all the temples under one category. In the 1946 Act they made attempts in three or four directions to concentrate powers of administration as far as possible in the Board or the Government. The other thing is the elimination wherever possible of the interference by the courts. That is one string which runs right through the Act. You find that wherever there is an order, there is a general provision that no resort shall be had to the civil court for the purpose of cancellation or modification of the order. I can understand an Advisers' Government or an autocratic Governor's Government putting in such provisions. But when we have had a popular constitution working for nearly three years, when we must necessarily have faith in the democratic form of Government, it is a startling surprise to me to find the Government trying to concentrate such power in them and preventing resort to the law courts in which the people must have and must be made to have faith.

"Then there are other provisions which are very leaky in the Act. In clause (11) of section 9, it is stated that all property which belonged to or was given or endowed for the support of a temple . . . shall be deemed to be a religious endowment even though the temple might have vanished. That was one of the explanations added in the 1946 Act. The result of it is this. If a land was originally granted to a temple and subsequently acquired under land acquisition or purchased in Government auction for arrears of land revenue, it must still be deemed to be a religious endowment, even though the title to the land may have been lost in the interim period.

"Temples have changed their mode of worship several times. For instance northerners would not understand if you say 'Tirupati Venkateswara.' They will only understand if you say 'Balaji.' Alagar temple was originally a Subramanya temple. Many Saivite temples have become Vaishnavite temples and *vice versa* in the course of 200 years. If Shahidganj mosque had been in this part of the country, it would probably have become a Sikh Gurudwara in the course of 100 or 200 years. But if you take the explanation in the Act, they would all be deemed to be the religious institutions of the particular religion. In our place entire villages of which the revenue is not less than three lakhs of rupees had been granted to the *Hasta Devasthanams* including Tirupurankundram and others. During 1802 or so the villages were resumed by the Government and they gave a parsimonious mohini allowance of Rs. 10,000. In 1880 there was an attempt to get back the lands. These lands were granted by the ancient Pandyan Kings and according to this Act they will now be deemed to be the endowments of the temples even though they have become ryotwari lands. Do the Ministry contemplate such a position irrespective of time and space? It may be that 1,000 years ago, these lands may have been endowed; nevertheless they will be deemed to be the religious endowments. I hope this thing will be taken into consideration.

18th April 1949] [Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar]

"In dealing with maths harsh measures have been brought in for the first time. The Advisers' Government made a provision for concurrent audit in cases where the income exceeds a certain amount. That is found in section 45. It says that the audit shall be made as and when expenditure is incurred. I do not know whether the auditor is to wait with a pencil and book and note down when the expenditure is incurred. These maths will find it very difficult to carry on this concurrent audit business.

"Then section 48 (4) deals with surcharge of trustees of temples and specific endowments as well as maths. The surcharge is to be made for 'misappropriation', 'wilful waste' or 'gross neglect'. In such cases, the trustee becomes liable and he has to pay the amount from his own pocket. Before taking such powers, the Government should consider that these trustees are not doing any lucrative job, and that most of them are doing gratuitous service. In such a case, it is a matter for consideration whether this section should be reproduced here. The curious thing is that the surcharged order will not become operative if the trustee had obtained the approval of the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner for the expenditure. In such cases there will be no surcharge even though there has been misappropriation, wilful waste or gross neglect. The trustee is given absolution provided the approval of the Assistant Commissioner had been obtained. That will be placing more power in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner. Then there is another peculiar thing. In the case of surcharges with regard to local bodies, there is a double provision for appeal; you can go to the Government or as an alternative to the civil court and get that surcharge order cancelled. But you find only one appeal provided here and that is to the Government. The Advisers' Government attitude is still there, the iron hand in the velvet glove. No alternative right of proceeding to a civil court is granted here. Then there is the *pallavi* repeated here that the orders of the Provincial Government shall be final and shall not be liable to be set aside or modified in a court of law. Then there is a curious provision in section 48 (10). If a policeman charges a nuisance case, say a man urinating in a wrong place, he gets a portion of the fines paid by the accused. In this case, if the surcharge is levied, section 48 (10) says that the amount shall be paid to the Board. There is no provision for giving the amount to the charitable institution or the endowment which has suffered the loss. That is, it gives a premium under section 48 (10) to the Board in that this amount has to be paid to the Board. There is no previous provision in respect of the amount which is the subject of surcharge on account of neglect or loss, to be paid to the Board. Even in cases of mere breaches or misappropriation these surcharges will go to the funds of the Board and this is a source of income to the Board. That is how the Act has been framed, which is now sought to be re-enacted for another year. As a matter of fact, the surcharge should actually go to the temple or to the institution concerned. Here also there is a similar *pallavi* which I referred to, namely, the

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [18th April 1949]

civil court should not step in and nobody should have resort to civil courts for setting aside the order. If you look at section 56 (4) it looks as if we are living under the conditions prevailing during the Advisers' regime when all recourse to civil courts have been taken away. In this connexion, I would like to refer to what the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says in his recent book on Gandhiji, that a real Act should not refrain people in the streets from resorting to appeals in law courts. If there is no provision for going to courts of law then it is not a healthy state of affairs for a party Government.

"You know, Mr. Speaker, previously there was a provision for framing schemes. Supposing there are a number of loopholes in administration, you begin by setting up a scheme and that such a power was originally given to the civil court under the Civil Procedure Code. Subsequently when the Religious Endowments Act came, the Board or some authorized person frames a scheme. Under section 73 of the Act, the Board or any two persons can file a suit for the removal of a trustee or for the appointment of a new trustee. Now, for the purposes of the scheme that particular relief has been removed, so that no person, even with the consent of the Board can go to the court. Under section 57 of the Religious Endowments Act, as amended by the 1946 Act, it is for the Board to frame the scheme and the Board may, of its own motion or on the application of any two or more persons make an investigation and then frame a scheme by itself. The power is given in the first instance only to the Board to frame the scheme and if there is anything in it which is not satisfactory, then an application can be made to the Board for modification of the scheme. There is no other separate power which originally vested in the people for directly moving the court. That power has now been removed. On the other hand, under section 73 (4) because a scheme can be obtained through the Board, they say, no suit shall lie for any relief which you can get in respect of the administration otherwise than under the Act. - If you want to get a scheme, the Board has got the power to sanction the scheme and you cannot apply direct to the civil court for similar relief. We have no power to do so under sections 73 and 93. Suppose the trustee is a *persona grata* with the Board—and after all the Board is there—and if the Board refuses to frame the scheme straightaway whether by its own motion or on the application of two persons, people are helpless. Such things should not be allowed in disfiguring pieces of legislation in the 1949 Act.

"In regard to the notification proceedings, under section 65 (a), it will be within the knowledge of Members of the House that during the last Congress Ministry of 1937-39 there was a notification provision about which the High Court passed strong comments and said that in respect of several of the big temples there was no justification made out for such notification. Now, at the close of the Advisers' regime and even after the popular Government came in, we find that section 65 (a) says that once the Provincial Government notifies a temple, then no suit or legal proceeding should lie for setting aside such notification. They

18th April 1949] [Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar]

want to make themselves complete arbiters in respect of the matter. Now, is it consistent with a popular legislature to register this Act in its Statute Book for one more year?

"Then, Sir, there is another extraordinary provision and it is in respect of schemes brought under section 92, Civil Procedure Code, before the Religious Endowments Act came into force. Section 75 (a) of the Act of 1946 provides that all the powers vested under the scheme, in the court, in the judge, in a committee or any other authority or any person whatsoever shall be deemed to have been vested in the Board. That means, the Board takes the place of the court or any person appointed by the court, any trustee, any superintendent and in the language in which it is framed even a sweeper if he is provided in the scheme thus, the Board takes the authority right from the scavenger to the Board itself. These are things which were adopted by the bureaucratic Government. Let not the Provincial Government repeat and soil their hands by having such kinds of absolute powers in the Board.

"Sir, there is one other disadvantage under which we are suffering. The Law Secretariat itself is as it were a Legal conscience department. Unfortunately, it has been trained and the last training they had was under the Advisers' administration and they had left their 'vasana' which even the three years of popular administration was not sufficient to efface. So, Sir, let me invoke the Government through the Hon. Law Minister, that they shall take a more democratic view of things at least in the future in regard to the structure of the Act and that they will be more consistent with our own self-respect rather than with the self-respect of the Advisers' Government.

"I would like, Sir, to refer to one other matter. All the things which we have been condemning are found there. Ordinarily, when there is a plaintiff and a defendant, both interested on opposite sides, you do not give the right of judgment to one of the parties. In their desire to grab power they constitute themselves as the final arbiters and if a question arises as to whether a math comes under the Act or an endowment under the Act, the power is given to the Board itself to decide the question. It is hardly fair. In two places in the Act, namely, sections 77 (1) and 86 (1), it is provided that where it is a question whether an institution is a math or temple, whether a trustee is a hereditary trustee or not, it has to be decided by the Board itself and also in the case of an endowment. I say, Sir, these things do not fit in with a democratic administration.

"In this connexion, I would like to place one other important matter for the consideration of the Hon. Minister. Curiously, a kind of—not a secular administration—irreligious administration has developed in dealing with these institutions. People think, what does it matter if a man salutes twice or puts namaskarams or where the Vadagalais or Tengalais should begin the Thodak-kam. That is the way in which we are beginning to look at things. It is because of the religious faith of the men with whom

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [18th April 1949]

these things have been prevailing in the Province. For the persons concerned, it is very much. I may mention a recent instance to hon. Members. There was a suit in respect of the Tirupathi temple which went up to the Privy Council. The Privy Council reversed the judgment of the High Court. They said that the Tenggalaïs should begin first. The Privy Council also set at rest the question whether the civil court had jurisdiction to decide as to what should be the nature of the ceremonies which a person claims he is entitled to perform by saying that it was a matter for the civil court to decide and they reversed the judgment of the High Court itself. Now, what do we find in this Act? This Act rides roughshod with a coach and four through this section, namely, section 79 (a)(3) which is one of the portions of the Act of 1946 which it is proposed to be re-enacted. In regard to rituals, religious observances and honours people have broken their heads and spent millions for seeing which ritual ought to be conducted or not and yet we find that in regard to the rituals, religious observances and honours, the order of the Board shall be final. It is further stated that its decision shall not be liable to be modified or set aside by any court of law. Supposing a big question arises in respect of the honours to which the Nanguneri or any other jeer is entitled and if the decision of the Board is to be final, it will cause great consternation in the particular persons concerned.

"Then, Sir, there are certain obnoxious provisions with regard to the penalties to be imposed under certain sections of the Act, particularly, for not giving accounts or reports. Section 85 says that a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 should be paid to the Board for not doing so—probably for increasing the funds of the Board. The Provincial Government's order with regard to that shall be final and shall not be liable to be questioned in any civil court. I say, Sir, that is not the proper method of dealing with the trustees of the institutions. Sir, we have been talking of the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary, but at the same time we are trying to put more and more powers in the hands of the Executive and stripping the courts of their powers.

"Lastly, Sir, we are discussing this Act at a time when the Fundamental Rights have already been passed and so when we are dealing with this question we should try to act in a more democratic way by placing ourselves in the position of others who may think that we are responsible for extending this Act. Consideration of the Act in detail is a different matter. It may be argued that we have been under these two Acts for over two years and there is nothing lost in having the same provisions for another year. I say, it is not so. In the words of Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet, 'Would some God the gift give us, to seen ourselves as others see us'. That, of course, is applicable to all. At the same time, I would request the Government to remember that they are a popular Government and that they should look carefully into the details of the matter."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

18th April 1949]

(After lunch—2-30 p. m.)

* **MR. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:**—"Sir, in supporting the motion, I want to refer to one item. I have some doubt whether it will be desirable for the Government to permanently re-enact the Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1941 (Madras Act XV of 1941). Sir, already local boards and municipalities have enlarged their functions and obligations and they are suffering from want of funds. In 1941, the Advisers' regime, for some reason of their own enacted a measure wherein they curtailed their own contribution to local bodies and municipalities. I ask, why should that measure be continued to be perpetuated in this Province even after 1941 when the administration has come into the hands of a popular ministry. The Government fully knows the limitation under which local bodies and district municipalities work and they also know that their functions and obligations are increasing day by day and therefore, I request the Government to see that their resources are also correspondingly increased and that they should not include this Act in the list of Acts for permanent re-enactment.

"Sir, that apart, I want also to join hands with my learned friend, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, in advising the Government to be cautious and careful in going through these enactments. Recent tendency in regard to these enactments seems to be to oust the jurisdiction of the civil courts and imposing for any fault penal provisions without any reason whatsoever. Sir, the ordinary law of the land is wide enough and sufficient enough to bring in all cases of default within its fold. In these new legislations, I find that there is a tendency to oust away the jurisdiction of the civil court. That should not be the case. There was some justification when the Advisers' regime enacted this measure as there was a war on and some sort of executive power was necessary. But now when a popular ministry is functioning in this Province and it is responsible to the people, these powers should be curbed and should not find a place in the statute book. Therefore, I suggest that suitable modification may be made so that the jurisdiction of the civil court may not be questioned and that unnecessary penal provisions may not be retained. With these words, I support the motion."

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM:**—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the previous two speakers have already touched upon several important aspects, and I endorse what they have said. I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister particularly to the position regarding the municipalities and the education fund. Himself, once having been a Chairman of a municipality and having had the responsibility of discharging the functions of a municipal chairman, I am sure he will appreciate what we say. But he was the chairman at the time when the Government were obliged under the Elementary Education Act to give contribution to the municipalities, a contribution equal to the sum collected as 'Education tax'. Of course, my hon. Friend reminds me of the district boards and other local panchayat boards and other local authorities. Sir, I am speaking for all. But I am particularly drawing the attention of the Hon.

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

[18th April 1949]

Minister to Municipalities because I just now happen to be connected with a municipality and just now the Hon. Minister for Law who had the fortune of moving this important and all-embracing Bill was also connected with municipalities, I am confining myself to this particular aspect.

"Sir, if we refer to the annual accounts of municipalities, we will find that the Education tax collected for the year ending 31st March 1947 was after all twelve lakhs and forty-nine thousand,—which will be the obligation which the Government imposes upon itself! Or let us look at it from another point of view. There is the 25 per cent tax on houses, on lands and on professions and trade. The income from taxes on houses and lands is 69 lakhs and the income from the tax on profession is about 11 lakhs. Even then it would be 80 lakhs. Assuming that all the municipalities were collecting fully the education tax, it would not be more than 20 lakhs of rupees. For a Government with an annual budget of 55 crores of rupees, it is a flea-bite to contribute this amount but so far as the municipalities are concerned, it is a very great matter. I wish I had time to show to the Hon. Minister the conditions of the various elementary educational institutions in the municipalities. If he only remembers the conditions in Calicut and if he visualizes the position, as I do, in other municipalities, he can imagine for himself the very bad conditions in which these schools are located. A school building intended for an elementary school would cost a minimum of Rs. 25,000. I submit, therefore, that under these circumstances, the Government should never think of having the present Act enacted as a permanent statute.

"Sir, looking from another aspect, it is stated that the policy of this Government is to have compulsory elementary education. We are now speaking of free elementary education. At least we must attain the ideal of universal compulsory education and if that is the ideal and if that is the policy which is often declared on the floor of this House by this Government, the Hon. Law Minister will realize that he should not be a party to any enactment which will not enable the Government to fulfil its policies. If the Education Minister should say, 'His policy is the Universal Elementary Education', the Finance Minister should not come and say, 'My policy is different' and the Law Minister should not play into their hands by moving a Bill which contains a provision which strikes almost at the root of this policy of Universal Elementary Education. Of course, I know that the Law Minister has nothing to do with this Bill. He is moving this Bill because he is merely in charge of Law. It is really a matter connected with education and finance. Of course, the Hon. Education Minister is not here and possibly he is not very much interested in the declaration of his policy 'Universal compulsory elementary education'. In fact, compulsion is imposed on the various municipalities with regard to this policy and a machinery is set up for this purpose. He has also provided that parents and others who do not send their children to schools must be punished. Taking all these things into consideration, I submit that the Law Minister should agree with me to plead at the Select Committee stage to drop this Bill for ever. He was good enough to refer in his opening speech that

[18th April 1949]

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

on my suggestion, he did actually drop two measures to which I took exception last time. This was also a measure to which I took exception then but it was pleaded then that the provincial finances were not good. This argument, I submit, is not a very correct statement of the present position. The difference between 12 lakhs and 20 lakhs is not much for a Presidency and for a Government whose budget runs to about 55 crores of rupees and especially when it has got its policy of compulsory elementary education. I hope the Hon. Law Minister will fight out the case with me in the Select Committee stage and see that this Bill is altogether dropped from the statute book and by doing so we will translate into practice the policy given out very often on the floor of this House that the Government is for universal compulsory elementary education. If they do not do it, there will be sufficient material for the people to doubt the policy of the Government and the *bona fides* of their declarations. This is all I have got to say but on other points I will reserve my remarks to a later stage after it emerges from the Select Committee . . ."

[* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I agree to the re-enactment of the several Acts that have been presented before this House to-day, I would like to point out a few things in these Bills which, according to the new set-up of things, are not in consonance with the public opinion. Sir, as already pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham, the reasons for re-enacting the Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1941, will not be received with any amount of enthusiasm in the Province. For instance, I may point out what is happening to-day in the Ootacamund Municipality. The Ootacamund Municipality, due to various demands, have raised taxes to the top-level. Now by the re-enactment of this Act, a further burden will have to be shouldered by the Ootacamund Municipality. It is well-known to this Government that the whole town of Ootacamund becomes deserted in some parts of the year due to certain causes and this enactment will adversely affect that municipality. Therefore, I request that this enactment should be dropped.

“So also, for many years we have been agitating that the Government should do away with the hereditary system of village offices. The Hon. Minister for Law explained the reasons why it was necessary for re-enacting the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service and Hereditary Village Offices (Amendment) Act, 1941 (Madras Act XVIII of 1941), and said that insolvent persons become office-bearers. Myself and my people have been all along agitating that the very system of hereditary village offices must go. The Government instead of considering that broad view point are again imposing on this country a system that is not wanted. Sir, I feel that either the Select Committee or later the Government itself must come to the rescue of the most unfortunate people living in the villages especially the Harijans who are being oppressed by these hereditary village officers. This system must be changed, if not to-day at least at an early date and I wish to point this out to the Hon. Minister for Law so that he may take up this matter at a later stage

[Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay] [18th April 1949]

2-45
p.m.

"Coming to the Schedule to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, I find that the contribution was raised to 3 per cent of the annual income and this enhancement of contribution applies to all temples, whether they be temples owned by Caste Hindu or Scheduled Classes. After all the Scheduled Castes own a very few temples and maths and the imposition of the contribution will work very hard upon them. It has been brought to my notice that even *upayams* conducted by worshippers are taken as income for purposes of contribution. A temple may be getting an income of Rs. 200 otherwise and the Board can waive contribution but what now happens is that people come to worship and give money to the temple for purchasing articles required for purposes of worship and that is taken into account and brought under income with the result that contribution is levied upon that too. I feel, Sir, in view of the present trends when institutions are rising doubting the existence of God and telling people not to go to temples, an imposition of this sort will not be helpful to Hindus and more so for Harijans. I feel sure that the Select Committee which will be reviewing the whole Act will see that such contributions are not levied on temples or maths owned by Harijans which come under the purview of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, I shall at the outset answer the objection raised by Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. Viswanatham and Mr. Muniswami Pillai to the Elementary Education Act. If this Bill is passed the municipalities can continue to levy the elementary education tax and the acceptance of this Bill means that the Government need not undertake that subterfuge of not sanctioning permission to have the tax to the municipalities. I would invite the attention of the House to the Statement of Objects and Reasons on page 8—

'The financial position of the Province did not always warrant the making of such contributions and the Government found it necessary in such cases to protect themselves from financial liability by withholding their sanction for the levy of the tax'

I do not want that contingency to arise, of Government withholding sanction if they think that their finances would not permit of their making a contribution to them. The local bodies are therefore left free to impose or enhance their education taxes even though an equal contribution was not forthcoming from the Government. I see the point raised during the course of the discussion that the total amount of the collection is only 12 lakhs and the contribution which the Government will have to make will be 24 lakhs. But the Bill as it stands does not affect municipalities and district boards which have already levied the tax but it does not permit other municipalities after this Act is passed to claim the amounts. As has been pointed out the amount concerned will be comparatively small and we shall consider the whole matter in the Select Committee and we can either modify the Bill or have it only for another year and then scrap it off. I shall certainly see what can be done. I thank the hon. Member for the information and in consultation with my colleagues the Minister for Local Administration and the Minister for Education I shall see whether I can agree to the suggestion made by him.

[18th April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

"Regarding the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer's objections are fundamental in nature and I can appreciate the position taken by him. The Bill was drafted when Dr. Rajan was the Minister in charge of Religious Endowments in 1938 or 1939 when it was thought that the power that the Board had was not sufficient for the better management of the endowments. Hon. Members are aware that a Bill consolidating all the previous Bills is now before the Joint Select Committee and supposing we cancel this Bill and pass that Bill in the interregnum there will be utter confusion and we shall not have the benefit of this organization. Personally I think that temple committees or advisory bodies are certainly better than giving powers entirely to the Board. But these are all matters which in one form or another comes in the consolidating measure and so, let us have this for the interregnum, namely a period of one year, in the course of which we shall amend the Hindu Religious Amendment Bill completely to the best of our lights in the Select Committee. My only point is that by the time that Bill comes back before this House from the Joint Select Committee, there may not be an interregnum and that is the only answer which I can give to my hon. Friend Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar. But still this is a matter which will be gone into in great detail by the Select Committee and I shall certainly have the benefit of their advice in this matter.

"I do not want to go in detail about each of the sections of the Bill. Most of these sections have been debated in this House at the instance of Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar in connection with the main Bill. I request the House to refer the Bill to the Select Committee and I shall certainly be amenable to all reasonable suggestions and amendments which the Select Committee will be giving Government with regard to the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

'That under Rule 111 of the Assembly Rules the concurrence of Legislative Council be obtained in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 18 members to consider the Madras Re-Enacting Bill, 1949, 12 members from the Assembly and 6 members from the Council.'

The motion was carried.

(2) THE MADRAS TEMPLE ENTRY AUTHORIZATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1949.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill *, 1949 and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

Sir, this came before the House in the previous sitting in January. It has been held by the courts that under the present Act Harijans or excluded classes do not have the right of entering and offering worship in sectional temples. There is a very important and big

* Published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1949.

[Sri K. Madhava Menon]

[18th April 1949]

temple in Cochin and the Saraswats claim the temple as belonging to them. Harijans tried to enter into that temple and they were prevented and there was a likelihood of a breach of peace and finally Government passed orders that it was a public temple and the matter has been taken to the court of law. There are a number of cases like that where people are contending that the Act does not apply to temples only open to certain sections of the Hindu community. The object of the House in passing that Act was that every Hindu must be entitled to worship in all temples and he should not be denied that right. When this lacuna was found out, I brought in an amendment to the effect that it will apply to sectional temples also. My hon. Friend Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar gave an amendment to my amendment which I wanted to accept but the whole Bill had to be recast as it applied to every section of the Bill. It is with that end in view that we have proposed to insert the words 'all classes of Hindus' for 'certain classes of Hindus who by custom or usage are excluded from such entry and worship' and we have also proposed to insert the words 'every Hindu irrespective of the caste or sect to which he belongs' for the words 'persons belonging to the excluded classes', I have nothing more to say because this is a Bill which has been for long before the House and I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved:

'That the Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once.'

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, I welcome the introduction of this Bill for the reason, as has been pointed out by the Minister for Law, that it makes it abundantly clear that all sections of the Hindu Community will have access to the temples. I specially welcome the definition to temples as it is the most important thing in the matter of the temple entry. It is within our knowledge, Sir, that though the temples have been thrown open, people in charge do not allow them to go to the inner sanctum sanctorum or to the gopurams which are attached to the temples. This has caused a great amount of anxiety amongst the Hindu population especially the Harijans. Though a useful measure had been passed giving them the chance and choice to enter and offer worship in the temples, they could not enjoy the full benefit of the Act. I am very glad that this disability has been removed and a true definition of temples has been given. With these words, I support the Bill."

p.m. * SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very thankful to the Government not only for bringing this amendment but also for the further amendment. As the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill said, it was noticed last time that the result of giving a right to the hitherto excluded classes to worship in sectional temples would be that the other classes of the Hindu community would not be entitled to worship in them. The result

18th April 1949]

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar]

of accepting the amendment as it stood originally would be that a Konars' temple would be open for worship only to the Konars and the Harijans, and all the other classes of the Hindu community would not be entitled to worship. That would have led to complications. I pointed out this defect to the Hon. Minister. He was kind enough to accept my amendment. The acceptance of my amendment called for some further amendments. Therefore the Hon. Minister has taken some time and brought forward this Bill.

"In a sense it may be said to be a Bill which gives liberty or extension of franchise for worship to all classes of Hindus with regard to every kind of temple. No doubt, doubts may be entertained and questions may be asked as to why all the other sections also should be allowed entry in a sectional temple. When we approach this question in a truly religious aspect and when we want to make the temple a temple of God and not a temple intended to serve the private purposes of a section of the community only, it is a stigma as it were that God should be prevented from being approached by other classes of worshippers also provided they are Hindus who believe in temple worship. This Bill emancipates a large number of worshippers who could otherwise be denied the right of worship in sectional temples. In my own place, Madura, where temple-entry was first initiated, there are important temples belonging to sections of the Hindu community to which all classes except the Harijans are allowed entry. Therefore it is but meet that in all public Hindu temples, all sections of the Hindu community should be given the right to worship. I may even say that this Bill emancipates God from the custody of a few people only and allows every one of his worshippers to approach him. I congratulate the Hon. Minister on the way in which the problem is finally solved."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, while congratulating the Government on the introduction of this Bill, I have to draw their attention to certain kinds of maths whose Heads conduct worship of an idol for their own special benefit and for the benefit of the disciples affiliated to those particular maths. Idols are also installed in choultries and other places intended for feeding the poor people. The food prepared should first be offered to the idol before distribution. As a certain amount of anxiety is felt, some have suggested that an exception may be provided for so that the provisions of this Act may not apply to such maths and choultries where idols are installed. I hope that the Hon. Minister has followed what I said and I ask him to give his best consideration to this aspect."

MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know much about the temple in other districts except the South Kanara district where I worked as a Police officer for many years. I was attending on duty festivals in all temples and so I know the conditions, practices and customs of the temples in South Kanara district. There are two distinct kinds of temples in that district—Hindu public temples and sectional temples. The

[Mahin Schamnad Sahib Bahadur]

[18th April 1949]

former was founded by the public of the place and dedicated to worship by the entire Hindu community. The latter was founded by particular sections of the Hindu community for their own use and benefit. There are certain temples in the South Kanara district belonging exclusively to, and owned and managed by, particular sections like Saranavas, Bilavas, Akkasariyas, Vannars and Gowd Saraswathis. In these sectional temples, the members of the other sections of the community have no right of worship, management and partaking in the dinners held on festival days. This has been recognized from time immemorial by all sections of the community and also by the Government. The Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act applies only to Hindu public temples and not to Hindu sectional temples. There is much objection to extend the application of the Act to sectional temples which this Bill seeks to do by amending the definition of the word 'temple'. The concerned sections do resent interference by the Government or the other sections of the community, as it vitally affects their freedom of religious worship and the freedom of founding and maintaining their own temples. The Gowd Saraswath Brahmins came to South India from Goa on account of the fear of religious conversion. When they came, they brought their God, built temples in their places and worshipped in their own temples. The other sections of the community never go to these temples for worship, because they have no faith in that God. Even if they are compelled, they will not go to these temples. They will go only to their own temples. The dinners held on the temple festival days are meant only for the members of that particular section of the community. A secular Government have no right to interfere with the Gowd Saraswath temples which are subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of their own Swamijis. The Swamijis have got the right to ban entry into the temples even of their own disciples who commit religious offences. They have got a special and exclusive privilege in their sectional temples. The Gowd Saraswath had to leave Goa because that place became hard for them. If Madras Province also becomes hard, they will have to migrate to some other Province. A secular Government have no right to interfere with the religion and religious worship of sections of a community or to curtail the liberties of Gurus of different faiths and to use legislative measures against them in open violation of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to them in the Draft Constitution of Free India. Religion is a subject of all-India importance affecting the conscience and rights of millions of people of different faiths. Each Province or State should not legislate in its own way. The States of Mysore, Cochin and Travancore have exempted sectional temples from the purview of their respective Temple Entry Acts, and they do not in any way interfere with sectional temples. There is no urgency for this Bill. Its consideration may be postponed for the present and resumed, if necessary, after the final Constitution of Free India emerges from the Constituent Assembly. The passing of this Bill at this stage will create unnecessary troubles in the Province."

[18th April 1949]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill and congratulate the Hon. Minister who has sponsored it. People generally think that a Bill of this nature gives the right of temple entry only to the Harijans. Nowadays it has become a fashion for everybody to say that he wants the Harijans to be allowed entry in the Hindu temples. It has become so common that the idea has lost all charm. This Bill is giving the right of entry and worship in Hindu temples not only to the Harijans but also to particular sections of the Hindu community who have so far been denied that right. There are Hindu temples in certain districts to which all sections of the Hindu community are allowed entry for worship. Such temples could not be forced to admit all sections of the Hindu community, because there was a loophole in the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act. This Bill removes that difficulty. Every one of us must welcome this Bill. I do not know why Mr. Mahin Schamnad should oppose this Bill. He must apply the same principle to mosques also. I do not know whether any section of the Muslims is prevented from entering a mosque. (Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur: No.) If it is so, we have no objection. If there are any difficulties in the matter of Muslim worship, he must approach the Hon. Minister for removing them even as Mr. Seethi Sahib approached the Hon. Minister for removing certain difficulties experienced by the Muslims. With these words I resume my seat."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—"கனம் அக்ஷராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே, ஆஸ்யப்பிரவேச மசோதாவில் இப்பொழுது கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட இந்த திருத்தத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பொதுவாக எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் கோவில்களுக்குக்கின்றனவோ அந்த இடங்களிலிருக்கின்ற எல்லா இந்துக்களும், ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் என்று இராமல், எல்லா வகுப்பினரும் போய் தொழுவதற்கு இடம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருப்பதற்காகவே ஆஸ்யப்பிரவேச மசோதாவை நாம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதிலும் கூட இன்னும் சில சில இடங்களில் சில சில வகுப்பினர்கள்தான் வரலாம் என்றிருப்பதை போக்கடிக்க வேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த திருத்தத்தினால் அவ்விதம் இருப்பதை போக்கடிப்பதற்கு மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதற்காக இதை நாம் வரவேற்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி ஒருவர் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் பிரத்தின செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் அவரவர் வீட்டில் செய்யலாமே யல்லாது ஒரு கோவில் என்று பொதுவாக இருக்குமானால் அந்தக் கோவில் எல்லா வகுப்பினரும், ஹரிஜனங்கள் உட்பட, ஹிந்துக்கள் எல்லோரும் அதில் வணங்குவதற்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கவேண்டும் ஆகையால் இந்த திருத்தம் மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருப்பதால் இதை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரித்து வரவேற்கிறேன்."

3-15
p.m.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed highly grateful for the reception given by the House to this Bill to amend the Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Act, 1947. The opposition to this Bill came from my hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad Sahib. He said that his experience as an Inspector of Police in South Kanara years before he retired was that this temple entry question was the cause of a great deal of troubles in those days. I am only sorry that he still entertains the same views on the subject, but I may inform him that

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [18th April 1949]

much water has flown under the bridge after his retirement from the Police service regarding the mentality of the caste-Hindus towards Harijans and I am sure that my Hindu brethren would rather pray to be relieved of a friend like him and would not accept the suggestion he has made or associate with the opinion he holds from his experience of a retired Inspector of Police. I am sorry, Sir, I cannot accept his suggestion to postpone this Bill on that ground. He does not speak on behalf of any particular section of the public, nor has he received any mandate from any constituency to oppose this Bill, but he has only spoken from his experience as a retired Inspector of Police.

"Then Sir, regarding the objection raised by my hon. Friend Mr. T. Viswanatham, it was also somewhat the same as my hon. Friend Bhashyam has raised before he left the House. He suggested to me that an amendment may be made to this Bill making certain exceptions, by the addition of the words—

'Provided that this Act however shall not apply in the cases where the head of a mutt conducts worship for an idol for

(a) his own special benefit or,

(b) the disciples affiliated to the mutt; or to the cases where idols installed in choultries or other places intended to or used for feeding where idols are installed for the purpose of offering the food to be distributed to the idols before distribution.'

"My hon. Friend Sri T. Viswanatham read the same thing and he wanted that I should pay my attention to what he was saying. I am sorry, Sir, that he made an insinuation that I was not attending to what he was reading. Sir, he is not here to hear what I have to say by way of reply. (At this stage Sri T. Viswanatham entered the House.) I am glad, Sir, that he has just come in. As I said just now, his objection is just substantially the same as that of my hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam. The Act as proposed to be amended by the Bill will apply to every temple which any section of the Hindu community uses as of right. The definition of 'temple' specifically includes subsidiary shrines. Where the head of a mutt conducts worship of an idol and nobody else is allowed access to such worship, the place where the idol is installed cannot be said to be a temple within the meaning of the Act as amended by the Bill. Where however the disciples affiliated to the mutt are entitled as of right to participate in the worship of the idol installed in the temple, then, it will be a temple within the meaning of that definition. That is only my opinion, Sir.

"Similarly where an idol is installed in a choultry, if at the time of the offering of the food to the idol before it is distributed to the inmates of the choultry, any section of the Hindu community is entitled as of right to be present, then, the place where the idol is installed will be a temple within the meaning of the definition. If no section of the Hindu community is entitled as of right to be present at the time of such offering, the place will not be a temple.

18th April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

"The question in this matter is whether we should accept such an exception. The object of the Bill is that any temple used as of right by any section of the Hindu community should be open to all the Hindus. Exceptions like those suggested by Mr. Viswanatham will complicate the position and open the door for further exceptions, the cumulative effect of which may well be to destroy the efficacy of the Bill. I do not think that we should begin with exceptions to a rule, which we think is good for the community, nor do I think that any such contingency which he fears would arise at all. It is better to begin with no exceptions at all.

"I may once more assure my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham that I have listened to what he has said very carefully and I am not convinced with the point he has made. We must proceed with the Bill as it is and I propose, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once.'"

The motion was carried.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

'That the Bill be passed into law.'

I have nothing more to add than what I have said originally. This Bill simply completes the process of the temple entry and fulfils the object that we have had in throwing open all temples to all classes of Hindus, including those who belong to the excluded classes. Now by passing this Bill and removing the word 'excluded classes' from the Act altogether, let God bless us that there would be no more excluded classes in our society suffering under any disabilities with regard to the religious worship in temples."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion moved—

'That the Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill be passed into law.'"

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to say a word in this connexion. Sir, we on this side have nothing to say about this Bill or any other Bill of this nature. We neither oppose it nor support it. But I have to say this, because of the remarks made by the Hon. Law Member to what one or two members on this side of the House said in connexion with this Bill, for consideration by the Hindu Members of the House and not for being voted upon nor for taking any decision in the matter. Now it is entirely for the Hindu Members to decide. This is what I want to make clear in this connexion and we on our part have nothing to do with this question at all. Even certain friendly advice which my hon. Friend on this side has presumed to give to the members of the Hindu community, has

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] [18th April 1949]

only brought forth certain unfriendly remarks from the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill. That is why I find it necessary, Sir, to state our position clearly which we have always been observing in regard to such matters."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I have been misunderstood by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. It was not at all an unfriendly remark that I made regarding the opposition of Mr. Schamnad Sahib. His suggestion was that this is a matter on which we should not bring about any legislation because the Constituent Assembly is forging a constitution for India and also because of certain experiences of his as an Inspector of Police. My remarks were not unfriendly and I maintain that they should not be construed like that, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be passed into law.'

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

(3) THE TANJORE CHATRAM ENDOWMENTS UTILIZATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1949.

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

'That the Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once.'*

"Sir, when the Repeal and Re-enactment Bill was being considered last year in this House, one of the legislation mentioned therein was the Tanjore Chatram Endowments (Utilization) Act, 1942. The Rajah's Chatram endowments in the Tanjore district are charitable endowments and the management and superintendence of these endowments vests at present in the Tanjore District Board. There are no documents expressly defining the objects of these endowments. The District Board has been, for a very long time, making contributions from the funds of these endowments towards the maintenance of certain educational and medical institutions. As some doubts were entertained as regards the validity of these contributions, the Government in 1942, with a view to legalize the contributions already made and also to provide for the continuance of these contributions in future, enacted the Tanjore Chatram Endowments (Utilization) Act, 1942 (Madras Act VIII of 1942). According to the provisions of this Act expenditure in respect of only six educational and six medical institutions mentioned in the Schedule to the Act has been legalized.

* Published in Fort St. George Gazette, dated 8th February 1949.

[18th April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

"In its resolution, dated 15th March 1947, the Tanjore District Board proposed to open an Agricultural school at Orathanad for training students for the reclamation of lands and the improvement of agriculture in the Pattukkottai area. The expenditure of running this school was proposed to be met from the Rajah's endowments (Chatram funds of the District Board). At the time of according sanction to the proposal of the District Board, it was found that it would be necessary to include the Agricultural school in question also in the first part of the schedule to the Tanjore Chatram Endowments (Utilization) Act, 1942, to avoid doubts being cast on the validity of contributions from the Chatram funds towards its maintenance, if the proposal to open the school were to be approved by the Government. So it was decided to undertake legislation to include this item also in the schedule.

"Subsequently, as I said just now, when the Madras Re-enactment and Repeal Bill was considered last year, one of them was the inclusion of this Act and my hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam then proposed to move an amendment to section 2 of the Act, by adding the following words, 'and such other institutions as may be added to the schedule by the Provincial Government'. I mentioned to the House at that time that the Government themselves have under consideration a proposal for amending the Chatram Endowments Act to legalise expenditure on the maintenance of the agricultural school at Orathanad and in that connexion the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam would also be considered and therefore he did not press his amendment. In pursuance of that assurance, then given by me, and also in view of the fact that the Orathanad agricultural school has become a very useful institution and is found to be self-supporting, it seemed to us desirable to amend the Act so as legalise not only the expenditure that has been incurred on its maintenance but also on the maintenance of such other institutions as may be specified by the Provincial Government, which was the amendment that was suggested by Mr. Bhashyam."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved:

'That the Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once.'"

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while commending the Government on its very good intentions, I must submit that there is a stage at which one should cry halt. Under the other Bill, namely, the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, which has been referred to the Select Committee, we are also proposing to take over all the charitable institutions. There is also a provision there for adopting the *cy pres* doctrine. As far as could be gathered from the existing preambles to this Act, as mentioned in the annexure to

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [18th April 1949]

this Bill, all the purposes for which the funds of the endowments could be utilized have been specifically laid down. The first two preambles say, that

‘Whereas the Mahratta Rulers of Tanjore founded a number of chatrams on the main road to Rameswaram for the accommodation of pilgrims and created various endowments in connection therewith;

And Whereas no documents expressly defining the objects of the said endowments are now available.’

“It may be that documents are not available defining the objects of these endowments, but the very preamble admits that these endowments were made by the Rajas for the purpose of accommodating the pilgrims to Rameswaram in these chatrams.

3.30 p.m. “The third reason that is given in the preamble is ‘Whereas the income from the said endowments has for over a century been utilized not only for feeding and otherwise helping pilgrims to Rameswaram but also for other charitable purposes such as the maintenance of schools and the distribution of medicines.’ The fact that for hundred years we have been spending the amount for somebody or for some other object could not make it a legal or valid one though you might say that amount shall not be recovered back. Even the doctrine of *cy pres* can only apply to a limited extent if a particular chatram has fallen into disuse. If there are surplus funds after providing for the pilgrims, then in such cases you have to find a way by which you can bestow them. In such cases alone the doctrine of *cy pres* is applicable and then too the funds should be used for the benefit of those people for whom that particular chatram has been created. I find it very difficult to see what connexion there is between pilgrims going to Rameswaram and persons studying in schools or to hospitals or to the latest accession to the list of charitable objects. I do not think that an agricultural school at Orathanad has anything to do with pilgrims to Rameswaram. It is the thin end of the wedge and if to-day you are going to divert the funds of the chatram, I can understand hospitals being opened for those pilgrims to Rameswaram or some other kind of accommodation for the beneficiaries. But you cannot apply the doctrine of *cy pres* and say that all funds that are intended for ‘A’ shall be given to ‘B’ for some object not connected with the travel to Rameswaram. Therefore I am sorry to say that however well-intentioned this Bill may be, it may open the flood gates wide for diverting all the chatram funds or charitable funds for any other object which the founder never thought of but what his successors in their wisdom think it will be useful. That will not be in accordance with law. The law may be valid but that does not mean that when we are passing a law, we should not keep within the bounds of law. We are now going to take according to all estimates, about 2,700 charitable endowments, big and small, consisting of choultries. I am sure the communist Members—Hon. Members

18th April 1949] [Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar]

are not here—may say: Why should this chatram be there and why should there be a visit to Rameswaram? That may be their view. The question is what is the founder’s view. Are these chatrams necessary or not and if they are not necessary, their funds should be diverted for the benefit of the particular class of objects akin to that and not for objects completely dissociated from that. I raise it not because I question the intention of the Government, but because they feel a legal difficulty that contributions shall be deemed to be properly made and their validity should not be questioned in a Court of Law. Let me take it that it will not be practical politics to compel the District Board to pay back all the money that was given for one or two years for the maintenance of the school. It is one thing to sanction something illegally and improperly but it is another thing to say that therefore we shall continue to be doing so in the future. That would be setting at naught the fundamental principles of the law on charities.”

* M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“I rise to support wholeheartedly the object of the Bill. To me it appears that this Bill need not be presented in this form. A simple amendment to include the running of the agricultural institution at Orathanad as item 7 in the schedule will be enough. I do not know why Government thought fit to amend the object of the preamble of the original Act VIII of 1942 and also to include some other object, that is to say, ‘other institutions which may be notified in this behalf by the Provincial Government.’ In this connexion I begin to feel a certain amount of suspicion. Already the chatram funds have been utilized for the upkeep of twelve institutions—six educational institutions and six medical institutions. The seventh educational institution is the Orathanad agricultural institution. If the Government thinks fit to extend the operation of the chatram funds to any of the institutions beyond the district of Tanjore or any other place, there may not be sufficient funds. Therefore I here make a caution to the Government that in making rules applicable for any institution of charities from the chatram funds, it should be made clear that institutions territorially fixed within the Tanjore district itself alone are eligible and then alone the real object of the chatrams would be deemed to have been executed by the Government in applying these funds. With these words I support the amendment.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“While supporting the amendment, I want to say that I am not able to agree with Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar who has said something. He said the object of the person who created the chatram funds was quite different; his object was to help and feed certain pilgrims to Rameswaram. Suppose we want to utilize the funds for opening a hospital, does he mean to say that the funds should not be used unless it was for a hospital for the pilgrims. Suppose a villager who is residing near this hospital goes to it, should he be refused to be treated? I cannot

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [18th April 1949]

understand this argument. We want the chatram funds to be utilized for the poor people. That is the object of the Bill.

"I can quote one instance. In Ramnad district there are chatrams which belong to the Tanjore Chatram Endowment. When I was Vice-President of the District Board, we received some complaints about a particular chatram. We sent somebody to investigate. The chatramdar was simply eating away all the money given to the chatram. No pilgrims went there. Simply he was writing that some ten or twenty people were fed. That was the report. We had to take action against the particular Kartha. This is the state in which these chatram endowments are being utilized. The money should be utilized for the benefit of the poor. Of course, in those days, the Tanjore Maharaja did not create these chatram funds to be utilized for schools and hospitals. Now times have changed. Everybody is endowing his money for schools, colleges and hospitals, and not for building chatrams. If the same Maharaja is now alive, he will even ask the Government to convert chatrams into hospitals. I am only sorry that the late Maharaja is not here to corroborate my statement. The Government represent the people. The Maharaja was then handling the money. The same right is now exercised by the Government and so the Government can do anything. If Government want to convert chatrams into hospitals, it is for helping the poor people. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the amendment."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sri R. V. Swaminathan said that he cannot agree with Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, I submit I cannot agree with Mr. R. V. Swaminathan. He has developed a strange logic. He has developed a strange ideology to which most of us are becoming victims without our knowledge. Sir, persons who built temples and chatrams, and made endowments are our ancestors. If to-day we want we should be respected by our progeny, I ask whether it is in our right to desecrate the ideology of our ancestors. It is not for any wrong purposes that the chatrams were built. There are some people who are always bent on misleading. There are other people who easily fall into that net. For, on account of our long period of slavery, we have forgotten exactly where we are drifting. I am opposing this Bill on a particular principle. Shall we be parties to a legislation which says that because we are a legislature to-day we have got the power to divert the funds of any institution for which endowments have been made to a purpose which is beyond the scope of the endowments? It is the principle, Sir, which has to be very carefully considered and considered not in a light-hearted manner. There is no use bringing in the name of the poor man. If I go to the Ramnad district, Sri R. V. Swaminathan entertains me not because I am a poor man. I may go to him and see him on my way to Rameswaram and he entertains me not because I am poor. The Rajas never thought about the question of poverty or otherwise in this particular matter although

18th April 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

it may be that the poor people would have a greater amount of the benefit. Generally the beneficiaries are the pilgrims. Now, Sir, I ask: Do we believe in temples? Do we believe in religion? If so, it is our duty to be very careful in meddling with the endowments and the funds of the endowments and the purposes for which those endowments were established in olden days. Let us not tinker with these things. An Agricultural College may be an excellent thing. I ask, Sir, whether a lunch given to the Members of the Legislative Assembly after a hard 6-hours day will not be a noble object. And therefore shall I say that the funds of the Tanjore choultry shall be diverted for this very noble object of giving lunch to the Members of the Assembly who are taking the greatest pains to consider the sections of the important legislation which the Hon. Minister is bringing forward here? There are several good things. There are good things which could be done in Kasi. And there are good things which could be done in London and Washington. The United Nations Organization is a very good object. Shall we divert the funds to the U.N.O.? Sir, there are good things and good things. But the administration must take an overall view of all the good things. They should not make a mess of the things and mix up the diversion of the funds with their ideas of utilization of others funds for a good object. Diversion of funds can in other language mean misappropriation. In the ordinary circumstances it is called 'misappropriation'. Simply because it is an endowment and the funds were endowed a long time back we call it diversion of funds. Jurists in various countries and jurisprudence have devised a legal maxim called the *cy pres* doctrine. When certain objects of endowments fail and when the endowments could not be used successfully according to the original objects of those who made the endowments, it is possible that a future generation might have to alter the destination of that particular fund. The ancient jurists of every country and also those who live to-day and who have had wide experience of things have considered this aspect that there might arise a possibility where funds may have to be spent for purposes which are similar to the one for which the endowment was made though not exactly the same. Therefore in regard to the question of diversion of funds the courts of law as well as the legal experts have put a limit on the extent of diversion and that diversion is called 'the doctrine of *cy pres*', that is to say, the money can be diverted for purposes which are similar to those which the gentleman endowing the funds had in view. That is the law and that is the practice not only in this country but everywhere, except on the floor of this House where under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill which came some time ago we found a deflection from the accepted theory of the doctrine of *cy pres*. Throughout the world the doctrine of *cy pres* is interpreted in a particular way and it is not open to us to bring in our immature considerations and considerations which

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [18th April 1949]

lack foresight into the unprojected future. I submit, Sir, that as long as the sacredness of ancient temple of Rameswaram stands there, as long as there are devout pilgrims in the country and as long as the sublime feeling of religion runs through the blood of the Indians, the funds which are intended for the pilgrims shall not be diverted. If we do so, we shall be committing a sin not only against the pilgrims, but we shall be committing a sin against the humanity. I suggest that the Government can have an expert committee to consider the purpose for which these funds can be diverted according to the doctrine of *cy pres*. Is it said that the pilgrims are overfed and that a surplus remains? Certainly not. Sri R. V. Swaminathan said and I won't contest his proposition that it was his personal experience that a certain gentleman in charge of a choultry did not feed the pilgrims but made wrong entries. (Interruption.) Such things occur everywhere. But I submit, Sir, that there may be clerks who are bad and there may be managers in charge of the choultries who are bad. It is up to the Government to have the choultries managed properly and punish the bad people. But should we abolish the choultry itself allowing the pilgrims to go in hunger? This Government is not able to cope up with the food problem. They are not able to give even 8 ounces of food per head. Shall they deprive the poor pilgrims of the food provided for them by our ancestors? And this is no time for the Government to come and say, 'We shall divert the funds to some other purpose while the pilgrims starve'. Let us have some limits to our ambition of the alleged service for the poor man. Let us not live in the land of slogans. Let us not swim on the crest of the wave of slogans. Let us not deceive ourselves that we are doing something good when we are actually doing some thing bad. If by the diversion of the funds you are going to bring all the money somewhere into the Madras City where there are several beggars and feed them all—although it is a meritorious service—rather than feed the pilgrims going to Rameswaram, I still say that we will not be doing the right thing. It is up to the Government and friends like Sri R. V. Swaminathan to find funds for the beggars and poor men elsewhere, rather than put their fingers into a fund which is intended for other purposes. When once you begin this there will be no end to it. There will be no end even to our budget diversions for even that will not be sacred, even our expectations of our budget expenditure will not be sacred. The endowments which we are making to-day by passing legislations and the institutions which we are building to-day for the benefit of the poor will not be sacred, if we are going to make inroads like this and divert funds which are intended for specific objects to other objects, and we shall have the sorry spectacle of seeing these things crumble before our own eyes. If we do not pay respect to our ancestors and their ideals what right have we to expect respect from our progeny? I see that Sri R. V. Swaminathan is shaking his head. It requires a few more sessions and a few more discussions and

18th April 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

debates to bring us to our own level. As I said we are floating on the crest of slogans. Let us stick to the earth. Let us not begin diversion of funds. To-day we may be doing it in regard to the Tanjore chatram funds, to-morrow with another and the day after to-morrow with a third thing. I say that the way in which we are proceeding is bad. It is a travesty of the application of the principles of the doctrine of *cy pres*. I submit therefore that the Government should be very careful in rushing through this Bill. I do not question their motives. Their motives may be excellent and the motives of Sri R. V. Swaminathan who said that it may be given for a better purpose may be even better. I may also agree that the ideas are laudable. But simply because I think so it does not justify me to go into Sri R. V. Swaminathan's house and put my fingers into his purse and utilize his money for some noble object. The law says it is wrong and Sri R. V. Swaminathan will say it is wrong. The Government will say it is wrong and there will be no man who will hold it as right. Whatever may be the laudable objects that we may have in this world we must also confine ourselves to the purposes for which any endowment is made. Above all we must be on this terra firma and we shall not be floating in the air on half digested ideas. I will certainly agree with Sri Swaminathan that it is the duty of the Government to find money for all important and laudable objects. I have no doubt that the Government are capable of doing it. But, Sir, somebody has started this method of putting his finger in somebody else's pie and putting it in his own mouth and then saying: What a good boy am I? It is a very bad method by which we ask this House to pass legislations of this kind. Then there will be no end to it. To-day it is with regard to the chatrams, to-morrow it may be with regard to the temples when the other legislation comes and the day after to-morrow it will be with regard to things for which specific provisions have been made by the Madras Government itself. In this there is a great danger for the future. I say it is not the way of order, it is not the way of progress. If we pass pieces of legislation like this day after day we shall be paving the way for something for which at present I cannot find an appropriate word. It may be something near chaos in practice, it will be chaos in your mind and it will be chaos in every ideology. We should not leave a bad ideology for the legislators of the next generation following us. Let us be honest to those whose moneys we are handling to-day. Sir, on these grounds alone I object to the passage of this Bill."

* SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with respect to the long sermon just now delivered by Mr. T. Viswanatham as to how best the funds of charitable endowments can be applied to other purposes. Generally speaking I was inclined to agree with Mr. Viswanatham. But in a changing world the sermon is of questionable utility. If Mr. Viswanatham had cared to peruse the original Act of 1942 probably he

[Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi] [18th April 1949]

would have saved the time of the House by 15 minutes. I request the House, Sir, to peruse the Preamble of the Act of 1942 which this Bill is seeking to amend. It says:

'Whereas the Mahratta Rulers of Tanjore founded a number of chatrams on the main road to Rameswaram for the accommodation of pilgrims and created various endowments in connexion therewith ;

And whereas no documents expressly defining the objects of the said endowments are now available ;

And whereas the income from the said endowments has for over a century been utilized not only for feeding and otherwise helping pilgrims to Rameswaram but also for other charitable purposes such as the maintenance of schools and the distribution of medicines . . .

This is the Preamble, Sir, of the original Act. So far as the Preamble is concerned there is going to be no change. Now the proposed change is to divert a portion of those funds to some Agricultural Institution in the district itself. Now, Sir, I take it that nobody will seriously question whether an Agricultural College is an educational institution or not. Undoubtedly I think it is. If it is so, there is no use of talking in the air as if the funds of these Tanjore chatrams are going to be wasted and utilized for other purposes which the donors never intended. I understand from the Hon. Minister for Law that after all, these endowments have escheated to Government and the Government in turn have constituted the Tanjore District Board as the Managing Trustee or the managing authority. Such being the case I do not see how the Government can be said to be encroaching on the powers of the managing trustees or the original intentions of the donors themselves. So, my submission is that the present amendment is
4 p.m. perfectly within the scope of the original Act, and it is in consonance with the principles or objects of the original donors. The other argument namely that Members of the Assembly sit here to divert the funds for purposes other than those for which they are intended, does not hold water. Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar argued that he was taking objection to Clause 4 (2). Clause 4 (2) reads as follows:—

'Contributions, if any, made before the commencement of the Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Act, 1949, from the funds of the said Endowments towards the maintenance of an agricultural training school at Orathanad, shall be deemed to have been properly made, and validity thereof shall not be questioned in any Court of Law'.

We learn that this Government are resorting to this amendment in pursuance of a request made by the management themselves, namely, the Tanjore District Board. Such being the case, and an institution having been there already, and some portions of the fund having been diverted towards that institution, it is only

[18th April 1949] [Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi]

regularizing the expenditure, if it has already been incurred. There is nothing wrong in the validating provision, if I may say so.

“ In the Preamble it is stated:—

'And whereas it is also expedient to authorize the making of contributions from the funds of the said endowments towards the maintenance of an agricultural training school at Orathanad and such other institutions as may be notified in this behalf by the Provincial Government ;'

I would like the Government to add the words ‘ in consultation with the management ’. If, to-morrow, the Government think of diverting the funds to some other institution somewhere (because strictly and legally speaking, under the proposed amendment, they are empowered to do so) it would be acting contrary to the intentions of the donors. I want, if possible to restrict the scope of the Government to utilize the funds for other purposes.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have come into the habit of interfering with all religious and charitable institutions of this Province. We no doubt want to establish a secular State. Secular State does not mean the destruction and spoliation of religious institutions and institutions of charity founded with religious motives. Secular State does not mean Atheism. Secular State does not mean Irreligion. Secular State means equal respect for Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and every other religion that exists in this great country. After we have got Swaraj, a great duty has fallen upon us. Hitherto we had no responsibility. Is this country to continue to be a spiritual land in which the ideals of Hinduism, Islam and Christianity will inspire the people of this land to good acts, good conduct, and piety, or shall we turn to Russia and Lenin, Stalin and Trotsky who have purposely preached Atheism, destruction of all religion and all sentiments in their philosophy, ideology and Government ? So, we have now a very great responsibility. This is a great Democracy. Though it is a Secular State, it must be based on the Dharma of this land—not only of Hindu Dharma, but of Islam and Christian Dharma. These great religions have come to stay in India. India is as much a Hindu country as an Islamic and Christian one. Therefore it is that we have got all these great institutions—Hindu, christian and Islamic—and other institutions connected with religion. Fakirs are fed, Swamis are fed, religious education is given, and medical aid is given to pilgrims. Pilgrims who are going to particular temples are given shelter in some halting places where they can live and be comfortable. Poor pilgrims may be fed. Richer and middle-class people may be given places for cooking and living. It is with these great ideas that our ancestors have built these temples and choultries and made endowments for these charitable and religious institutions. Of course, we do not want to observe the caste system. That is the only difference. Originally there was no caste system. But in some thousands of years, caste systems have come into

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao] [18th April 1949]

being. We now want to go back to the original position of our country. In the comfort of pilgrims, in poor feeding, in getting medical aid, or in getting spiritual education, we do not want to make any distinction between Brahman and the so-called Panchama. Except this, are we going to destroy them? Or, shall we do it? On the other hand our great duty is to resuscitate the Dharma of this country and to dig very deeply into the civilization and spiritual knowledge of our country, and to build everything on that basis. Our great civilization lie buried, particularly for the last 200 years during which we have been under foreign rule and Government suppressed us spiritually, morally and economically. All our great institutions are lying buried. Our great knowledge of ancestors lies buried. It is our duty to dig up and bring it to light. If it is an institution where Brahmans are fed, you need not feed Brahmans, but feed the poor people—be they Muslims or Harijans. Should not our religion help the Muslims? Let them also live in these halting places on their way to Nagore. Therefore, please do not make any distinction. Charity is for the help of all Indians irrespective of Hindu, Christian or Muslim. Therefore, let not Government take powers and say 'we shall disturb these institutions: we shall take power to divert the funds to other places and for other purposes'. There are one hundred and one things to be done. So much constructive work has to be done, e.g., education, sanitation, public health, etc., not only in Tanjore but in other districts of the Province. Should this sort of Bill giving wide powers to Government enabling them to do anything they like with these charitable institutions be passed? I say 'No' as a Hindu believing in casteless Hinduism. I protest. Let not Mr. Swaminathan think that we are not in consonance with modern times and modern ideas, which he and some other Members think that they alone possess. We have to keep up these institutions. I can understand a school being opened for imparting religious instruction to all the pilgrims and making good rooms for Harijans to be there. We have thrown open temples to the Harijans. Let of people of all castes and also of all religions be there. We believe in one God and in one humanity. Let not the funds go to some other place. No doubt, there is one clause in the Bill referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi, which validates the expenditure incurred for a particular purpose. That is a different matter. Even then, why should the funds go to an agricultural college or a medical college or asylum somewhere? Therefore, let the funds be used for the benefit of the pilgrims. Let schools be opened to impart education in real Hinduism to all the pilgrims in the evenings. Let learned men be there and teach the pilgrims something. Let there be a medical institution. If the pilgrims fall ill, they can be treated there, and also the people from the town can be treated there. What I want is that the funds should not be taken away from that place for other institutions simply because the district board has made a request for it. It does not make any difference. Escheat means what? Since the Tanjore dynasty of kings has gone, all their properties have come into the

18th April 1949] [Sri A. Kaleswara Rao]

hands of Government. The Government instead of appointing a committee have asked the Tanjore District Board to manage it. After all the district board is as much a committee of the representatives of the people as any other committee under the Religious Endowments Act. Therefore, what I submit is that the Bill is in the wrong direction. We should not interfere with these religious institutions. Chatrams for pilgrims are religious institutions. We are now really going in the wrong direction. Of course, people are rightly asking 'You are bringing in the Hindu Law; why don't you bring in a law for Muslims and for Muslim institutions?' Now, because we (Hindus) are the majority, we are doing all these things bringing in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, etc. To-morrow the turn will come to them, and then the Muslim community will be up against us and the missionaries will be up against us. Therefore, I want to warn the Government that it is not right that such a Bill should be passed. It is better that this Bill is dropped. Already some education is being given or some medical institution is maintained out of the funds. Let that be there. Why should we extend that by giving too wide powers to the Government? Therefore, Sir, I oppose the Bill."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“கனம் அக்ரோசுதிபதி அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கும்முன் சில வார்த்தைகளைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். தஞ்சை ஜில்லா, மகாராஷ்டிர மன்னர்களால் பல நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பாக இராமேஸ்வரத்திற்கு யாத்திரையாக செல்லுபவர்களுடைய செளகரியத்திற்காகவும் அப்பொழுது சேதுபாட்டை என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அந்த மார்க்கத்தின் வழியாக இராமேஸ்வரத்திற்கு செல்லுகிறவர்களுடைய செளகரியத்திற்காக இந்த மாதிரியான நிதி ஒன்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் ரயில் வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தால் யாத்ரீகர்கள் கால் நடையாக இராமேஸ்வரம்சென்று கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அப்படி செல்லுகிறவர்களுக்கு இந்த நிதியின்மூலம் சத்திரங்கள் கட்டி அன்னதானம் வழங்குவந்து சாப்பாட்டிற்காக வசதி செய்து வந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த மாதிரியான தர்மம் ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாக இருந்தது என்ற விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியில்லை. இன்றைய நிலைமை என்னவென்றால் அந்த மாதிரியாக இருந்த நிலைமை இப்பொழுது அடியோடு மாறியிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இராமேஸ்வரத்திற்கு ரெயில் பாதை வசதி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டபடியால் இப்பொழுது அந்த தர்மம் அடியோடு நின்றுவிட்டது. அதற்கு அவசியம் இல்லாமலும் போய்விட்டது. அப்படி நிலைமை மாறியிருப்பதால் அந்த நிதியிலிருந்து, இந்த அரசாங்கம் உத்தேசித்திருக்கிற யோசனைப்படி, அந்த மூலதனத்தை எடுத்து சிலவு செய்வதற்கு இல்லை. அந்த மூலதனத்திலிருந்து வரும் டிவிடெண்ட் வேறு ஒரு நல்லவழியில் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே, தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் பெயர் போன இடமென்று அறிந்தும், அங்கே இப்பொழுது புராதன விவசாயம் நடந்து வருவதாலும், அதை நவீன முறையில் மாற்றியமைத்து மேல்நாடுகளில் எவ்விதம் உணவு அபிவிருத்தி செய்கின்றார்களோ, அதே முறையில் இங்கும் செய்வதற்காகவே, ஒரு விவசாய பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று பல ஆண்டுகளாக கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டு வந்ததின் பலனாக அங்கே ஒரு விவசாய பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த சத்திரம் நிதியிலிருந்து எவ்வளவோ பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதைப்போலவே ஓரத்தநாட்டில் ஒரு ஹை ஸ்கூல் ஏற்படுத்தி ஏழை பிள்ளைகளுக்கு எந்த விதமான கட்டணமும் இல்லாமல் உணவு, உடை, கல்வி எல்லாவற்றையும் இலவசமாக அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அதே முறையில் இந்த விவசாய பள்ளிக்கூடத்தையும் ஏற

4-15
p.m.

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [18th April 1949]

படுத்தி நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றும், அந்த நிதியிலிருந்து வரும் வட்டியையே இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு சில வழிப்பதற்காகவே இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இது ரொம்பவும் விரும்பத்தக்க விஷயம். இப்பொழுது சேதுபாட்டையில் நடந்து செல்லுபவர்கள் இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த தர்மத்திலிருந்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டியது தான். அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு இப்பொழுது மார்க்கமே இல்லாமல் போய் விட்டது. அந்த நிதி இப்பொழுது வீணாக குவிந்து இருப்பதால் அதை நல்ல மார்க்கத்தில் செலவிட வேண்டுமென்பதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கவேண்டிய விஷயமே தவிர அதை ஆட்சேபிப்பதற்கு எந்த விதமான காரணமும் இருப்பதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. நல்ல காரியத்தில் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்பதாகவே மகாராஷ்டிர மன்னர்கள் இதை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார்கள். அந்த காரியத்தில் செலவழிப்பதற்கு இப்பொழுது அவசியமில்லாமல்போய் அந்த நிதி இப்பொழுது குவிந்து கிடக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் எந்த நல்ல காரியத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டதோ அதே காரியத்திற்காக சிலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதை வரவேற்கவேண்டியதுதான். ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது ஓர்த்தநாட்டில் விவசாயப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஒன்று ஆரம்பித்திருப்பதை வெறும் பள்ளிக்கூடமாக மாத்திரமில்லாமல் ஒரு பெரிய கலாசாலையாக்கவேண்டுமென்பதே அந்த ஜில்லா வாசிகளுடைய கருத்து. அவர்களுடைய கருத்தை இந்த அரசாங்கம் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டிய தவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவி குறைவாக இருப்பதன் காரணத்தாலும், எவ்வளவோ பிரயாசைப்பட்டும் போதிய உதவி ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து கிடைக்காமலிருப்பதாலும், வீணாகக் குவிந்து கிடக்கும் நிதியிலிருந்து வரும் வட்டி வருமானத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை நடத்தி விவசாயம் மேன்மேலும் வளர்ச்சியடைந்து மக்கள் விவசாயத்தில் பயிற்சியடைந்து நல்ல நிலைமையில் வாழவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தாரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிற இந்த மசோதாவை முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ Sir, I am grateful to Sri Vedaratnam Pillai for explaining the position regarding this Bill. A considerable amount of misunderstanding has been created about this Bill on my own fault in not having in the very beginning explained what the scope of my amendment is. I am rather sorry for some of the remarks made by Mr. Viswanatham and also Mr. Kaleswara Rao. Mr. Viswanatham generally does not talk without studying the matter but in this particular case somehow or other some remarks of Mr. Swaminathan led him into an excitement of talking about things which he would not have otherwise talked. Mr. Viswanatham said that this was in other words a misappropriation of funds. That was the one sentence he used. He said that we were diverting funds for a purpose for which it was not intended, in other words misappropriating the funds. Sir, this Bill or this Act came before this House last year. The original Act was passed by the Governor during the section 93 regime by an Ordinance in 1942, and subsequently last year under the Repealing and Re-enacting Act. As we passed that Act, this Act was made permanent by us, all of us, including Mr. Viswanatham, who was then a party to the so-called misappropriation, if it is a misappropriation now. What I have proposed and what I then proposed was adding one more item to the schedule in which there were already twelve items. I wanted to add one more item of contributing to the Orathanad school. The District Board of Tanjore wanted to start the Orathanad school out of the income

18th April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

of the chatram funds and not out of the corpus of the chatram funds. The income of the chatram funds has accumulated into a few lakhs.

“ Mr. Viswanatham as also Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar cited the cypres doctrine. Mr. Viswanatham explained by saying that we should use the funds for the purpose or purposes which the original donor intended. That is the whole difficulty in this Act. We do not know what the original donor intended. There are no documents showing what the intention of the original donor was. Nothing could be traced. It was gathered by the Government that the object of the authors was to provide food for the pilgrims to Rameswaram. As Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai said, it was only in those days that the pilgrims were going on foot to Rameswaram to worship in the hoary temple. Now nobody goes to Rameswaram through Tanjore. The train will pass through the Tanjore station only if the people go by a particular route. In those days when there were no trains, people might have been walking. Therefore, great men like the Mahratta Prince might have provided for chatrams. For over a century it was not known for what purpose it was endowed and so it was being used for schools, hospitals and institutions like that. So, the misappropriation, if it was that, began a century ago and has been connived at by the people of Tanjore. Under the Regulation of 1817 it was escheated as Government property and the general superintendence of the endowments was vested in the Board of Revenue. Later the management was transferred to the Tanjore District Board. Contributions from the funds of the endowments have for a long time been made towards the maintenance of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, the High School, Orathanad, the school at Rajamadam (now known as the Middle School, Rajamadam), the Girls' School, Nidamangalam, the Free Mahratta School, Tanjore, the hostel for Harijan boys at Sreyaschatram, the Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore, the Local Fund Dispensary, Meimisal, the Local Fund Dispensary, Nidamangalam, the Local Fund Dispensary, Tiruvadi, the Local Fund Dispensary, Orathanad and the Local Fund Dispensary, Manamelkudi. The money has been spent over these for over a century. That is what the preamble to the original Act says. There was a feeling that the Mahratta Rulers of Tanjore founded a number of chatrams on the main road to Rameswaram for the accommodation of pilgrims and created various endowments in connexion therewith. But documents defining the objects of the endowments are not available and the income from the endowments is being spent for over a century for feeding and otherwise helping pilgrims to Rameswaram and also for other charitable purposes such as the maintenance of schools and the distribution of medicines. As some legal objections were raised, the Government thought it was better to legalize the action. So, they passed Act VIII of 1942 which we made a permanent Act last year by the Re-enacting and Repealing Act, 1948. When that Bill was before the House in 1948, i.e., last year, Mr. Bhashyam gave

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [18th April 1949]

notice of an amendment that instead of mentioning the schedule, the words 'and such other institutions as may be notified in this behalf by the Provincial Government' might be added so that the Government need not come before the Legislature every time when the Tanjore District Board wanted to use the funds for a particular purpose which would benefit Tanjore.

"I may answer Mr. Ibrahim Sahib also who said that it could easily have served the purpose of a schedule. But, Sir, we were advised by our legal pandits that it was not possible. That is why we have come forward with an amendment. I said then:

'Sir, I appreciate the amendment given notice of by the hon. Member. In fact, what the hon. Mr. Bhashyam wants is to give greater powers to Government for adding anything that they think necessary to the schedule so that the Tanjore chattram fund may be used for the purpose. In fact, the object of this amendment is to enlarge the powers of Government. I am not accepting the amendment because the Government have already provided an amendment in the original Act to take powers for the Government in the case of the Orathanad School of Agriculture the cost of which is met by the Tanjore Chattram Fund. The legal advice in regard to the matter is that a mere amendment to the schedule itself is not the correct procedure but that an amendment of the Act would be necessary. The matter is already under consideration and I hope to bring out very soon before the Legislature an amending Bill which will serve the purpose of the amendment proposed by Mr. Bhashyam. I hope the hon. Member will be satisfied with this explanation and withdraw the amendment.'

Sri K. Bhashyam then said:

'In view of the fact that Government is considering the question and that they propose to introduce a Bill dealing with the matter, I withdraw my amendment.'

Last time when it came before the Legislature, what happened was that instead of adding the Orathanad school, we said 'such purposes as the Government may notify'. All the criticisms of Messrs. Viswanatham and Kaleswara Rao, I am afraid, followed from the presumption that the original Bill was a sort of iconoclastic Bill to destroy the images of Hindu religion and lay our hands on the sacred chatram funds. The chatram funds are mentioned, but really there is nothing now on record to show for what purposes they were intended. So, I am afraid, if a little more explanation had been made by those gentlemen, the hon. Members would not have made the remarks which have been made in this House.

5-30 p.m. "Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar accused us of providing that certain orders shall not be questioned in any court of law. But it is in the old Act itself and I have not added anything here."

18th April 1949]

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"My point is whether we are to retain the provision introduced by the Advisers' Government to the effect that certain orders shall not be questioned in a Court of law."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is not a new thing which I have brought before the House now. We passed that provision last year.

"Mr. R. V. Swaminathan was right when he said that certain funds were provided for certain purposes which were no longer there, that we should not keep the money idle and that it should be used for some useful purpose. With reference to the remarks of Mr. T. Viswanatham I have to say that in this case no specific purpose is available except by hearsay that the funds are intended for the benefit of the Rameswaram pilgrims. The funds were escheated by the Government and then the management was handed over to the District Board. It is not a diversion that is contemplated, but a use of the funds for a purpose which will be useful to the country.

"With regard to the agricultural school at Orathanad, the District Board wanted to meet the entire cost from the chatram funds, but the Government said that the chatram funds should contribute only half and that the Provincial Government would contribute the other half of the cost. So there is no sacrilege or want of respect for the ancestors as suggested by Mr. Viswanatham. Mr. Kaleswara Rao said that we should not deviate from the original purpose of the donors. There is nothing in the Bill which will justify a feeling that something outrageous is being done. The funds are accumulating and they are to be used for a good purpose. The Government have stated that the District Board shall pay the entire amount from its own funds until the expenditure is approved by the Legislature. We have not already taken the money. Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai has testified to the good work done by the agricultural school. In a couple of years that school will be a self-supporting one and may also be able to return the money spent from the chatram funds."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

"That the Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once."

The motion was carried.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

Clause 3.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is:

"That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Law Minister has been very kind to make some charitable remarks about me. One of them was that I had not studied this

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [18th April 1949]

particular matter. There are only three points and they have been before the House and there is no question of any further study. The Mahratta rulers made these endowments. No study is required for this. Who says "hearsay"? It has been hearsay for the last 150 years and this hearsay has been accepted by the Government. The endowments are not something in the air; they are not atomic bombs. They are chatrams and anybody born in India—even a boy of 10 years—knows what the object of a chatram or choultry is. If there are no documents showing the exact scope of the original endowments, it does not mean that the purposes were vague. If for instance the documents of title for the Government House in which we are living are not traceable, it does not mean that the ownership is in doubt. Our long possession itself is evidence of our title. Everybody knows the objects for which the choultries are endowed. The real point of the attack was not about the choultries or the utilization of the funds for the institutions specified in the schedule. Last year when the legislation came up we were to validate certain accomplished facts. It was certainly not right on the part of the Hon. the Law Minister to say that last year we were a party to this legislation. Last year we were speaking only of the 'maintenance of the institutions specified in the schedule.' That was something definite. The Government wanted to validate certain expenditure. That was a specific piece of legislation to which I gave my concurrence. If last year you had put in a provision 'such other institutions as may be notified in this behalf by the Provincial Government' I would have vehemently opposed it notwithstanding the fact that the amendment was sought to be introduced by Mr. Bhashyam. Mr. Bhashyam was a Minister for one year and that power, I think, affected his mind as it is affecting others' minds now. It is not even mentioned here that those other institutions should be institutions of a similar nature. I would call it misappropriation or wrongful diversion of funds. Last year we were validating expenditure incurred for a long time and it was physically and legally impossible to ask the District Board to pay the money back. Then we were therefore compelled to pass certain validating Acts.

"Sir, last night I happened to hear the Hon. Law Minister at the dinner in connexion with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Advocates' Association. He said that he had great faith in law, and great respect and regard for courts of justice. I suppose he was making a mental distinction between what he spoke there and what he is going to embody in Bills of this kind. There is no use of the Hon. Minister saying that he did not introduce this provision and that it was already there. The Hon. Minister could have easily struck it off. It would have been different if this thing had been done by any other Minister who is not a lawyer who has no faith in law or respect or regard for law courts, as independent institutions which safeguard the rights of private citizens. There is no use of the Hon. Minister saying that he has great respect for law while all the time he is introducing legislation depriving the courts of their jurisdiction in several matters. I want to make a special

18th April 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

appeal to the Hon. the Law Minister that he should not be a party to this kind of legislation. It is an ordinary matter where no security of the state or the stability of the Government is involved and there is no danger of external aggression or internal rebellion. Therefore people should not be deprived of the ordinary right of seeking redress in a court of law. The Hon. Minister said that such a provision was found not only in this Bill but in several other Bills also. That is the very charge that we are making against the Law Minister and we ask him to be more careful hereafter at least in introducing measures of this kind, particularly after his declaration yesterday of his faith in law and regard for courts of justice.

"I am very sorry, Sir, that the Hon. Minister's reply in the first stage of the Bill has not at all been convincing. He simply said that we had not explored the previous Act. I have gone into it as carefully as I can. I object to the new clause (c) that is introduced here. My criticism holds quite as good now as when I spoke on the first stage of the Bill. Therefore if there are institutions like this where surplus funds are really available, the purposes for which the funds may be utilized may be settled by an expert committee. You may form regional or provincial committees to study the original objects of these institutions and if there are real surplus funds, they may be utilized for other purposes according to the cypres doctrine. I have no objection to that, but to have an all-embracing provision such as this, namely, 'such other institutions as may be notified in this behalf by the Provincial Government', means that no court or no man can question it. So, Sir, I submit that these are things which should not be allowed on the Floor of this House to be passed without protest and if possible, without an effective protest."

4-45
p.m.

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder why I feel like taking part in this discussion. The justification for my intervening in this debate is on a matter of principle. My hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham, has correctly pointed out that at least this responsible Government must do away with this business of barring the jurisdiction of civil courts."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are now in clause 3."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think the hon. Member is making a general remark on the Bill. Let the hon. Member restrict himself to clause 3."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—"The clause says 'contributions, if any, made, etc., shall be deemed to have been properly made and the validity thereof shall not be questioned in any Court of law'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may remind the hon. Member that we are now in clause 3."

[18th April 1949]

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB BAHADUR:—" I am sorry, Sir."

* SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to meet my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham, half-way with respect to this clause. The term 'such other institutions' goes with the preceding two clauses (a) and (b). As a matter of fact, these words occur in many Acts, where several items are to be mentioned. It is usual in almost all Acts to state in the last clause 'such other institutions, or such other matters, or such other things'. That is the usual procedure. So, the words 'such other institutions' do not necessarily mean that the Government will be at liberty to do anything they please or open any institution they like. The words merely mean that the Government are at liberty to open an institution which is of a like nature as those mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) or in the original Act itself. It is a perfectly correct term to be used and this will keep the Government within limits. But, where I disagree with the Government is with regard to the term 'as may be notified in this behalf by the Provincial Government'. As I said, Sir, during the first reading, the Government should not be allowed such a wide discretion to open any institution anywhere in the world. If this section is allowed to stand as it is without any restriction, it means the Provincial Government if they so please may open to-morrow a school in Benares and divert funds for it from the Tanjore Chatram endowment. That is why I would like the Government in their own interests to limit the scope by amending the section to this effect, namely, such other institutions as may be notified in consultation with the management and circumscribing also within some territorial limits, preferably within the Tanjore district. That would make the position clear."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi, has stated that the term 'such other institutions' may be treated as *ejusdem generis* and so lawyer as he is, Mr. Viswanatham, I hope, will be satisfied as to the necessity for this provision being put in. Then Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi said that it should not be so wide. If the term 'such other institution' means only the institutions in the Tanjore district, since the district board is in charge of the funds, it is only on their own initiative that everything else can be thought of. Almost everything that was said by Mr. Viswanatham was again in relation to clause 3 and I have already answered him and there is no use my repeating what I have said already."

" Then, Sir, the hon. Member referred to what I said yesterday at the Advocates' Association. Mr. Viswanatham said that he agreed with what was passed last year and there is no use in discussing about an accomplished fact. We were asked to register a certain thing and we registered it. In clause 3 the wording 'all contributions made before the commencement of this Act towards the maintenance of the said institutions' was not considered the correct legal expression and the Legal Department

[Sri K. Madhava Menon]

wanted to correct it and so this clause has been proposed to be substituted. What has already been done is treated as being done validly and it cannot be re-opened by Tom, Dick or Harry. Moreover, when there is no amendment it is not my jurisdiction to bring in any amendment to a Bill given notice of by me months ago."

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

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

" The House need not have any doubts that the funds will be used for any other purpose, but it will be used only for such purposes as are mentioned in the Schedule or such purposes as would be consistent with the Schedule that has already been passed and approved by the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—
'that the Bill be passed into law'."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவில் சத்திரங்களுக்கென்று ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிதி அன்னதானத்திற்காகத்தான் என்றும், இராமேஸ்வரத்திற்கு யாத்திரையாக செல்லுவார்களுக்கு அதை விநியோகிக்கவேண்டுமெயல்லாது வேறு வழியில் சிலவிடக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் அதை எதிர்த்தவர்களுடைய வாத்தம். இப்பொழுது மகாராஷ்டிர மன்னர்கள் எந்த தருமத்திற்காக அதை ஏற்படுத்தினார்களோ. எந்த காரியத்திற்காக அதை ஏற்படுத்தினார்களோ அதிலிருந்து மாறுபடக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் அவர்களுடைய கொள்கை. வாஸ்தவத்தில் அந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு தர்மத்திற்குதான் சில விடவேண்டுமெயல்லாது வேறு காரியங்களுக்கு மாற்றக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கருத்தும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இனத்திற்குதான் சிலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு சாதனம் எழுதி வைத்திருப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை. இந்த சத்திர நிதியிலிருந்து எத்தனையோ தர்மங்கள் நடந்து வருகின்றன. இதிலேயே அநேகம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும், வைத்தியசாலைகளும், ஆண, பெண் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும், ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல்களும் நடந்து வருகின்றன. சேதுபாட்டையில் செல்லுபவர்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் சாப்பாடு போடுவதற்கு இந்த சத்திரம் நடப்பதாகவே இல்லை. தஞ்சாவூர் லிருந்து 15 மைல் தூரத்தில் இந்த ஓர்த்த நாடு இருக்கிறது. இந்த இடத்திற்கு இப்பொழுது இராமேஸ்வர யாத்ரிகர்களை வருந்தியழைத்தாலும் கூட ஒருவர்கூட சாப்பாட்டிற்கு வரப்போவதில்லை. அப்படி வருவதும் கிடையாது. இப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது அந்த சத்திர தர்ம மூலதனத்திலிருந்து ஒரு பைசாகூட அரசாங்கம் இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போவதில்லை. குவிந்த கிடக்கும் அந்த நிதியிலிருந்து வரும் வட்டியை எடுத்துதான் இப்பொழுது சிலவு செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். அப்படி எடுப்பது சத்திர தர்மத்தின் முக்கிய கொள்கைக்கு விரோதமாக இருந்தபோதிலும் இப்பொழுது சத்திர நிதியிலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கப்போகும் பள்ளிக்கூடமானது அதே காரியத்தைதான் செய்கிறது என்பதை நான் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். யாத்ரிகர்களுக்கு ஏராளமான அன்னம் வழங்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அந்த சத்திர தர்மத்தினுடைய கருத்து. அதே கருத்துடன்தான் இந்த விவசாய பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி ஏராளமான அன்னத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இந்த விவசாயப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்களே யல்லாமல் வேறு அல்ல. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இன்று உற்பத்தியாகும் நெல் தானியத்தை அரசாங்கம் control செய்யா

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai]

[18th April 1949]

மலும் அதற்கு கட்டுப்பாடு இல்லாமலும் இருந்தால் அங்கு இன்னும் இரண்டு பங்கு தானியம் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்ற விஷயத்தை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அப்படி உற்பத்தியாவதற்கும் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு விலைதான் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். பாக்கி இரண்டு பங்கையும் தஞ்சை வாரிகள் பெரிய தர்மமாகக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது சத்திர நிதியிலிருந்து விவசாயப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு எடுத்து சிலவு செய்தால் அதை வேறு வழியில் சிலவு செய்வது என்பதாக இல்லை. இதற்கு முன் ஏற்படுத்திய ஆஸ்பத்திரி, பள்ளிக்கூடம், கல்லூரி முதலியவைகளுக்கு எந்த கருத்துடன் அந்த தர்மத்திலிருந்து எடுத்து செலவு செய்து வந்தார்கள் அந்த கருத்துடன்தான் இப்பொழுதும் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. அன்னம் போடுவதற்கு என்று வைத்திருக்கும் தர்மத்திலிருந்து எடுத்து அதிக அன்னம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காகத்தான் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. 'அன்னமிடு' என்று சொல்வதைப்போல் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்கிற அந்த முறையில் இதை சிலவிட ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் முன்னமேயே சொன்ன மாதிரி இந்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை ஒரு பெரிய பள்ளிக்கூடம் மாத்திரமில்லாமல் அதை ஒரு பெரிய கலாசாலையாக வேண்டுமென்பது தான் எங்களுடைய கோரிக்கை. இதைப்போன்று இன்னும் இதர காரியங்களுக்கும் சில விடலாம் என்று ஒரு *labour* இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறது. அதன்படி ஒரு கலாசாலையை ஏற்படுத்தி அதற்கு உபயோகப்படுமபடியாக இதை சிலவு செய்ய முன் வருவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். இதற்கு முன் ஹைஸ்கூல், ஆஸ்பத்திரி வைத்தியம் முதலியவைகளுக்கு சலவழிப்பைப்போன்று இந்த விவசாயப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி அதற்கும் அந்த வருமானத்திலிருந்து சிலவிடுவதனால் ஒரு உவமம் இல்லை. ஆகையால் இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவை முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I have nothing more to add to what I have already stated."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Bill be passed into law'."

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

MR. SPEAKER:—"About the half-hour debate?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We shall have it to-morrow, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, I have no objection."

5 p.m. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, the Whip of the Congress Party is threatening us that there will be no quorum to-morrow for the half-an-hour debate."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Whip has only stated that if there is quorum to-morrow we will have half-an-hour debate."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection to have it to-morrow. We shall have half-an-hour debate to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, if we can sit for another ten or fifteen minutes, we can finish the West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and concurrent Subjects) Bill, 1949, and the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1947)."

[18th April 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me hear what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has to say on this matter."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"We are prepared to sit for another fifteen minutes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think Mr. Hameed Khan is also agreeable to this proposal."

(4) THE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT (ASSIMILATION OF LAW ON PROVINCIAL AND CONCURRENT SUBJECTS) BILL, 1949.

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

'that the West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) * Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once.'

"This is a very formal measure. The purpose of this Bill is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Thirty-seven villages in three firkas of the West Godavari district, viz., Polavaram, Zangareddigudem and Jeelugumilli, which originally formed part of a partially excluded area in that district, ceased to be a part of that area as from the first day of July 1948, by virtue of the Madras Partially Excluded Area (Cesser) Order, 1948. This Order did not, however, contain any provision for the application to those villages of the laws in force in the ordinary tracts of the district. The result is that, contrary to the intention, the laws which were in force in the villages when they were a partially excluded area, continue to be in force there. The object of this Bill is to give effect to the intention underlying the inclusion of the villages in the ordinary tracts, viz., to make the laws in force in those tracts applicable to the villages. The scope of this Bill is confined to laws dealing with matters included in the Provincial and Concurrent Legislative lists which alone are within the competence of the Provincial Legislature. A similar Bill was introduced in the Central Legislature and passed in the last session. But in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that 'a similar Bill is being introduced in the Central Legislature.' But that is not the case. This Bill was introduced in the Central Legislature and passed in the last session. If the Bill is passed into law, all the laws applicable to other parts of the Province will also be applicable to these excluded areas. And that is the object of this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once'."

The motion was carried.

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

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 29th March 1949.

[18th April 1949]

The Schedule was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Bill be passed into law'."

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

VI.—NON-OFFICIAL BILL.

THE MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW (SHARIAT) APPLICATION (MADRAS
AMENDMENT) BILL, 1947 (L.A. BILL NO. 27 OF 1947).

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I
beg to move—

'that the * Bill, to amend the Muslim Personal Law (Shari-
at) Application Act, 1937 (Central Act XXVI of 1937),
(L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1947) as reported by the Select Com-
mittee be taken into consideration at once.'

"While doing so, I have to invite the attention of this House
to the unanimous report submitted by the Select Committee.
From the representations received by the Government with refer-
ence to this Bill, it will be found that this Bill has received the
unanimous support of the Mussalmans of this Province. My
amendment only seeks to give effect to the Central Act of 1937
which makes the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applicable to
certain matters enunciated in the Act like intestate succession,
special property of females, including personal property, mar-
riage, dissolution of marriage and other matters contained in sec-
tion 2 of the Act. According to the Central Act, agricultural
lands and religious and charitable endowments are Provincial sub-
jects and the Central Government could not legislate on these
matters. If my amendment is accepted, the Central Act will be
made applicable to agricultural lands, charities and charitable
institutions. That is the only effect of my amendment which I
have proposed. Last year the Hindu Women's Right to Property
Act was passed by this Legislature which made it possible for the
Central Act to apply to agricultural lands also in this Province.
On similar lines I have proposed this amendment. I must say
again that there was practically complete unanimity among the
members of the Select Committee. With these words, I move
that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into
consideration."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr.
Speaker, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion moved by
my hon. Friend, Mr. Seethi. I have only to say that this is an
application and extension to the Provincial sphere of the Central

18th April 1949] [M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur]

Act which was debated and considered at length and there is
nothing new in this. I mean, Sir, that agriculture and agricul-
tural lands and religious institutions and charities form exclu-
sively Provincial subjects and the Central Act could not naturally
apply to these subjects. This amendment purports to extend the
Central Act to these subjects. In the Select Committee we had
the benefit of advice from very eminent lawyers including the
Hon. Minister for Law, Mr. Bhashyam and the hon. Dr. Subba-
rayan. This Bill as amended which is before the House is a product
of the unanimous efforts and agreed decisions of the Select Com-
mittee. I have nothing more to add and I hope that the motion
will have the unanimous support of this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application
(Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1947) as
reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration at
once'."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr.
Speaker, Sir, this is a legislation which will affect a large section
of Muslims in Malabar and this has been brought forward by my
hon. Friend, Mr. Seethi Sahib, at the unanimous demand of the
people of that area. I am glad that this legislation has been
brought forward. Now we are in the stage of passing it into law.
The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon showed a spirit of co-operation and
accommodation in the Select Committee and gave his help which
he as the Minister in charge of Law, thought that it was his duty
to give to a section of the people who will be benefited by this
measure. I must thank him and other hon. Members, particularly
Dr. Subbarayan and Mr. Bhashyam who co-operated wholeheart-
edly and gave the benefit of their wisdom and knowledge of
law in seeing this Bill through the Select Committee. Now this
Bill is going to be passed into law. With these words, I support
the motion."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr.
Speaker, Sir, these are not days when ordinarily Hon. Ministers
can expect congratulations. However, the Hon. Minister for Law
deserves our heartiest congratulations in having given his whole-
hearted co-operation in the course of the Select Committee where
the Bill was discussed threadbare. Of course, it goes without say-
ing that the Mover of the Bill, Mr. Seethi Sahib, has gone
down into history with this Bill (laughter). This Bill which
seeks to include the agricultural property which has been
omitted in the Central Act, is a most welcome measure and to
the extent that this Bill is going to extend the benefits to a section
of the people of this Province, I would only feel that I must
thank all the members of the Select Committee, the Mover of

[N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur] [18th April 1949]
the Bill, the Hon. Minister for Law and ever so many sections
in this House who have given their wholehearted support for this
Bill. I give my cent per cent support."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken
into consideration at once'."

The motion was carried.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I move—

'that the Bill be passed into law'."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I second
it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application
(Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1947), be
passed into law'."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, in support-
ing the motion that the Bill be passed into law, I must congratu-
late Mr. Seethi Sahib and the hon. Leader of the Opposition on
the wonderful accommodative spirit shown by them in the Select
Committee. Among the representations received by the Govern-
ment from various sections of the people, a section of the people
representing a microscopic minority objected to one or two clauses
in the Shariat Bill. Perhaps, I believe, thinking that even that
small minority may do harm to the success of this Bill, they
agreed without any hesitation, to delete those clauses. Sir, in
this connexion I must also thank Mr. Gopala Reddi for having
agreed to bring this Bill before this House on an official day."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have
still to repeat what I have said before. We really feel grateful
to the Hon. Minister for Law for the great assistance he gave us
during the Select Committee stage and also for the way in which
he helped us to get through the measure and also to make the
Bill agreeable to every section of this House. Really great credit
is due to him and our praise is not merely a matter of formal
compliment but it comes from our hearts and I have also to express
my gratitude to the hon. Leader of the House who has agreed to
bring this Bill on an official day and no less we are grateful to
you, Sir, for having accommodated us and in having enabled the
House to put this Bill on the Statute Book. Once again we express
our gratitude to you also and to all the Members of the House who
have co-operated in having this Bill passed in almost a record
time."

18th April 1949]

K. M. SEETHI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, I would 5-15
also add my meed of praise to the Members on the other side of p.m.
the House, the Law Minister, the Leader of the House and also
to you, Sir, Mr. Speaker, for the assistance and co-operation I
have received in the matter of getting this amending Bill passed
into law. Even in 1935, a Shariat Act was adopted by the Legis-
lature of the North-West Frontier Province and that is the
reason why in the Central Act, the North-West Frontier Province
has been excluded from the operation of the Central Act which
was passed later and to which an amendment has been now moved.
On account of the difficulty regarding the application of the
legislation to agricultural lands, this amendment has been brought
in and it is not going to prejudice anybody. As far as the Mop-
lahs are concerned, it has been their long-standing grievance that
their desire for the application of the Shariat law in matters of
succession and inheritance, has not been fulfilled by an enact-
ment of this nature. From the opinions received, the Government
are fully convinced that they have the entire and unanimous sup-
port of the Moplah community; a vast majority of them are gov-
erned by the Shariat law and only a minority are governed by the
Marumakattayam law and even that minority have wholeheartedly
supported the principles of the Bill. I very much appreciate the
unanimous support of all the Muslims of the Province and also
the hearty and friendly co-operation of non-Muslim brethren of
the House and outside and with their help and co-operation this
enactment has been placed on the Statute Book. With these
words, I once more thank all sections of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application
(Madras Amendment) Bill, be passed into law'."

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

The House adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on 19th April 1949.

VII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Notification appended to G.O. Ms. No. 541, L.A., dated
18th March 1949, regarding the supersession of the Tenali Muni-
cipal Council for a period of six months.

2. G.O. No. 292, Finance, dated 29th March 1949, relating to
the Schedule of the Supplementary Statement of authorized fur-
ther expenditure for 1948-49 as authenticated by His Excellency
the Governor.

3. G.O. No. 315, Finance, dated the 31st March 1949, relat-
ing to the Schedule of authorized expenditure for 1949-50 as
authenticated by His Excellency the Governor.

[18th April 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1040 asked by Sri B. S. Murthi at the Legislative Assembly meeting held on 18th April 1949, page 633 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 119, Public (Political), dated the 19th January 1948.

Order.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Rear Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., Governor-General of India accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, will arrive at the St. Thomas Mount Airport on Tuesday, the 27th January 1948, at 12-00 hours. Their Excellencies arrival will be private.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General will leave St. Thomas Mount Airport on Friday, the 30th January 1948 at 8-55 a.m.

Her Excellency will leave St. Thomas Mount Airport on Sunday the 1st February 1948 at 8-30 a.m.

Their Excellencies' departure will be private.

3. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Nye attended by their personal staff will be present to receive Their Excellencies on the 27th January at the St. Thomas' Mount Airport and also on the departure of His Excellency on the 30th January.

4. The following officers will be in attendance on the arrival of Their Excellencies and departure of His Excellency the Governor-General at the St. Thomas' Mount Airport on the 27th and 30th January respectively:—

The Commander, Madras Area.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

The Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

The Mayor of Madras.

The Sheriff of Madras.

The Officer Commanding, R.I.A.F. Station, Tambaram.

The Collector of Chingleput.

The Collector of Madras.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras.

The District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput district.

The Resident Naval Officer, Madras.

[18th April 1949]

5. The Hon. the Premier and such of the Hon. Ministers as are in Madras will be present at the Airport on the 27th and 30th January 1948.

6. The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, will arrange for the maintenance of order both within and without the aerodrome at St. Thomas' Mount.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Chief Secretary.

G.O. Ms. No. 306, Public (Political), dated 3rd February 1949.

Order.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, will arrive at the St. Thomas' Mount Airport on Tuesday, the 8th February 1949, at about 4-00 p.m. His Excellency's arrival will be private.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General will leave St. Thomas' Mount Airport for Delhi on Friday, the 11th February 1949, at 8-20 a.m. His Excellency's departure will be private.

3. His Excellency the Governor, attended by his personal staff, will be present to receive His Excellency on the 8th February at the St. Thomas' Mount Airport, and also on the departure of His Excellency on the 11th February.

4. The Hon. the Premier and such of the Hon. Ministers as are in Madras will be present at the airport on the 8th and on the 11th February 1949.

5. The following officers will be in attendance on the arrival and departure of His Excellency at the St. Thomas' Mount airport on the 8th and on the 11th February, respectively:—

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

The General Officer Commanding, Madras Area.

The Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

The Mayor of Madras.

The Officer Commanding, R.I.A.F. Station, Tambaram.

The Sheriff of Madras.

The Collector of Chingleput.

The Collector of Madras.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras.

The District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput district.

The Resident Naval Officer, Madras.

[18th April 1949]

6. The Military authorities will arrange for a guard of honour at the airport on the 8th and the 11th February 1949.

7. The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, will arrange for the maintenance of order both inside and outside the aerodrome at St. Thomas Mount.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Chief Secretary.

List of gentlemen who were invited to be present at the aerodrome when His Excellency the Governor-General arrived in Madras on 8th February 1949.

Hon. President of the Legislative Council.
Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
The Deputy President of the Legislative Council.
The Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee.
President of the Andhra Congress Committee.
President of the Kerala Congress Committee.
President of the Karnataka Congress Committee.
Secretary of the Tamilnad Congress Committee.
Secretary of the Andhra Congress Committee.
Secretary of the Kerala Congress Committee.
Secretary of the Karnataka Congress Committee.
Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council.
Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly.

List of gentlemen who were expected to be present at the aerodrome on Saturday, 24th July.

The Hon. the Prime Minister and party, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Nye, arrive St. Thomas' Mount aerodrome.

On alighting, the Hon. the Prime Minister will be received by the Hon. the Premier of Madras.

The following presentations will then be made to the Hon. the Prime Minister by the Hon. the Premier of Madras:—

Members of the Cabinet.

Major-General A. A. Rudra, O.B.E., Commander, Madras Area.

Air Commodore Narendra, Commander No. 2 Group, R.I.A.F., Bangalore.

Lieut. Commander A. Chakravarthi, R.I.N., Resident Naval Officer, Madras.

Coup Captain R. Rajaram, D.F.C., Officer Commanding, R.I.A.F. Station, Tambaram.

[18th April 1949]

Mr. K. Ramunni Menon, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Mr. C. K. Vijayaraghavan, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Mayor of Madras.

Janab S. A. Shaffee Mohamed Bahadur, Sheriff of Madras.

Khan Sahib G. Abdul Sattar Sahib Bahadur, Collector of Chingleput.

Mr. D. Padmanabhan, I.C.S., Collector of Madras.

Sri Rao Sahib V. R. Rajaratnam, Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Mr. R. R. B. Truscott, District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item VI, page 702 supra.]

To
**THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.**

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Muslim Personal Law (*Shariat*) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1947), has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st October 1947.

3. The Select Committee was appointed on the 4th February 1949.

4. The Select Committee met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd March 1949, and again at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th March 1949, and concluded the consideration of the provisions of the Bill.

5. The Select Committee decided that section 3 of the Central Act (Act XXVI of 1937) should remain so that those people who wished to exercise the option under that section might be allowed to do so. In view of the above decision it was considered not necessary to retain the words "wills, legacies" and "other than charitable and religious endowments" in clause 3 of the Bill.

6. The changes made in the Bill are all shown in the Bill as amended.

7. The Committee decided that as the changes effected by them were of a minor character it was not necessary to republish the Bill.

8. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is annexed.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
26th March 1949.

K. MADHAVA MENON,
Chairman.
[Signature]

[18th April 1949]

(Note. The portions omitted by the Select Committee are shown by dots.)

ANNEXURE.

L.A. BILL NO. 27 OF 1947.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

A Bill to amend the Muslim Personal (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (Central Act XXVI of 1937), in its application to the Province of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (Central Act XXVI of 1937), in its application to the Province of Madras in the manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Act, 1947.

2. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Act, 1937 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall, in its application to the Province of Madras, be amended in the manner hereinafter provided.

3. For section 2 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“Notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary in all questions regarding intestate succession, special property of females, including personal property inherited or obtained under contract or gift or any other provision of personal law, marriage, dissolution of marriage, including *Talaq, Ila, Zihar, Lian, Khula* and *Mubaraat*, maintenance, dower, guardianship, gifts . . . trusts and trust properties and wakfs . . . the rule of decision in cases where the parties are Muslims shall be the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat).”

Short title, extent and commencement.

Application of Personal Law to Muslims.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 19th April 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Extension of the Madras Harbour southwards.

* 1053-A Q.—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Madras Harbour southwards; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of the resolution of the Council of the Corporation of Madras objecting to any such southward extension of the Harbour?

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

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware that besides this inroad which is going to be made into the Marina Beach other obstructions and very clumsy constructions have cropped up amounting to a spoliation of the beauty of the Beach?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer that question, I have no objection.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“If the hon. Member will discuss with me and point out the constructions which make the Marina ugly, I can look into it and examine and see that the objectionable things are avoided.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister who has been to a very large extent responsible for the scheme rather than the Government of India because they are not aware of our conditions here, has given some thought and attention to the question of finding some other alternative which will do away with the drawbacks of the scheme?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have discussed this with the Minister of the Government of India concerned and the position is there is no other alternative; either we permit the expansion of the harbour southwards or we give up the scheme altogether and it has been pointed out by the Harbour Engineers that both on financial and technical grounds northward expansion is not feasible.”

[19th April 1949]

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"In view of the very strong feeling on the subject on the part of the citizens of Madras and also of the opinion expressed by the City Corporation Council, instead of the Government being entirely led by experts, will they kindly constitute a small committee of this House to go into the matter within the next 15 days or a month and be guided by the opinion of this House rather being hustled into action by the views of experts?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Apart from the opinion expressed by the experts, the Government of India have informed us definitely that if we do not agree to assign necessary lands by the side of the Fort, they will have to abandon the scheme."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Apart from the suffering and hardship to which citizens of the North of Madras will be put to, may I ask, Sir, whether it will not be possible for the Hon. Minister to suggest to the Government of India to take back the scheme by at least two furlongs so that the buildings that are now occupying particular site could be removed from their present sites and the harbour extended up to that extent?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Regarding the proposed extension southwards, we have discussed the matter. The railway siding would be 600 feet off the road opposite the Fort; the marshalling yards will be worked by diesel engines and they would not cause us much inconvenience and further, there would be no walls erected but only wire-fencing will be put up. The Government also feel that there will not be much inconvenience. As against all these, there is the other factor, namely, that we must not stand in the way of the expansion of the harbour and consequent development of trade in the City."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, why the extension has been decided upon; is it from the military point of view or from the commercial point of view; if not from the military point of view, is there any reason why the Government of India have thought it desirable of expanding the harbour southwards which will bring it fairly near to the Fort?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"No military question arises in this scheme, Sir."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"As a large number of Harijans and poor people have just now settled on the sea-shore for want of habitation, will the Government consider the desirability of providing them with habitation before they are removed from their sites when this scheme comes to fruition?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Certainly, the Government will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member; but so far as I know in the site which is proposed to

[19th April 1949]

be taken over in connexion with the expansion of the harbour, I do not think there are any cottages either of Harijans or of others."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Before he actually gives his consent, might I ask the Minister whether he would place on the table of the House the plan of the entire scheme giving details of the extent to which South Madras will be brought within the scheme?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I do not know if the scheme has been finalized and when it is finalized in consultation with the Government of India, this Government will issue a Press Note."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In view of the fact that the citizens of Madras through the City Council have unanimously expressed their opinion against the expansion of the harbour towards the south and in view of the fact that subsequently that decision was taken without consulting the Corporation, may I know why the Mayor of Madras or the Corporation councillors as such were not consulted before arriving at a decision?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The scheme is that of the Government of India and we have no hand in framing that scheme. Only the question of assignment of land arises and that is where we were consulted. The scheme would be carried out in two stages. When the first stage is completed, it will give us an additional one million ton of cargo space and therefore, in the interests of the future trade development, the Government propose to agree to the alienation of the lands."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that industries are developing in the northern side of Madras and will it not stand to reason that the harbour should be extended on the northern side rather than on the southern side?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It may stand to our reason but the Government of India and also their technical officers say definitely that northward expansion is not feasible."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does the expansion of the Harbour southwards include the construction of an over-bridge over the level-crossing near the High Court where already there is so much congestion and it is going to be added further by the expansion of the harbour southwards?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Independent of the question of the expansion of the harbour, I have already taken up the question of the construction of an over-bridge over the level-crossing near the High Court." (Hear, hear.)

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Interwoven with the question of the expansion of the harbour is the question

[19th April 1949]

of making the Buckingham Canal and Cooum more navigable and keeping them in a better condition; have the Government given their attention to it, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It does not arise out of this question but if the hon. Member would put a separate question, I can answer."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Are the Government aware that the Madras Beach is one of the best or perhaps the second best in the world and will they take steps to represent to the Government of India that the beauty of the beach should not be interfered with?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Government are fully aware of the beauty of the beach and everyone of us should feel proud of it. Being aware of that, they would not do anything which would jeopardise the beauty of the Marina."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Were the Government's attention drawn the editorials of the *Mail* and was any consideration given to the proposals raised therein?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. In view of certain criticisms made in the *Mail* and certain other papers, we have discussed the matter and we have amended the original scheme so that the marshalling would be put off by 600 yards from the road opposite the Fort."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know who are the experts who recommended this expansion?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"They are Marine Engineering experts."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have addressed themselves to the question whether in view of the growing development of Vizagapatnam harbour the expansion of Madras harbour is not necessary."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"But the Government of India totally differ from the views expressed by the hon. Member."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that competent experts have violently differed from the expert opinion that seems to guide this Government and the Central Government and they have said that the disadvantages of the expansion of the harbour northwards are rather exaggerated and these were also pointed out in the editorials of the *Hindu* and the *Mail*."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"This Government has nothing to do with the experts who have expressed their views and they are not guided by the opinion expressed by the technical experts but the Government of India feel that in view of those opinions, that is out of the question."

[19th April 1949]

Apart from that, they have estimated that the cost of northward expansion would be more than double and therefore, they have categorically told us that northward expansion is not feasible and that if we do not co-operate with them, they will have to abandon the scheme."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government of Madras out of regard and respect for the opinion of the citizens of Madras and of the City Council, could not have resisted this scheme forced on them by the Government of India?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"We have primarily to look into the interests of the future development of trade. Even last week about six steamers were lying in the open sea for want of accommodation in the harbour and it is estimated that another one million tons of cargo could be carried by the scheme of expansion and therefore, I do not think that it would be difficult to convince people who are opposed to the scheme or are in doubt about the necessity of the scheme."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"Are the Government sure that there will not be any diminution of trade when the Andhras separate?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am sorry I cannot venture an opinion on such big controversial questions."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that according to the original plan they wanted to make use of the entire waterways of the Buckingham Canal and Cooum and it formed part of the original scheme and whether subsequently it has been modified with regard to making use of these waterways?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have no information about that and I should like to have notice of that question."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister left to himself to decide the issue, would he prefer to have the expansion southwards or northwards in view of the persistent demand made by the citizens of Madras that it should be on the northern side?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Government of India are of the view that they can proceed with the scheme of southward expansion and they do not feel that public opinion is against it."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"I wish to know whether they do not expect any diminution of trade when the Andhra Province is formed when they might have their own ports?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That question may be put to our hon. Friends in the Constituent Assembly."

[19th April 1949]

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know what opinion this Government expressed to the Government of India with regard to this matter?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"We have discussed this question with the representatives of the Government of India and we have agreed to assign necessary lands to enable them to take up the scheme."

11-15 a.m. M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As the Government seem to have agreed to the southward extension of the harbour, may I know what protection they propose to give to the people living on the northern shores of the harbour where terrible erosion is taking place?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That question can be taken up separately."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"From the reply which the Hon. Minister has given so intelligently, I gather that it is not the discretion of the Hon. Minister but the discretion of the Government of India that prevailed. Am I correct in that assumption?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The hon. Member is absolutely correct. We have nothing to do with the scheme; it is the Government of India that have taken up the scheme. But we can non-co-operate with the Government of India by refusing to alienate the land which we do not propose to do."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of advising the Central Government to postpone the scheme till the people are satisfied and may I also know whether the Government are aware that some civic associations in the City of Madras are going to offer Satyagraha against the scheme?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have every confidence that I can satisfy the public and the civic associations about the justification for the scheme."

Alleged assault on certain Government servants in Palatholuvu village.

* 1054 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants have been assaulted while procuring foodgrains in Palatholuvu village, Erode taluk;

(b) what action the Government have taken on the above incident; and

(c) how many have been admitted in the Government Hospital, Erode; how many have been discharged and how many still remain in the hospital?

[19th April 1949]

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The case was investigated by the Police and charge-sheets have been laid against 41 persons on 6th March 1949.

" (c) Three persons were admitted in the Government Hospital, Erode, viz., the Revenue Inspector, Chennimalai firka, the Firka Supply Officer, Chennimalai, and a wholesaler's agent. All of them have since been discharged from the hospital."

SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—"How long did the Government servants remain in the hospital?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Three of them remained in the hospital for four days and one remained for nearly two weeks."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us how and why the people have begun to take the law into their own hands in the matter of procurement?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is a question of psychology, and it is very difficult to answer."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"May I know whether the Government servants were in the wrong in this incident?"

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

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Do the Government concede that the wholesale withdrawal by the Food Department of several prosecutions for food offences in several districts has resulted in this chaotic condition and has encouraged lawlessness which has exhibited itself in the form of assault on public servants in this place?"

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

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Are the Government aware that generally public servants, when they go to the villages, show all their zulum on these poor, ignorant villagers in order to procure, and may I know whether that has been the provocation for the people to take to violence?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"No such action on the part of Government servants has been brought to our notice."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"From the reports received from the local officers, will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the villagers were the cause of the trouble because they did not want to part with any portion of their foodgrains or whether the authorities provoked the villagers?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"There is no such thing as the authorities provoking the villagers. The authorities go and procure under the orders of the Government."

[19th April 1949]

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“Are the Government satisfied that the procuring officers did not act in excess of their powers?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Does the Hon. Minister realize that the procuring officers, assaults on whom have unfortunately become common in many districts of the Province, are more sinned against than sinning?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“There has been only one instance and that was in the month of March. Since then, the Government have not received any reports about such assaults.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I ask whether the report contains any information about the number of villagers who were injured in the melee?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Forty-one people were injured.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“Inasmuch as procurement depends more on persuasion, I want to know whether the Government are utilizing the non-official organizations for this purpose as far as possible?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—“Will the Government servants be given any compensation, because they were assaulted and injured while discharging their official duties?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The case is still *sub judice*.”

Alleged selling of cars at higher than controlled rates.

* 1055 Q.—M. S. ATAULLAH SAHIB BAHADUR (on behalf of S. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received some complaints against a City firm dealing in motors that they sold cars at higher than controlled rates; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what action the Government have taken on those complaints?

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

“(b) Action has been taken to prosecute the dealer.”

Reduction of the cost of litigation.

* 1056 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government for reducing the cost of litigation in order that it can be within the easy reach of a poor man;

[19th April 1949]

(b) if so, what it is and when it will come into force; and
(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a), (b) & (c) The Government have under consideration a proposal to reduce the Court fees for claims below a certain figure.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“In view of the fact that litigation is not only costly but also takes much time, is there any scheme under the contemplation of the Government to introduce the panchayat system to deal with criminal as well as civil cases?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The main question deals with the cost of litigation and therefore this supplementary question does not arise.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is it not a fact that the increase in litigation in recent years is due to the passing of several useless control orders and will the Government consider the question of removing those control orders as early as possible?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The Government do not share the opinion of the hon. Member that control orders are useless. The increase in litigation may be due not to the existence of those orders but to the contravention of those orders.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“As the panchayat system will be able to deal with petty cases and also reduce the cost, will not the introduction of that system go a long way to help the poor man?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“That may be the opinion of the hon. Member.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“What is the opinion of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The Chair will not allow the question about the opinion of the Government.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“What has become of the recommendations of the Committee that has been appointed to go into the question of rationalization of court-fees and stamp duties?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“A separate question may be put. I have not gone into that matter.”

SRI V. BAGHAVAYYA:—“To-day except in serious offences like murder, the accused is denied the help of State Counsel. Will the Government reduce the cost of litigation for the poor accused by providing him with State defence even in matters which are not so serious as death offences but more serious like rioting, etc.?”

[19th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Providing Crown brief for offences involving lesser punishments than death or transportation for life has been suggested by the Bar Federation and it is under the consideration of the Government."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"What steps have been taken by the Government so far to reduce litigation?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not exactly know what steps the Government should take to reduce litigation. They have to provide the necessary number of Courts so long as there is litigation."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Have the Government seen the opinion expressed by the Rashtrapathi and published in the press that justice must be local, cheap and quick and may I know the steps that the Government have taken to achieve that objective?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"In a speech made to the Advocates Association, the Rashtrapathi expressed this opinion. Nothing has done about it."

Constitution of a committee of non-official educationists.

* 1057 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have constituted a committee of non-official educationists to advise the Government regarding publicity in the Press for the activities of the Department of Education;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, the names of the members of this committee and the precise functions of this committee; and

(c) whether the members of the above committee are to be paid any remuneration for the work done by them?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a), (b) & (c) Yes. A copy* of G.O. No. 2483, Education, dated 28th September 1948, is placed on the table of the House. The Members are—

(1) Rev. D. Thambuswami, Principal, Kellett High School, Triplicane.

(2) Sri P. Doraikannoo Mudaliar, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, Chintadripet High School, Madras.

(3) Sri R. Krishnamurthy, M.A., Principal, Pachayappa's College, Madras.

(4) Miss K. N. Brockway, Principal, St. Christopher's Training College, Vepery, Madras.

[19th April 1949]

(5) Sri M. Satyanarayana, Member, Constituent Assembly, Hindi Pracharasabha, Thyagarayanagar.

(6) Sri M. S. Sabhesan, M.A., No. 12, Renganathan Street, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

(7) Mrs. R. Govindarajan, B.A., L.T., Headmistress, Lady M.C.M. Girls' High School, Purasawalkam, Madras.

(8) Sri T. P. Santhanakrishna Nayudu, Deputy Director, Elementary Education, Convenor."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know why the Government have started this novel and unheard of procedure? Are not the Government able to look after their affairs themselves instead of depending on non-official educationists to support them?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government Order laid on the table explains the reasons."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that some members of the committee resigned on account of a violent difference of opinion between the previous Minister for Education and themselves?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No member has resigned so far as I know."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"In view of the fact that the Ministry has now changed and that this proposal was sponsored by the Minister for Education in the previous Ministry and having regard to the need for retrenchment, will the Government abandon this proposal and look after their affairs themselves?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"That is a matter which will have to be considered."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that things have now changed and that the people need not have any anxiety about any conflict between the non-officials and the Ministers?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There should be co-operation. The Government's policy will have to be explained to the people and any incorrect statement appearing in the press will have to be corrected."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Out of the eight members, may I know why only one member has been selected from the Andhra desa and that too a gentleman who has settled down in Madras? Why should all the seven remaining members come from one linguistic area only?"

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of his past experience and the statement he made yesterday that he would offer his co-operation to this Government, will the Hon. Minister for Education utilize the co-operation of Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar on this committee?"

[19th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"His co-operation will be welcome always."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I ask what sort of advice has been tendered by this committee regarding publicity and what publicity has been done so far as we have not seen anything in the press?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The hon. Member may please put a separate question."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"May I ask why all the members should be selected only from the City of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Residents of Madras City are selected as members of the committee since no travelling allowance is proposed to be given."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know why there is not a single lady educationist on the committee?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is one lady educationist."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There are two lady educationists, Sir."

Alleged delay in fixing the selling price of paddy.

* 1058 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHIAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the practice in prescribing the prices at which dealers should sell after the paddy is received in the relief shop;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government received any complaint from the Sarvasiddhi taluk that there was three or four weeks delay in fixing the prices; and

(c) what action the Government have taken on the complaint?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) The ex-godown wholesale prices of foodgrains are fixed and communicated from time to time by the Collector to the officers concerned. The Revenue Divisional Officer then fixes the retail prices to be adopted by the dealers taking into consideration allowances for transport and incidentals, with reference to proposals in this regard received from the Taluk Supply Officers concerned and communicates the prices so fixed to the Taluk Supply Officers.

" (b) No.

" (c) Does not arise."

Throwing of stones on the Trivandram Express.

* 1059 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 8th February 1949, when the Trivandram Express was running between Saidapet and St. Thomas' Mount, it was stoned; and

(b) if so, by whom?

[19th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) Yes. The incident occurred on the 7th February 1949 and not on the 8th.

" (b) The persons responsible for the mischief could not be traced."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether anybody travelling in the train was hurt as a result of the stone-throwing and if so how many?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir, Dr. Subbarayan was travelling in the train and he was slightly hurt."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I enquire, Sir, how the Public Works Minister is responsible for a question relating to the throwing of stones? Is it not the Minister for Law and Order?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The subject relates to the Hon. Minister for Public Works."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, what steps were taken by the Government to book the people that were responsible for stone-throwing?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The steps taken by the Government are, that they tried to trace the culprits and they could not be traced."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have enquired into the matter of stone-throwing and whether the stone was aimed at a particular person or it was only an accident?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The train was running at a speed of 35 miles, Sir, and it would not be possible even for an expert to aim and throw a stone at a particular compartment."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As Dr. Subbarayan was involved in this incident, Sir, may I know whether it has got anything to do with Ministry-making in this Province?" (Laughter.)

Speech regarding the "Industrial Policy of the Government."

* 1060 Q.—SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Industries, Mr. T. M. S. Mani, I.C.S., delivered a speech at Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Madras, on 24th March 1949 regarding the "Industrial Policy of the Madras Government";

(b) whether during his speech he said that the Iron and Steel Factory which is under contemplation of the Central Government will be started at Sandur (Bellary district);

[19th April 1949]

(c) whether he was authorized to speak in public regarding the policy of the Government and to state the place where the important Iron and Steel Factory will be started; and

(d) why Sandur is selected for starting the Iron and Steel Factory?

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

“(b) No.

“(c) Does not arise.

“(d) The Government of India have not yet decided about the location of the Iron and Steel Factory.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the American experts who were deputed by the Central Government visited the different parts of South India or whether they visited only Sandur and not any other place?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“It was left to them, Sir, to choose any place they liked to visit.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“Are the Government aware that the Kanjamalai hills in the Salem taluk contains 60 per cent of iron ore and may I know why that place was neglected and why the Government failed to take the experts to that place?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The hon. Member is wrong Sir, so far as the percentage is concerned. The Government furnished the experts who came with all the information about the various areas in the Presidency and it was left to them to choose any place they liked to see.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“The Hon. Minister said, Sir, that the Government of Madras supplied all the information to the American experts when they toured Southern India. I take it, Sir, that they did not think it worthwhile perhaps from the information supplied by the Government, to tour all the places that might be considered desirable by certain other people. In view of that may I know from the Government whether they are satisfied that the views expressed by the American experts that no consideration need be paid to any proposal to start an iron and steel factory in Madras are well founded and proper?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The reports of the experts are submitted to the Government of India and it is a matter to be decided by the Government of India. Recently we have been studying the question once again.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“Did the American experts come of their own accord, Sir, or did they come as the invitees of the Government of India? If it is the latter, is it not the duty of the Government of Madras to acquaint them with the necessary information available so that they may choose the necessary places?”

19th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Yes, Sir. That is what exactly we have done.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Apart from this instance of Mr. Mani, may I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that certain officers of Government go about speech-making giving their own opinion on Government's policies thereby creating embarrassment to some of the Ministers concerned?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“It is not the privilege of the hon. Members of the House alone, Sir, to make speeches. Other people also are entitled to make speeches. But so far as any blunders are concerned, if the hon. Member brings to the notice of the Government any speech which is in conflict with the policy of the Government, suitable steps will be taken in the matter.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“As the Government are interested in this important industry are they taking any shares in these concerns?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I do not know what the hon. Member means, Sir.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, Sir, may I know whether a report has not been sent by this Government to the Government of India, and if so has he (the Minister) made any mention about the Salem ore in his report?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The report is not sent by the Minister as an individual, Sir. It is sent by the Government. Here there is no question of any report being sent. When the various experts visited the Madras Province all the available information that has been gathered by the Geological Survey Department was handed over with the necessary details to the experts. And they have been fully informed of all the available material in the whole of the Province of Madras.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“I want to know, Sir, whether the Government of Madras had any definite idea or view before, that an iron and steel factory can be started in the Province and if so what were the data on which such a view was formed. And I want to know whether as a result of the alleged report of the American experts the idea or view of theirs has been shaken.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“It is not the view of a particular Government alone that counts, Sir. The question is to be examined by a set of experts who are competent to judge whether a particular place is feasible or not. That is why the Government of India invited three different sets of experts, not one, so that they could have an expert

[19th April 1949]

opinion from the various companies. After the report of the three companies were received, the Government of India have taken a decision as I understand it from the newspaper reports. I have not had any official communication from the Government of India as to the decision taken. I have only seen in the Press that the Government of India have decided to locate perhaps two factories one in the Central Provinces and the other in Orissa."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"My question was, Sir, as to how the Madras Government came to have the views that an iron and steel factory can be started in Madras. What was the data on which the view was based? I want to know whether they came to such conclusions without proper foundations and without consulting the experts concerned in the matter and if so I want to know whether they are sticking to that view which has been formed as a result of data which was placed before them already."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"From the reports received from the Geological Survey of India, the Government of Madras were led to believe that due to the presence of high quality iron ore in the Province and also a suitable quantity of lime stone and adequate supply of water and some supply of refractories, it was possible to locate a steel industry in the Province of Madras. And they continue to hold the same opinion. But as I said before, Sir, I understand from the Press reports that on an examination of the case the experts feel that due to lack of coaking coal, etc., at a convenient distance from Madras that it would be more economical to establish the factories elsewhere than in Madras. As I understand from the Press reports, it is not as if the experts say that steel cannot be made within our area. It seems to be purely a question of economics whether to establish the factories here or elsewhere."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Are the Government aware that smelting by electrical processes is possible and that if a factory was started on that basis at Sandur it would be possible to produce the finest tool steel that could be made available to the country?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir. That is one of the aspects that has been examined by the Government of Madras and we are in touch with the manufacturers of electrical equipment for the supply of a blast furnace using electricity. The question, however, is one of cost and competition from the manufacturers and we should get electricity at a much cheaper rate. All these questions have to be gone into. As I have already said, the Government of Madras continue to take an interest in the matter and they would examine it from all other aspects also."

19th April 1949]

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Irrespective of the place where the factory is to be installed, may I ask, Sir, whether the ore available in the Salem district will be made use of?"

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

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister to my supplementary question, may I know, Sir, whether the Government would consider this point, namely, whether a factory for the manufacture of tool steel only would not be economical if located at Sandur?"

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

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Apart from the location of the factory, may I know, Sir, whether the Government were in possession of the information regarding the comparative value, usefulness and importance of each of these centres where iron ore is available, even before the Government of India decided on the question?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said, Sir, the various ores that are available in the Presidency have been examined and their comparative qualities have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India. We have got those reports. On the basis of those reports we thought that the Sandur ore was much superior to the ores found in other places. That was one of the reasons why the experts who came over here wanted particularly to see that area. These are all details, Sir, about which I may not be competent to judge. The experts knew their job and they went and examined the whole question."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the dependability of the data at the disposal of the Madras Government, I want to know whether the Madras Government will continue to press upon the Government of India the necessity and desirability of starting an iron and steel factory in this Province so that the very good resources of the Province may be made use of by the Province as well as by the country as a whole."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is nothing to prevent the Government of Madras starting a factory of their own. So far as the Government of India are concerned they were contemplating as national assets the starting of two factories or a factory of their own to supplement the steel production in India. In view of the high cost involved, the Government of Madras wanted to persuade the Government of India to put one of their proposed factories in the Madras Province. Even to-day there is nothing to prevent the Madras Government from starting a factory of their own if they can afford it."

[19th April 1949]

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether any private agencies in Madras or other Provinces would be entrusted with the establishment of an iron and steel factory here?"

11-45
a.m.

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do the Government realize that there seems to be a conspiracy among these experts to let down Madras as will be seen from the decision regarding the Harbour and the steel factory, and has the attention of Government been drawn to the statement made by Sir M. Visvesvarayya that electricity can be used for such factory?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have seen in the press the statement alleged to have been made by Sir M. Visvesvarayya. (Interruptions). I have already said that we have taken up this question of utilization of the Madras ores by the use of electricity, with a Norwegian firm. We are already in correspondence with the Government of India in the matter. I may add for the information of the hon. Member who put the previous question that the Government of India have stated that steel is one of the industries that will be tackled by the Government and not by private people, when new factories are to be set up."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government took advantage of the visit of the American experts to this Province to discuss with them the implications and the advisability, economic or otherwise, of setting up a factory in the Madras Presidency? Has such a discussion taken place between the Government of Madras and the American experts when they were here; if not, why not?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Obviously, it could not take place because the experts came here on behalf of the Government of India, and their business was to evaluate the comparative merits of the various places in the whole of India and the availability of the raw materials. It was their business to choose a proper site and advise the Government of India on the most economical site that can be chosen for the production of steel. It was their job to compare places in India. They did not come here for the location of the steel industry, but only to make a comparative study of the sites for the economic production of steel for all over India."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I take it, Sir, that the Government of India is starting an iron and steel industry in our Province in consultation with the Government of Madras, and, if that is so, may I know if there was any talk about this Government taking a share or interest in the industry?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Arising out of the answer that the Hon. Minister has given that electricity will be used for the steel

19th April 1949]

factory, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that Government will not be in a position to supply enough electricity for a few years to come?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I know, Sir, that there is a considerable demand for electricity and we are not able to meet the demand of agriculture and various other industries in our Province."

Rice polishing in the Madras City.

* 1061 Q.—**SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are now permitting rice polishing in the City of Madras; and

(b) if so, why it is prohibited in Tiruvallur, Chingleput district?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) & (b) Under the existing orders, the millers who have been granted licences under the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947, are required to give normal single polish to rice. The Collectors of Madras and Chingleput have reported that re-polishing of ration rice is not permitted to be done by the mills in the City and in Chingleput district and that no cases of infringement of the orders in this regard have come to their notice."

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI:—"Sir, தயவுசெய்து தமிழில் சொல்லுமாறு மந்திரியவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"தற்போது இருக்கப்பட்ட உத்திரவின் பிரகாரம் Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947, பிரகாரம் லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட மில்காரர்கள் ஒரு தடவை (அதாவது normal single polish) polish செய்யும்படி உத்திரவு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னையிலும் செங்கற்பட்டிலும் (ரேஷன் அரிசையை மறுபடியும் polish செய்வதற்கு permission கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்று ரென்னை கலெக்டரும் செங்கற்பட்டு கலெக்டரும் ரிப்போர்ட்டு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது வரையிலும் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு எந்த விதமான கேசும் இது சம்பந்தமாக கொண்டுவரப்படவில்லை என்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்."

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI:—"Sir, சென்னையில் அரிசி polish செய்து கொடுக்கலாம் என்று உத்திரவு இருப்பதைப்போல செங்கற்பட்டிலும், திருவள்ளூரிலும் என் உத்திரவு இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"எந்த இடத்திலும் அந்தமாதிரி உத்திரவு இல்லை. சென்னையிலும் வேலூரிலும் செங்கற்பட்டிலும் இல்லை."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I ask, Sir, what respect the Government of Madras, particularly the Food Department, is giving to the directive of the Rashtrapathi that the rice supplied to the people should be not only polished but also clean."

[19th April 1949]

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ This instruction, apart from having been given by the Rashtrapathi, has been given by the Government to see that the rice supplied is always clean. If there is any complaint with regard to the rice supplied, then the Government will certainly look into the matter.”

Housing of the Basic Training School in South Kanara.

* 1062 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction, Government of Madras, has issued instructions to Sri G. Gopal Pai, Moodibidri, South Kanara district, to construct the necessary buildings on his lands at Moodibidri to house the Government Basic Training School for South Kanara;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to shift the Government Basic Training School, South Kanara, now at Moodibidri, to Maypady, within a year of the construction of those buildings;

(c) whether the Government consulted the local M.L.As. before such a decision was arrived at by the authorities;

(d) whether the authorities asked Sri G. Gopal Pai, for facilities required for the successful working of the training school at Moodibidri, and if so, what the reply received by the authorities from him was;

(e) whether the decision for the shifting of the said school was arrived at after holding a proper local enquiry into the reasons which necessitated the shifting of the school; and

(f) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding the compensation to be given to Sri G. Gopal Pai, if it has been decided to shift the school to Maypady in Kumbha firka and whether any amount for the construction of buildings at Maypady has been sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) No. But it is understood that Sri G. Gopal Pai offered to construct sheds and rent them to Government for starting a basic training school in his place.

“(b) No. Orders have been issued to put up buildings for a basic training school at Maypady, but the matter of shifting the training school to Maypady, from Moodibidri, is yet under consideration.

“(c) Does not arise.

“(d) No.

“(e) & (f) Do not arise. Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been sanctioned for building the basic training school at Maypady.”

19th April 1949]

Charge for guests in the Legislature Hostel.

* 1063 Q.—SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Advisory Committee of the Legislature Hostel has recommended to the Government, by its resolution, dated 19th January 1949, to charge only one rupee per head for the guests during meeting days; and

(b) if so, why the Government have not so far implemented the above resolution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The matter is under consideration.”

Number of qualified male nurses in the Province.

* 1064 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of qualified male nurses in the Province;

(b) the total number of male nurses who are undergoing training; and

(c) the allotment of these male nurses to each hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Total number of qualified men-nurses registered in the Province—

Government trained	...	...	...	179
Non-Government trained	...	...	...	385
Total	...	...	...	564

“(b) Total number of men nurse-pupils undergoing training—

Government institutions	...	...	...	73
Non-Government institutions	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	95

“(c) The present sanctioned ratio for the appointment of men and women nurses in Government hospitals is 1 : 3.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“ May I know whether the Government are contemplating to take in male nurses in proportion to the female nurses, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ No, Sir.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Do the Government realise that there are no male nurses in other provinces, and that this is only a figment of imagination of the previous Health Minister, Dr. Rajan? ”

[19th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Men nurses are considered to be more suitable for employment in mental hospitals (laughter), and in the Venereal Department (renewed laughter)."

Import of cement.

* 1065 Q.—SRI G. SANYASI RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 6,000 tons of cement belonging to "Indo-Pakistan Trading Co." are allotted for public purposes in Madras;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of that old stock is Rs. 138 per ton as against the present price of our stock which is only Rs. 90 or so; and

(c) whether the Government have issued orders recently insisting on the issue of 50 per cent of the above stock to the public in addition to 50 per cent of our stock in spite of the higher prices?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) No; some cement was imported by Dalmias for sale in this Province of their own accord and this was allowed by this Government under their control orders.

" (b) The price of Pakistan cement as fixed by the Government of India and notified by this Government is Rs. 144 per ton ex-godown; while that of indigenous cement is Rs. 82-8-0 per ton in full wagon loads f.o.r. destination. No one can sell cement above the controlled price, but there is no objection to sell it at a reduced price. There is no information here regarding the price at which the Indo-Pakistan Trading Corporation, Ltd., are selling their cement now.

" (c) Yes, as a temporary measure in Madras city."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Will the Government take early steps, Sir, to see that there is no difference in the price of cement? Of course it is not my job to suggest to them the methods to be adopted."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"There is shortage of cement, and the Government have been refusing cement for certain purposes. It was thought that Pakistan cement which has been imported could be given for such purposes. The price is high because of transport charges."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—"May I know, Sir, why the Government are not utilizing that stock for Public Works?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Pakistan cement that has been imported into the City of Madras cannot be conveyed to the mufassal areas, because of transport difficulties."

[19th April 1949]

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"Will the Government consider the advisability of cancelling this insistence on 50 per cent of Pakistan cement as it is likely to be misunderstood as partiality to that particular firm? The Government can allow customers to take what they like instead of insisting upon the higher priced cement being taken."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Pakistan cement, as I said, was brought to the City, and dealers expressed their difficulties in removing the cement to the mufassal areas. Then we had a reference from the Government of India also regarding this cement which was kept unsold, and which might ultimately become damaged. Therefore, we issued this order. But I can assure the hon. Member that we are now revising this order, and we are examining the whole question."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, in view of the fact that this great disparity in price is likely to create blackmarket, and make it still worse, why should not Dalmias be prevented from sending cement to this Province?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Government of India permitted the import, Sir."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that this cement is not exported by Pakistan but only brought to India by Mr. Dalmia who is the Managing Director of the Indo-Pakistan Trading Company and, as such, he is made to charge 50 per cent more by the Madras Government?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am unable to understand the question of the hon. Member."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that this cement is not sent by the Pakistan Government as such, but only brought into India by Mr. Dalmia who is the Managing Director of Indo-Pakistan Trading Company, and it is he who is allowed to charge 50 per cent more by this Government?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The first part of the question of the hon. Member is correct. Regarding the price fixed for this cement, it was done by the Government of India."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Since Dalmias are interested in cementing the bonds of Indo-Pakistan relations, will the Government give the highest consideration for this cement and see that much more considerations than have been shown to Dalmias are extended in the future?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Government do not propose to give any higher consideration for this."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"If what the Hon. Minister has stated is correct that it is only the additional transport charges

[19th April 1949]

that make for the difference, may I ask, Sir, will this matter be investigated and efforts made to find out the cost of production of this cement at Karachi?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I have already answered the question, Sir. The price was fixed by the Government of India. This Government have nothing to do with the fixation of price."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, may I know what is meant by Pakistan cement? Is it cement manufactured in Pakistan or cement imported into Pakistan and re-exported from there to Madras?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Pakistan cement is cement imported from the Pakistan area to the Indian Union area."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will consider the proposal to completely exempt small users of cement for minor constructions or for repairs to old constructions from the compulsion to buy this cement at a higher cost, and thereby assist the poor people who use cement for minor purposes?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Government will consider that suggestion, Sir."

12 noon. MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the Dalmia Company was allowed to charge 50 per cent over the price fixed by the Government of India, may I ask, whether it does not lie within the Madras Government to protest to the Government of India in the matter and suggest that the Dalmias should not be allowed to sell at 50 per cent over the normal price in this Province?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, this Government are satisfied that the Government of India have examined the whole question and they have only added the transport charges in fixing up the price."

Selection of a Deputy Collector.

* 1066 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state, whether in regard to the selection of Deputy Collectors, it is a fact that a candidate from a neighbouring State which has acceded but not merged into this Province has been selected, relaxing the general rule, as a Deputy Collector while local applicants are available?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"A Harijan candidate from an adjoining Indian State which has acceded to the Indian Union has been considered suitable for appointment by the Madras Public Service Commission. The relevant service rules have been relaxed to enable him to be appointed to the post."

[19th April 1949]

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether there were no other Harijan applicants from this Province for the post?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir this particular candidate got the highest number of marks and was considered to be an excellent choice from the point of view of the Public Service Commission. It was a technical post and the Government were also consulted in the matter and after going through the various interpretations about the rules regarding the nationality of the particular candidate, because he happened to belong to Bangalore Cantonment, before it was made over to Mysore Government and after examining all the aspects of the matter, the technical difficulty was got over by relaxing the rules."

Distribution of agricultural implements.

* 1067 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that iron implements, manure, etc., which were ordered to be distributed to the public through the Agricultural department are not available to the ordinary poor peasants and that dealers obtain them in the blackmarket and sell them; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of distributing the aforesaid implements, manure, etc., only through dealers and not through Agricultural Department, on the lines of the licensing system in regard to the sale of mill cloth?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) The work of distribution of agricultural implements and groundnut oil cake, etc., has already been transferred from the Agricultural Department to Co-operative Societies. Only persons and societies licensed under the Madras Manure Dealers Licensing Order can deal in manures. A portion of chemical fertilizers allotted to this province is being distributed through firms selected on the basis of tenders."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"As this question is very important, I submit, Sir, that it may be taken up to-morrow for supplementary questions."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No. It is not possible. I shall allow five minutes for supplementary questions now. Mr. R. V. Swaminathan will now put his supplementary question."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether Government are aware of the fact that iron supplied to certain individuals for manufacturing agricultural implements is being sold away in the City itself in the black-market instead of distributing them in the districts and sometimes by even making false reports that the implements have been

[19th April 1949]

carried and distributed to the people through lorries, and that these agricultural implements are not reaching the agriculturists, and if so, will the Government consider any other new scheme to enable the agriculturists to obtain them easily?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The agricultural implements can be obtained directly from the co-operative societies, Sir. If any such case of misuse, which is complained of by the hon. Member is brought to the notice of the Government, necessary action will be taken in the matter."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Are the Government aware that the transfer of these things to the co-operative societies has not helped matters and that the system has gone worse?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I am sorry, Sir, if it has gone worse. Certainly it is better that the Agricultural department is relieved of this trading scheme, Sir."

SRI M. MARIMUTHU:—"Sir, விவசாய இலாகா மூலம் இவ்வாறு பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு கிடைக்கும்படி இரும்பு கருவிகள், உரம் முதலியவைகளை சாதாரணமாக ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் blackmarket செய்யும் வியாபாரிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து வருவது உண்மை தானா?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"முதல் கேள்விக்கு பதில் 'இல்லை'. இரண்டாவது கேள்விக்கு பதில் 'விவசாயக் கருவிகள், உரம், முதலியவைகளை விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு கூட்டுறவு சமூகங்களிடம் ஒப்படைத்துக்கொடுத்து. Manure Dealers Licensing Order பிரகாரம் லைசென்ஸ் பெற்ற வியாபாரிகள் இப்பொழுது வியாபாரம் பண்ணுவதற்கு முடியும். sulphate of ammonia chemical fertilizers இவைகளை tender மூலமாக கமிஷனிகளால் விற்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு பண்ணி இருக்கிறது."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, now that it has been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the distribution of the agricultural implements through the Agricultural department is not satisfactory, and in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister in charge of the department has himself admitted to some extent that the system has not been successful, necessitating its transfer to the Co-operative department, will the Government take serious steps to evolve a new scheme of distribution which will be satisfactory and by means of which the implements will reach the consumers directly from the fabricators?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I did not at all say that the distribution by the Agricultural department was unsatisfactory, but I said that the Agricultural department should not be given this work of distribution, and because there are a number of co-operative sale societies, it was thought that it was better to hand it over to them. The handing over of the distribution work was done only very recently, and we have to see how it works, before any further change could be made in the distribution system."

19th April 1949]

Travelling allowance drawn by Hon. Ministers.

* 1068 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total travelling allowance drawn by each of the Hon. Ministers during the year 1948-49; and

(b) how travelling allowance and mileage are calculated when the Hon. Ministers travel in the Collector's car during their tours?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) A statement showing the total travelling allowance drawn by each Hon. Minister during the year 1948-49 (up to end of February 1949) is laid on the table.

" (b) Hon. Ministers are eligible for mileage at 8 annas per mile for journeys not performed in their own cars or by taxis."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister's answer has not satisfied clause (b) of the question. The question is 'how travelling allowance and mileage are calculated when the Hon. Ministers travel in the Collector's car during their tours?' If the Hon. Minister is prepared to give the answer, may I know if there have been any instances like that, and if so, how the Accountant-General has dealt with those claims?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If in any case the Collector and the Minister are obliged to travel in the Collector's car, the Minister is eligible for mileage. I am not aware of any such distribution having been made. But as the rule stands, if he engages a taxi he is entitled to 12-annas per mile and 8-annas per mile in other cases."

Payment of advances to Government servants for house construction.

* 1069 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether the Government propose to grant interest-free advances to low paid Government servants for house construction?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

Reconstruction of the Government Hospital at Erode.

* 1070 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to extend or to rebuild the Government Hospital at Erode and if so, when the construction will be started?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government propose to reconstruct the hospital at Erode on a new site as it is now situated in a crowded and insanitary locality. They sanctioned for this purpose the acquisition of a site measuring

[19th April 1949]

12.64 acres at the junction of the Mettur and Brought Roads at a cost between Rs. 63,200 and Rs. 75,840. The cost of acquisition is now reported to have increased to over Rs. 2 lakhs. The Government are therefore considering whether the acquisition of the site at such a high cost should be proceeded with. The reconstruction of the hospital will be taken up after the new site is acquired."

Revision of assessments on land in the Mangalore Municipality.

* 1071 Q.—SRI K. R. KARANTH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether by reason of G.O. No. 1778, L.A., of 24th September 1948 a large number of old assessments in Mangalore Municipality have been revised without any verification as to the actual extent of vacant lands concerned;

(b) whether any notification has been published in the Gazette with regard to the revision of the old assessments in this manner;

(c) whether the Government have taken any legal advice as to the legality of these assessments;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government have cancelled the Government Order for the next half year; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to put an end to this state of affairs for the current half-year also?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“(a) The assessments on vacant lands in Mangalore Municipality have been revised. There was no need to verify the actual extent of the lands in each case, as the taxes continued to be assessed on the basis of extent as before and as it was only the rate which was altered in G.O. No. 1778, L.A., dated 24th September 1948.

“(b) The revision of the rates of the tax was duly notified in the District Gazette.

“(c) No.

“(d) The Government have ordered the change of the basis of levy from extent to capital value from 1st April 1949.

“(e) The Government have sanctioned under section 117 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the exemption for the current half year, i.e., for the second half year of 1948-49 of the owners of the vacant lands from the payment of the difference between the tax due on them for the said half year and that due for the previous half year.”

Financing of house construction on leasehold properties.

* 1072 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the fact that the present Co-operative Building laws and rules are inadequate to permit the financing of house construction on leasehold properties?

[19th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“The rules for the grant of State loans to building societies have been amended recently providing for the grant of loans for construction of houses on leasehold properties also subject to certain conditions.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know, what are the conditions in this matter?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“The term of the lease must be such that it will expire not less than ten years after the period of loan sanctioned expires, that the lease should provide a condition that there is no objection to the lessee putting up houses on such leasehold lands and that the lessor should pay adequate compensation to the lessee for the improvements effected to the property including houses constructed, etc., when he takes back the land.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know whether these conditions will be followed in the case of even poor people who come forward to construct houses on a co-operative basis?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“When rules are made, they are made for both the rich and the poor alike. Separate rules are not made, Sir.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Firka Development Scheme.

143 Q.—SRI M. KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to place on the table of the House a review of work so far accomplished in the various firkas under the development scheme and the total expenses incurred in each of the firkas?

A.—An extract of the Press Communiqué issued by the Government on 27th November 1948 setting out the objectives of the Firka Development Department, an account of the important amenities provided firkawar and a statement of the expenditure incurred districtwar are placed on the table of the House.* The attention of the hon. Member is, in this connexion, invited to the answers furnished to Legislative Assembly Question No. 712, by Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar, M.L.A., on 10th February 1949.

Expenditure incurred in connexion with the Firka Development Schemes.

144 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many schools, hospitals, wells, miles of road, the Firka Development Department has been able to bring into existence ever since its inception; districtwar; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on this department, yearwar?

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 812-820 infra.

[19th April 1949]

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers furnished to the Starred Legislative Assembly Question No. 712 by Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar, M.L.A., and the Unstarred Question No. 143 put by Sri Manikoth Kumaran, M.L.A.

Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards.

145 Q.—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) how many grades of Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards there are and how many are in each grade—community-war;

(b) what the scale of pay for each grade is;

(c) how many Executive Officers of panchayat boards have been selected as Commissioners of Municipalities (Andhras and Tamilians);

(d) how many were rejected and for what reasons;

(e) whether exemption from over-age has been granted to any local board employees that applied for Commissioners' posts and if so, who they are;

(f) how many Executive Officers have been selected as Deputy Panchayat Officers (Andhras and Tamilians);

(g) why revision in the scale of pay for Executive Officers of panchayat boards has not been considered;

(h) how many Executive Officers have been promoted from one grade to another from the existing grades (Andhras and Tamilians);

(i) whether they are now drawing the pay of the grades to which they are promoted and if not, why not;

(j) whether it is a fact that non-graduates are appointed as Executive Officers and if so, how many of them are in service;

(k) whether it is a fact that such non-graduates are employed on a temporary basis and whether it is a fact that clerks of the panchayat boards have been appointed as Executive Officers over the head of the graduates;

(l) whether it is a fact that recently the Executive Officers of the 3rd grade were promoted to the 1st grade and were allowed to draw the pay of the 1st grade from the date of appointment while others who have been promoted long ago are still drawing the pay of the lower grade and if so, for what reasons;

(m) how many were selected as Executive Officers from Guntur alone from April 1948 to date (Andhras and Tamilians); and

(n) how many Executive Officers of II or III grade have been promoted to I grade ignoring seniority and whether their pay has been fixed in the I grade scale all at once (Andhras and Tamilians)?

[19th April 1949]

A.—(a) There are three grades of Executive Officers of panchayat boards. Particulars of the number of Executive Officers in each grade are given below:—

Community.	I Grade.	II Grade.	III Grade
Muslims ..	2	8	17
Non-Brahman Hindus ..	9	47	163
Brahmans ..	3	24	36
Indian Christians ..	2	10	16
Scheduled Castes ..	1	5	12
Jains ..	..	1	..
Total ..	17	95	244

(b) The scales of pay of the different grades of Executive Officers are as shown below:—

Grade.	Scale of pay.
I ..	80--2-1/2--100
II ..	65--1-1/2--80
III ..	50--1-1/2--65

(c) Thirteen Executive Officers were selected in 1948 for appointment as Commissioners of whom seven are Andhras, five are Tamilians and one is a Malayalee.

(d) Nineteen Executive Officers were rejected. Twelve of them were not qualified under the rules and the rest were found on being interviewed unfit for appointment as Commissioners.

(e) Yes. Exemption was granted to the following local board and municipal employees from the age-limit prescribed for appointment as Commissioners:—

(1) Sri K. Gopala Menon, Executive Officer of Panchayat Board (I grade).

(2) Sri T. Satyanarayana, Manager, Palacole Municipality.

(3) Sri V. P. Kanakaraj, acting Manager, Tiruchirappalli Municipality.

(4) Sri T. Harischandra Rao, Manager, Mangalore Municipality.

(f) Twenty-five Executive Officers have been selected for appointment as Deputy Panchayat Officers of whom ten are Andhras, eleven are Tamilians and four are Malayalees.

(g) As the scales of pay of the Executive Officers had been raised in 1945, it was considered too early to order a fresh revision, especially because good Executive Officers have now chances of being promoted as Municipal Commissioners.

[19th April 1949]

- (h) The number of Executive Officers promoted from one grade to another is given below :—

	Grade III to II.	Grade II to I.
Andhras ..	11	8 *
Tamilians ..	12	17

* Includes one temporary Executive Officer having no grade.

- (i) Only Executive Officers promoted on a regular basis are drawing the pay of the grades to which they have been promoted. Temporary promotees are not drawing pay of the higher grades, as they are not eligible to pay the higher pay under the Executive Officers Service Regulations.
- (j) Yes. Two hundred and one non-graduates are now in service.
- (k) Yes. But none of them has been appointed in preference to graduates.
- (l) No regular III grade Executive Officer has been promoted to the I grade. One temporary Executive Officer having no grade and two Executive Officers of II grade panchayats with previous local boards service have been promoted to the I grade on the basis of merit and ability and given I grade pay.
- (m) Sixty were selected for training and appointment as temporary Executive Officers.
- (n) No other promotions, except those referred to in the answer to clause (l) have been made recently. Promotions are made on the basis of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where merit and ability are approximately equal.

Working of the wholesale stores and weavers' societies.

146 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

- (a) the date when rule II (uu) under Act VI of 1932 came into force;
- (b) the number of co-operative societies registered after the date when rule II (uu) came into force to this day;
- (c) out of those societies, the number of societies whose by-laws fulfil the requirements of rule II (uu);
- (d) the number of co-operative wholesale stores in the Province and the number of such stores whose by-laws contain provisions that rule II (uu) renders obligatory;
- (e) the number of weavers' co-operative societies in the Province and the number of societies whose by-laws contain provisions that rule II (uu) renders obligatory;

[19th April 1949]

(f) the number of employees in co-operative wholesale stores in the Province whose services were terminated after the announcement of the decontrol policy and abolition of rationing up to date and the procedure followed to conform to rule II (uu) before notices were served on the employees in every case;

(g) how many departmental officers were working on 15th December 1947 and on this day in district wholesale co-operative stores and in the weavers' co-operative societies including the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society;

(h) whether the Government will lay on the table of the House a model set of by-laws of wholesale stores and weavers' societies with a note about the way all provisions of the rule II under Act VI of 1932 are fulfilled in the respective by-laws;

(i) when G.O. Ms. No. 1210, Development, dated 11th March 1948, was communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(j) when the Registrar of Co-operative Societies actually communicated a circular as directed in G.O. No. 1210 of 11th March 1948 to all co-operative institutions;

(k) whether all co-operative societies employing paid staff were supplied with a copy of the Government Order and the circular mentioned and if not, how many societies there are in the Province employing paid staff and how many were supplied with the Government Order and the circular; and

(l) what steps were taken by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to see that the recommendations in the Government Order are implemented.

A.—(a) 20th September 1938.

(b) & (c) One thousand three hundred and fifty-five societies.

(d) Out of the 22 co-operative wholesale stores in the Province, 14 stores have made the necessary provision in their by-laws.

(e) The total number of weavers' co-operative societies is 864 and 288 of them have made the necessary provision in their by-laws.

(f) The services of 665 employees of the co-operative wholesale stores were terminated. Many of them were given sufficient notice of such termination and some of them were given a month's salary. After the re-introduction of procurement and distribution of rice, oil-cake, mill cloth and yarn, some of the employees were re-appointed in some of the stores.

(g) The number of departmental officers working in the district wholesale co-operative stores and in the weavers' societies including the provincial weavers'

[19th April 1949]

society on 15th December 1947 was 53 and 34, respectively. The number of such officers employed on this day in those two classes of institutions is 36 and 44, respectively.

- (h) Copies of model by-laws relating to co-operative stores and weavers' societies are appended.* There are no model by-laws for co-operative wholesale stores and the model by-laws for primary co-operative stores have been adopted in respect of wholesale stores with suitable modifications. As stated in the answers to clauses (d) and (e), 14 wholesale stores and 288 weavers' societies have made provision in their by-laws, as required by rule II (uu). The special by-laws relating to the service conditions of employees of weavers' societies do not, however, specify the authority competent to fix, revise or regulate the scale of pay and allowances of their employees. Necessary provision will be made for this purpose. Pending such provision, the scale of pay and allowances of the employees are fixed by the Board of Directors.

(i) On the 15th March 1948.

(j) On the 23rd September 1948.

- (k) The Government Order in question has been brought to the notice of all co-operative institutions having paid employees. The second part of the question does not therefore arise.

- (l) The Registrar has circularised all co-operative institutions having paid employees to adopt the suggestions contained in the Government Order.

Number of Congressmen murdered by the Communists.

147 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) how many Congressmen have been murdered during the last struggle between Congressmen and Communists in the Province, districtwar; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to prevent such actions in future?

A.—(a) During the period from 1st February 1948 to 31st January 1949, thirteen Congressmen in Krishna district and one Congressman in Malabar district were reported to have been murdered by Communists. Besides this, seven persons of Krishna district were reported to have been abducted into the Hyderabad territory and it is suspected that they may have also

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 821-843 infra.

[19th April 1949]

been murdered by Communists. Apart from these, no murders of Congressmen have been reported from other districts of the Province.

- (b) The Government have in conjunction with the authorities of Hyderabad intensified their police patrol and raid on villages notorious for Communists' crimes in the Krishna district.

Metalling of the road from Kootungal to Ala.

148 Q.—SRI P. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1948, a road work for metalling the old Military road from Kootungal to Ala in Ponnani taluk, Malabar, was given on contract for Rs. 1,20,000;

(b) whether it is a fact that metalling has not been done till now;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have received representations from the public or from individuals that the collection of metals has not yet been done by the contractors;

(d) whether the road is at present in the same condition as it was in 1947;

(e) whether any action has been taken by the Government in the matter; and if so, what;

(f) whether it is a fact that there are many weak culverts across this road over which motor traffic is not possible;

(g) whether the Government have any information from the Public Works Department about the conditions of these culverts, and if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government so far on such report; and

(h) whether there is any proposal before the Government for making this road fit for motor traffic in the course of this year?

A.—(a) The work was given on contract in December 1947 for an amount of Rs. 1,26,306.

(b) The work of metalling is in progress.

(c) The hon. Member made a written representation in this regard on 21st October 1948. No other representation was received.

(d) The condition of the road is fair and it is fit for light motor traffic as the very bad stretches have been improved and further work is in progress.

(e) The Chief Engineer (Highways) has been asked to issue urgent instructions to hasten the metalling of the road and to arrange for the repair of the culvert No. 35 on the road. The weak culverts have been repaired.

(f) There are no weak culverts at present on this road over which motor traffic below 5 tons is not passable.

[19th April 1949]

(g) The Superintending Engineer (Highways), V Circle, Coimbatore, and the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Palghat, have reported on the condition of the main culverts. Action has been taken as stated in answer to clause (e).

(h) The road is fit for light motor traffic, as already stated. Half the work of metalling is expected to be completed in the current year.

Grant of house-sites for Harijans (in South Arcot district).

149 Q.—SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) The number of applications received from the Harijans of South Arcot district requesting the grant of sites for houses from the year 1946 and the number granted, talukwar; and

(b) What action the Government propose to take to find out places to the applicants who were not granted sites and when?

A.—(a) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

(b) In some cases the applicants are required to select suitable and unobjectionable poramboke sites for assignment. Wherever Government lands are not available acquisition of private lands is undertaken for provision of house-sites.

Extent of land bought in the Tungabhadra Project area.

150 Q.—SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land bought in the Tungabhadra Project area under the Tungabhadra Project (Prevention of Speculation in Land) Act, 1947, and the names of the persons from whom these lands have been bought; and

(b) the amount paid to each of them towards the price of the lands and the rate per acre at which it has been paid?

A.—(a) No land has been bought by the Government so far under section 3 (1) of the Tungabhadra Project (Prevention of Speculation in Land) Act, 1947.

(b) Does not arise.

The number of cases reported, charge-sheeted, etc., in the Kurnool district.

151 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state the number of cases reported, the number of cases charge-sheeted, the number undetected and the number refused investigation, from 1st January 1947 to 28th February 1949 in the district of Kurnool?

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 843 infra.

[19th April 1949]

A.—A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

Co-operative societies for the protection of ex-toddy tappers.

152 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative societies and their work for the protection of ex-toddy tappers districtwar in the whole of the Province; and

(b) how many of them have been given State aid?

A.—(a) & (b) Two statements showing (1) the number of co-operative societies according to the nature of their work, formed for the benefit of the ex-tappers districtwar in the whole of the Province and (2) the number of societies that have been given State aid are appended.^b

Statues in the main thoroughfares of Madras.

153 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to remove the statues of ex-Viceroy and other foreigners that are erected on the roads in Madras; and

(b) whether the Government will place on the table of the House a list of statues in the main thoroughfares of Madras?

A.—(a) No.

(b) A list ^c is appended.

Number of transport permits granted to run lorries and buses.

154 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of transport licences granted to run lorries and buses to individuals, to limited companies, to fleet owners and to co-operative societies during the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 districtwar; and

(b) how many of the individuals that are granted permits are workers themselves?

A.—(a) A statement ^d giving the information required is appended.

(b) None of the individuals to whom permits were granted is reported to be a transport worker.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 843 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VII on pages 844-846 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix VIII on page 847 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix IX on pages 848-849 infra.

[19th April 1949]

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

II.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE ON EXTENSION OF MADRAS HARBOUR.

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to a short-notice question put by me during question hour, you may remember that I was requesting you to grant a half-hour debate on a very important matter, which I thought was a better alternative than raising an adjournment motion. I crave your indulgence, Sir, on this point.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ No doubt, the hon. Raja of Chettinad requested me to have a half-hour debate to-day. I have no objection in granting his request to-day, but in future, it is better that as soon as that question is put and answered, hon. Members ask for a half-hour debate. No doubt, he has told me yesterday that he would raise this point, but it should have been raised as soon as that particular question was over. As a special case, I shall allow a half-hour debate to-day, but this should not be made a precedent in the future.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Sir, we have another half-hour debate to-day.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It is better that we have both of them to-day itself. Between 5 to 6 p.m. both these two questions may be taken up for debate.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I have no objection to the proposal, Sir.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“ Sir, I have the greatest suspicion that there is a conspiracy against these half-hour debates and it seems to me that it will be so arranged that there will be no quorum after 5 p.m.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It is almost like casting an aspersion on the members of the House, which I cannot allow to be stated.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ On a point of information, Sir, I am thankful for the change in the Ministry in this respect, namely, that we are having the Hon. Premier present in the House when the House is sitting. Now that he is in the House, may I know whether he would be in a position to answer the questions put to him instead of following the procedure of his predecessor and may I also know whether he would be the Leader of the House, or whether the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi would continue to be the Leader of the House?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Sir, separate orders will be issued as to who should be the Leader of the House in due course. But till that order is issued, I will continue to be the Leader of the House.”

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ With regard to questions put to the Hon. Premier?”

HALF-HOUR DEBATE ON EXTENSION OF MADRAS HARBOUR

19th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ According to the Hon. Speaker's ruling, any Minister can answer for any other Minister and the questions put to the Hon. Premier will be answered by other Ministers, whether by the Leader of the House or by the Hon. Minister for Law or by any other Minister. It all depends on the nature of the questions, Sir.”

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) MOTION UNDER SUB-RULE (3) OF RULE 111 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Sir, I move—

‘That in view of sub-rule (3) of rule 111 of the Madras Assembly Rules requiring the Member of the Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates to be nominated as a member of the Joint Select Committee by the House of which he is a member, the Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, the Minister in charge of the department, be appointed as a member of the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1948.’”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Motion moved—

‘That in view of sub-rule (3) of rule 111 of the Madras Assembly Rules requiring the Member of the Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates to be nominated as a member of the Joint Select Committee by the House of which he is a member, the Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, the Minister in charge of the department, be appointed as a member of the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1948.’”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ I submit that the deliberations of the Committee are over and the only thing that has to be done is the presentation of the report here. I do not know where the necessity arises to include a new member in the Committee.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“ Does he mean to say that the ex-Minister in charge of the Bill will not continue to be a member of that Committee?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The point is that the member in charge of the department to which the Bill relates should also be a member of the Joint Select Committee.”

The motion was put and carried.

(2) MOTION UNDER SUB-RULE (2) OF RULE 77 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Sir, I move—

‘That leave of the House be granted under sub-rule (2) of rule 77 of the Madras Assembly Rules to increase the

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [19th April 1949]

strength of the Select Committee on the Madras Educational Institutions (Requisition of Property) Bill, 1948, to sixteen and that the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty be appointed member of the said Select Committee.' "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

'That leave of the House be granted under sub-rule (2) of rule 77 of the Madras Assembly Rules to increase the strength of the Select Committee on the Madras Educational Institutions (Requisition of Property) Bill, 1948, to sixteen and that the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty be appointed member of the said Select Committee.' "

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1949.

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" I introduce the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill*, 1949, and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

"As has been clearly stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is a Bill just to enforce our awards passed in this Province on the people residing in the State of Mysore with a reciprocal advantage to the Mysore Government. Some complaints were brought to the notice of Government with regard to this matter. A similar Bill has been enacted by this Government with regard to the Orissa State. On the same lines we want to put this Bill and make it into an enactment."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once.' "

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" Sir, I wish to take this opportunity of conveying to the Government the anxiety of the people of this Province with an Act like the Co-operative Societies Act that is not very satisfactory. The amendment which is very inconsequential—perhaps only by way of a small facility—does not go to meet the needs of the people of this Province. The Madras Co-operative Societies Act has not got any provision yet to remove individuals who misbehave in these societies and consequently the awards that were given were not viewed with any great concern in the past. It is not one case or a few dozen cases, but it has become the usual practice and co-operative institutions are becoming the play-things of party politics. In my district of Nellore there have been a number of cases of defalcations to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs within one year and the Co-operative department did not raise its little finger to prosecute the offenders.

* Published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1949.

[19th April 1949] [Sri V. Raghavayya]

To questions put in the Assembly, the answers given were in most cases unsatisfactory. Moneys have been made good after some time, and since the offenders were rich people it was presumed that they could have no guilty intentions. Because of the wealth at their command, prosecutions were not launched. Well, Sir, this attitude of the Government has been a bane in the co-operative movement in this Province. Recently a certain court in Nellore passed very strong strictures against the mismanagement of a particular co-operative stores in Nellore and this was brought to the notice of the Minister and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who said that the decision of courts have no value with the Government. I was taken aback by that statement. I thought till now that the Hon. Minister who knows things and the Registrar who ought to know things better could not be indifferent to the remarks made by a certain court against a particular co-operative society. Well, Sir, this amendment refers to awards being enforced. Where is the sanctity of the award in this case? It has taken away the jurisdiction of civil courts with a view to help the co-operative members from the consequence of litigation and expense. Even if an award is made against a co-operative society, it must be given with due consideration to the legal aspects of the question if the award is to be respected. The people who are appointed as judges for these banks or societies are people generally who came in jockeying for certain positions as directors. They cannot be expected to have an elementary sense of law as they themselves go to lawyers to help them out of the morass they get into in regard to litigation. When the Co-operative Societies Act has taken power to remove the litigants from the pale of courts, its idea was to help them to save the expenses involved in a court of law; the stamp duty need not be paid and the cost of the suit is reduced to a minimum. My point is that there is great laxity and looseness in the administration of the Co-operative department in this Province unfortunately for the past few years, as things have been allowed to take place in their own way. I wish to bring to your notice that only a few years back nearly Rs. 40,000 worth of paddy was pledged to a co-operative society in my district. It is in Sulurpet. The Government have not thought it necessary to find out whether this is pledged even to-day, and the result is that the society is put to a loss of Rs. 40,000. I wonder really what the Government has been doing in these matters. Is it not time that the Government should take stock and review the position to find out whether the Co-operative Societies Act has been adequate enough to deal with the offenders. The Co-operative Societies Act has no power to remove a bad man from a particular society. It has no right to remove his membership if he is misbehaving or is guilty of a particular thing. My view is that the banking institutions in the co-operative movement which are intended to help the poor and the rich ought to be particularly careful in keeping their administration at a high level. In view of the remarks I have made and in order that the awards should be effective and that they should be respected, the Act must be

[Sri V. Raghavayya] [19th April 1949]

based on sound lines. The Government should come forward with several amendments to the Act so that the awards are given by people who are versed in law. I want the award should have the basis of law. More important is that the administrative machinery should be such as to make these bodies more useful. I hope the Minister who is present in the House will take into consideration this view of the matter and at least hereafter take into his heart that the courts of law are not to be treated with contempt as he did one day. But he should rather take a more serious view that he, the Government and all of us are bound by a court of law and its decision."

[SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Sir, I rise to welcome the introduction of this Bill. There are hundreds of societies in the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem that are working as credit and non-credit societies, land mortgage banks and building societies. The members of these societies, though for the time being drawn from these districts, for various reasons, go away from our Province to Mysore. I know there were enormous difficulties in collecting the share capital and other things for want of a provision like this. I am glad that the Government have thought it advisable to bring in a reciprocal arrangement with the Government of Mysore, so that the co-operators of this Province going to Mysore and taking their abode there will find it easy. It is also in the interest of the societies themselves to have an arrangement like this. Sir, I do not think this is the time to find fault with the movement or the working of the societies either in our Province or the districts in which these particular facilities will give ample scope for the improvement of the co-operative societies. But I find this is a healthy arrangement whereby the co-operative members of these three districts who wish to go to Mysore can still continue their membership in these districts and also make the co-operative movement a success. Sir, as it is now, the co-operative movement has extended beyond the areas of our Province to the sister Provinces like Mysore and Hyderabad. It has always been held that the co-operative movement in this Province has a wider scope of success and the movement itself has been placed on a very sound footing. As one who is interested in the land mortgage bank and also several co-operative institutions, I feel that this measure of reciprocal arrangement with Mysore is a healthy one and I feel that the Government has done the right thing in the right time."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that there is great force in several remarks passed by Sri V. Raghavayya. In regard to the co-operative societies, I may draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that the gentleman authorized under the Act to pass awards is an officer who himself has got executive and supervisory powers over those bodies and over the very disputants who will be generally the office-bearers or directors or share-holders. Therefore, I submit that the Hon.

19th April 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

Minister will examine the question and see that a suitable machinery is set up for the passing of awards, not by the executive officers like the Registrar, Deputy Registrar or the Joint Registrar, but by independent officers who, at one stage or other have had no connexion with the dispute or who at any stage have not passed any orders with regard to the existing dispute. I suppose, Sir, I am clear and the Hon. Minister will examine the question and bring a suitable amendment to the Co-operative Societies Act."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, awards under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act are passed when references are made under section 51 of that Act. They are referable not only to the Deputy Registrars as arbitrators for decision but also to alternative independent bodies for passing awards under references. The section itself contains provision for entrusting this work to independent Tribunals rather than Deputy Registrars themselves. But somehow or other the practice has uniformly crept in by which the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is the head of the department delegates the whole power to the Deputy Registrars and references under section 51 of the Act are being disposed of by the Deputy Registrars themselves without any difference whatsoever between case and case. This sort of thing can be remedied by mere instruction from the Provincial Government to the Registrar that the Deputy Registrars need not be asked to dispose of references but that independent tribunals may be constituted which is permissible under the provisions of the Act without any amendment to the section. Instructions can be given to the Registrar to see that these independent tribunals alone handle the references and give awards in all cases. The Deputy Registrars are constitutionally unsuitable for this kind of work. They have got many departmental prejudices and I have come across several cases in which the Deputy Registrars are unable to bring an independent judgment to bear over the references made to them. Recently also I have had bitter experience of the mismanagement of these references by the Deputy Registrars and, before even a reference is admitted and notice of reference is given to the party against whom a claim is made, attachments are made on properties belonging to the defendants—attachments of all their properties and no notice of the claim under reference is given to the defendant for years together—so that the party against whom this attachment is sought has no voice and no remedy against the attachment itself until he gets notice of the claim under reference before the Deputy Registrar. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. No attachment should be made unless notice of the reference of the claim against the party is given simultaneously to the party. (Sri V. Raghavayya: 'The Act itself prescribes it.') The Co-operative Societies Act itself prescribes it. Yet, the Deputy Registrars are disregarding this provision by not giving notice of references to the parties but proceeding by way of attachment of their properties and keeping the references for themselves

[Sri K. Varadachari] [19th April 1949]

privately and secretly without allowing the party against whom the attachment is made to know what the claim against him is. This is a very scandalous state of affairs. The Registrar must be told that such a sort of procedure should not be allowed anywhere and that the Deputy Registrar should not be constituted as arbitrator under section 51 but the practice enjoined by the provisions relating to the constitution of independent tribunals to try cases must be followed. Deputy Registrars should not be allowed to handle the references any more."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Sir, I am very glad that several hon. Members have given some valuable suggestions. But the present Bill or its scope is simply to enforce the awards that have been made in this Province against the persons who are residing in Mysore and *vice versa*. There were some valuable suggestions given by the hon. Members that for trying cases relating to debts and other things there should be an impartial Committee or a separate person or personnel having nothing to do with the day-to-day administration of the co-operative societies. I take it also as a valuable suggestion. There are already certain amendments registered by the Government and some other Members also. The amendment of the Act is under the consideration of the Government. For all those suggestions I am very thankful.

"But the hon. Member, Mr. Raghavayya, has made one remark which is a lie. He said that I have disregarded the decision of the court and I do not know anything about the contempt of court and all that. I am very sorry that such a statement has come from an hon. Member. He has brought to my notice an observation made by a Judge. An observation is quite different from a decision. Let him understand this. (Interruption.) No citizen need be bound by an observation. I might differ from observations made by anybody, whoever he might be, so long as those observations are not proved or substantiated by facts. I am sorry why the hon. Member should say that I have uttered these things."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I rise to a point of order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I myself followed it. The Hon. Minister will kindly withdraw."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"I withdraw, Sir. But that is wrong. He is saying what I have not uttered. That is a bad thing. That is all I have to say."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"On a point of order, Sir. Will it not be correct for the Hon. Minister who is perfectly justified in his statement when he claims it to say that it is a terminological inexactitude, rather than call it a mere lie?"

19th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"I am very sorry for that remark made by the hon. Member. But as for the other thing, I have told you, Sir, that I will take that into consideration and see that the Act is amended suitably."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I knew that the Bill which is now before the House had only one aim of merely extending the operation of references to arbitration to other parts of the Province. Even so, because it was a matter of making the award binding upon further territories also, I thought it was my duty to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the havoc that is being perpetrated in the name of section 51 by deputing the Deputy Registrars themselves to make these awards. I only wanted that instructions may be given to the Registrar in regard to the awards under the Act in the Province already and in the territories to which the Act is going to be applied, that the provision contained in section 51 for constituting independent tribunals might be tried instead of the method of appointing Deputy Registrars as arbitrators."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"The Hon. Minister for Co-operation stated that I made a statement that the decisions of the courts were not respected. I did say that the decision of a court in a particular case where the facts of the case had been taken into consideration by the Judges and they have made remarks pertaining to administration of co-operative societies has not been respected. When an award has been made by a Judge, the Government are bound to respect his remarks and act upon them. There is no good of the Minister saying that there is difference between a judgment and a remark. Lawyer as I am, I know much better than the Minister. The reference made in that case and what I stated in the Assembly to-day was that by those remarks made by the District Judge which I brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister, in respect of a society where mismanagements took place and they were directly mentioned, the parties alone are not bound by the decision but the Minister is also concerned. The point at issue is that the Hon. Minister is not going to take into consideration the remarks made by the District Judge in framing the policy in regard to the co-operative societies. I do not think that the Hon. Minister is justified in getting out of the point."

The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Sir, I move—
'That the Bill be passed into law.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949, be passed into law.'"

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

[19th April 1949]

(2) THE MADRAS COTTON (TRADE STOCKS) CENSUS BILL,* 1949.

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

'That the Madras Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once.'

"Sir, the Indian Central Cotton Committee publishes annually a statistical leaflet showing the figures of stocks of Indian cotton held by the mills and the trade as on the 31st March every year. The figures of stocks in the mills are collected by the Committee direct from them, while those relating to the trade stocks are collected through the Agencies of Trade Organizations or the Provincial Authorities concerned. The Director of Agriculture, Madras, supplies to the Indian Central Cotton Committee every year the relevant figures relating to this Province.

"In March 1944 the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, stated that a wide disparity existed between the figures collected by the Committee and those estimated from the trade sources. The Committee suggested that in view of the importance of securing accurate statistics of stocks of Indian cotton held in the country, especially in post-war years, the question of introducing legislation for better collection of statistics of stocks of cotton held in the Province might be considered by the Provincial Government. The suggestion was not pursued then as this legislation was not considered so essential as to be taken up during the war.

3-45 p.m. "In March 1946, the Indian Central Cotton Committee again re-opened the question urging on this Government the need for the introduction of legislation for better collection of statistics of stocks of cotton held in this Province. The Director of Agriculture considered that unless there is legislation it is not possible to insist on the trade giving correct figures of the stocks of cotton held by them. The Government, however, directed that the matter be dropped.

"In February 1947 the Indian Central Cotton Committee again addressed this Government stating that although the differences between the figures of the stocks of cotton held by the trade as on 31st August as collected by the Director of Agriculture on a voluntary basis and those estimated by the trade were negligible, for the sake of uniformity and as Madras is an important cotton growing Province, the Provincial Government should pass the necessary legislation. The Committee also drew the attention of this Government to the recommendation of the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, who expressed the desire that the Government of Madras should take up necessary legislation on the lines adopted in Bombay. The Government of India have been insisting on us to pass such legislation. It is necessary to have correct statistics particularly in view of the present cotton position.

[19th April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

"The statement of objects and reasons in the Bill gives the explanation for the necessity for this Bill. Hon. Members would have read the contents of the Bill. Whatever other defects it may have, I am sure Mr. Viswanatham will congratulate me because there is no provision excluding the jurisdiction of the civil courts from any orders passed under this Act. I request that the Bill may be taken into consideration by the House at once."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'that the Madras Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill intended to facilitate collection of accurate statistics in the matter of cotton returns. It is particularly important at the present time. But I feel that an officer like the Director of Agriculture should not be saddled with this responsibility. He has got many urgent things to attend to and if he is burdened with this duty of collection of statistics, his other work is likely to suffer. But there is provision that any prescribed authority may be entrusted with this task. I hope there will be very speedy and proper collection of statistics and that they will be placed before the Government and proper conclusions drawn therefrom which will enable us to see the truth of the contention now and then made that we have not enough cotton to go by and that our present production of yarn suffers mainly on account of our having to import certain varieties of cotton for the upkeep of production. While all that may be true, it is necessary to get such vital information in the possession of the Government. It is not enough to have an Act passed giving power to officers to collect data, but it is more important to draw proper conclusions from them and take effective action to prevent what may be called the errors of the past.

"The present position is somewhat like this. The whole of the south has a grievance that the price fixed by the Government of India for some of the higher grades of cotton is not at all satisfactory. In fact those prices have never been adhered to by the mill-owners. They simply circumvent the law by buying kapas and ginning it and writing their accounts as such. While the price fixed is about Rs. 825, the actual price is about Rs. 1,000. Representations about this have been made to the Government of India but with little effect. The Government of India have now passed a resolution that once in three months, the position will be reviewed and the prices fixed on the basis of such review. I am told that mills have stocks for six months, that stocks for three months more would be bought from dealers and commission agents and that for the last three months they would have to rely mainly on imports from abroad or Pakistan. The correctness of the position has got to be examined very closely. Unless correct statistics are available, it will not be possible to arrive at definite conclusions. From that point of view I welcome the gathering of

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [19th April 1949]

information in regard to the stocks held by the mills, the traders and others and the assessment of the entire cotton position in the Province. But while power is taken by this legislation, every effort should be made to get the co-operation of as many interested persons as possible. The trade itself should be made to feel that they should give this information without the compulsion of law being applied to them. I hope that the obligation undertaken by the Government will not stop there, but that they will maintain the collection of information from year to year and see that the cotton position is properly understood by us and that complaints in regard to either the price or the availability of cotton are avoided at all costs."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very necessary measure and the necessity for it was felt only recently. I have no quarrel or objection to most of the provisions but in clause 3 (a) it is stated that dealers and businessmen would be asked to keep books of account in the prescribed form. Such a provision is necessary for facilitating the collection of statistics, but I want the Government to visualize the difficulties which businessmen and traders are already having in the matter of maintaining books of account in various ways according to the various Acts now in force. The people concerned feel almost harassed. Apart from paying attention to their business and fulfilling the substance of the provisions of the various measures, much of their attention and energy is being taken up in the manner in which they are being asked to keep the accounts for different purposes. The Government should therefore see that no more burden is put on them and that the working of this measure is made as light as possible. The Government should see, when they make rules, that as little trouble and harassment are caused as possible."

"Sir, the last clause, clause 13, deals with the rule-making powers of the Government. It is said that the Provincial Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. The necessity of the circumstances would have been met if the clause had stopped with that, but it goes further and says that the Government shall have power to provide for any other matter for which there is no provision or there is insufficient provision in this Act. What is the implication of this? This legislation makes provision for various things, but the Government take power to make new provisions without resort to the Legislature. If there is no provision for any matter, the Government should come to the Legislature and get such provisions. If any provision is insufficient, it is advisedly so. If the Government want to remove the insufficiency, they must bring forward an amending Bill instead of trying to make up the insufficiency by rules. The Government should not have the power to amplify or add to or amend the Bill. It is not a proper way of dealing with the matter. I would advise the Hon. the Mover of the Bill to drop the latter portion of the clause. With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the measure before the House."

[19th April 1949]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no 1 p.m. hesitation in congratulating the Hon. Law Minister in having omitted from this Bill the usual clause relating to ousting the jurisdiction of civil courts. I hope he will accept my congratulations in the spirit in which I am making them. But, at the same time I have to draw his attention to certain difficulties which have crossed my mind as I went through the Bill. Firstly, I do not know when this Bill was published. In future it would be better that when copies of the Bills are printed the dates on which they are printed are also given. There is also no evidence to show in what Press this Bill has been printed. I presume that it was printed at the Government Press."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It was printed on the 26th March 1949."

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM:**—"However, Sir, I suggest it would be better and also helpful if the date also is published along with the Bill itself. Since it has been circulated only now I am not in a position to give notice of any amendments. I would therefore appeal to the Hon. Minister to take note of the suggestions I am going to make and on their basis he may himself move the amendments so that there may be no difficulty at all. Assuming that he agrees with my contentions I may point out that in sub-clause (f) of clause 2, for example, 'owner' is defined as follows: 'owner' means the owner of a cotton ginning or pressing factory and includes any other person having control over such factory and the authorized agent of any such owner or other person having such control. Now, the definition of 'owner' is alright, but the owner has got certain obligations under clause 7 and if he does not fulfil those obligations, he is subjected to the penalties under clause 7. I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that in this Presidency there are certain persons who are owners of ginning factories but they do not run them actually. In fact, I have got a relation who owns a ginning factory, he owns the buildings, premises and the machinery, but he has leased out the whole factory to another person and has absolutely nothing to do with the running of the factory at all and he is only interested in collecting the yearly rent and in seeing that the machinery is kept in a proper running condition. Therefore, the obligation which is intended to be thrown upon the owner under clause 3 may very well be thrown upon the lessees wherever the factories are leased out. I would be very grateful to him if he moves an amendment to this effect, namely, 'owner' means the owner or in the case of factories leased out, the lessees. If I have not made myself clear, I shall once more say, you may add after the word 'owner' 'in the case of a factory leased out, the lessee', so that the obligations under the clause may be thrown upon the lessee. This is the first suggestion I wanted to make."

"Consequently, if the above suggestion is accepted under clause 3 by adding the lessee in the case of a factory which is

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

[19th April 1949]

leased out, I shall be very grateful to the Hon. Minister and it may also help several other owners who have leased out their premises.

"While I congratulate the Hon. Minister for omitting the usual clause ousting the jurisdiction of courts from this Bill, there is an equally objectionable clause in it, namely, clause 11. As I have explained on several other occasions, a person is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. That is a legal maxim of ancient foundation and accepted by almost every country. But, the only case in which this presumption is upset for a specific reason is where the security of the State is involved. In every other case, the accused is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. On the other hand, it is expressly stated here in clause 11, that the person mentioned therein is presumed to be guilty unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge. I submit that this will in practice work great hardship on the individual concerned. Apart from that it goes contrary to accepted notions of criminal justice. (Interruption.) In my opinion even the Companies' Act will have to undergo revision in this respect. I hope persons who have a persuasive tongue will get it amended. So, Sir, in these matters innocence must be presumed. I would therefore request the Hon. Law Minister to drop that provision altogether and I am sure nothing will happen if this provision is dropped, because there is already the ordinary criminal law of the land which can be applied to such cases and the prosecution will have to prove the guilt of the accused. I hope that hereafter in bringing forward Bills the Hon. Minister will take care to see that clauses similar to clause 11 of this Bill are not introduced in legislation.

"Sir, there is also another provision which has been copied from the Companies Act and that is the liability of every director, manager, secretary, agent or other officer or person concerned with the management. May I with your permission move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I have no objection to refer the Bill to a Select Committee if the Hon. Speaker would allow it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I formally move—
'that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee'."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I second it, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is not an urgent matter and I have no objection to refer it to a Select Committee."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee'."

[19th April 1949]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"In view of the very accommodating spirit with which the Hon. Law Minister has received my suggestion I shall not pursue the discussion on this except to say that the Select Committee will thrash out the suggestions that I have made."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make one suggestion to the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill. In section 7 while providing for imprisonment for wilfully disclosing any information given or obtained under this Act otherwise than in the lawful discharge of his duties, no punishment is provided for the main offence of not disclosing information. It looks like topsy-turvy. I think the fine of Rs. 500 is merely a flea-bite because a man who wants to make an unlawful gain of this storage can keep lakhs worth of cotton for selling in the black-market with the object of defrauding the Government. For such a grave offence like this the Bill leaves him with a fine of merely Rs. 500. Punishment with fine is no doubt welcome. But, I find if a man unwarily gives information he is imprisoned for six months. My point is, it ought to be the other way. We may not punish a man who does not give the information. Section 7 (2) perhaps contemplates Government servants who in the course of their duties wilfully disclose any information given or obtained under this Act, etc., should be punished with imprisonment. Another suggestion I want to make is, why the Government should exempt certain traders from the operation of this Act. Clause 12 says 'the Provincial Government may, by general or special order publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, exempt any trader or class of traders or any owner or class of owners, from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.' I do not think there is any warranty for such an exemption being given because it will lead to an abuse of the powers by individual officials who may try to save some of the culprits. Even though the offence has been committed they may say that those persons might be exempted. There is no justification for giving such exemptions to any trader, whether big or small. I welcome the safeguards provided in sections 8 and 9. Section 10 says: 'No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule made thereunder.' I think, Sir, the wedge between sections 10 and 7 is very slender. An officer who gets information by enquiring into a case or by getting into a factory, may mention it to a Collector or a subordinate. You punish that person simply because he passes it on to the Collector or to somebody and then the information spreads. You know, Sir, once a certain information is given to the Government it is not possible to gag the mouths of people. So, Sir, when you are generous enough to exempt any legal proceeding taken in good faith, Government can certainly exempt officials also who are dealing with the matter, because in the discharge of their duties they get at some information and for this they need not be punished.

"In this connexion I would like to refer to another matter. This is a Bill which has been found necessary on account of the

[Sri V. Raghavayya] [19th April 1949]

rise in the price of the cotton trade and the Government of India thought that the price of cotton and the price of cloth have risen. They want to bring in this control to prevent blackmarketing. Previously people were not able to purchase cloth but there is now a great stock and people are not purchasing. Of course, this kind of control will go a long way to check the price of cotton and cloth. I therefore welcome the Bill and I request the Hon. Minister to accept the suggestions I have made."

* M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—
"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, I want to place one or two facts before this House. Under section 13 the Provincial Government are taking power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. Of course, we can understand Government taking certain powers. But, I am unable to understand the subsequent portion of the section which says 'to provide for any other matter for which there is no provision or there is insufficient provision, etc.' It looks as if it is more or less signing a blank cheque. This kind of power to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act seems to be an extraordinary provision. One can understand the Government taking powers to the effect that in the practical working of the Act the Government find any difficulty their decision may be final. They have incorporated such a provision in some other Acts also. Here they have gone the other way by taking extraordinary powers and trying to deprive the Legislature of its rights to make laws. Of course, the Party in power is the ultimate authority and whenever they find any difficulty they may take powers to make rules either to extend the provisions of the Act, or amend certain sections or even omit certain sections. I hope the Select Committee that is proposed to be constituted will scrutinize the Bill and will suitably amend it wherever necessary."

1-15 p.m. THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I shall gladly accept the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham to refer this Bill to a Select Committee."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Consisting of whom?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I will give the list later on."

"Sir, I do not anticipate any discussion in the Select Committee but only to clear one or two points in the Bill, I accept the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee."

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Varadachari wanted that the Director of Agriculture should not be entrusted with this duty of collection of statistics and that a prescribed authority as envisaged in the Bill, be entrusted with this task. I must assure the hon. Member that we will not be satisfied with the mere passing of this legislation but that we will see to it that the provisions of this Bill are put into effect."

"The hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed out that clause 3 (a) will harass businessmen and traders. From 1942 onwards

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [19th April 1949]

the Government of India have been pressing this matter upon this Government and we have been telling them that we cannot cause any harassment to the trade concerned. We shall consider the matter in the Select Committee.

"Sir, he also wanted that the latter portion of clause 13 should be deleted. Clause 13 says, 'The Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Port St. George Gazette*, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act and to provide for any other matter for which there is no provision or there is insufficient provision in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, necessary for giving effect to the purposes of this Act'. If he had only read the last sentence of this clause, 'any provision necessary for giving effect to the purpose of this Act', he would not have raised this objection. If such a provision does not find a place there any lacunae that may be found in the Bill, may make the Bill *ultra vires* and the purpose of this Bill will not be served."

"Sir, I am rather surprised at Mr. Raghavayya's objection. Mr. Raghavayya objected why the punishment contemplated in clause 7 (1) is much less than the punishment contemplated in clause 7 (2). Clause 7 (2) deals with Government servants and if they misuse the information that they get for unlawful purposes, certainly they must be given much more severe punishment than to the traders who refuse to furnish full and complete return of the storage of cotton. If a Government servant discloses any information given or obtained under this Bill, it is a heinous crime and he must be given a severe punishment."

"My hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham objected to clause 11 on the ground that sometimes the Director of a company may not be able to attend a particular meeting and that he should not be held responsible for the consequences. But I must inform the hon. Member that he will be given an opportunity to prove his innocence. Therefore, this clause should be there. He also contended that the ordinary Criminal Procedure Code can be applied to such cases. But I must say that the result will not be appreciable and more harm only will be done."

"Sir, he also wanted an amendment to this effect, namely, 'owner' means the owner or in the case of factories leased out the lessees. I must tell the hon. Member that 'owner' includes any other person having control over such factory and that means it includes lessee also. Since the Bill is being referred to the Select Committee, I do not want to say anything more on this Bill. So, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

- (1) The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.
- (2) Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai.
- (3) " M. A. Easwaran.
- (4) " N. Venkatasubhayya.
- (5) " T. Viswanatham.
- (6) " K. Brahmanandam Reddy.

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [19th April 1949]

- (7) Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman.
- (8) „ A. Devanayaga Iyah.
- (9) „ K. Rajaram Naidu.
- (10) „ V. S. Sankarasubrahmany Mudaliar.
- (11) „ M. Kumaran.
- (12) Mr. P. K. Moideen Kutty.
- (13) „ M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib.
- (14) Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I appoint under rule 78, the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon to be the Chairman of the Committee.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p m)

(3) THE MADRAS IRRIGATION TANKS (IMPROVEMENT) BILL, 1949.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Madras Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Bill *, 1949, and move—

‘ That the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration at once ’.

“ As hon. Members are aware one or two important changes have been introduced by the Select Committee. One relates to the provision for appeals against the Collector’s decision regarding the compensation and there are one or two other changes introduced in the draft Bill. I need not stress the importance of this Bill with reference to the improvement of tanks in several dry areas which depend entirely upon tanks for irrigation. Although the ayacut is increasing, the original capacity of the tanks has considerably diminished and unless the full tank level of tanks is increased and we take up the scheme in that direction in right earnest it will not be possible to cater to the irrigation needs of dry areas. Although we are bringing in a comprehensive measure dealing with irrigation, we thought we need not wait till then and therefore, we have brought forward this Bill and I do hope that the House will give unanimous support to the Bill.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The motion moved—

‘ that the Select Committee Report on the Madras Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Bill, 1949, be taken into consideration at once ’.”

* SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—“ Mr. Speaker, such a Bill as has been brought forward by the Government is certainly necessary. We have seen in the papers that not merely all India is deficit with regard to food and this Province has been compelled

19th April 1949] [Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar]

time and again to indent upon the Central Government for its supply of food and also the whole of India has been compelled to purchase food at great cost from other countries to the extent of fifty or sixty crores of rupees. By such purchases, both the Central as well as the Provincial revenues stand to lose. Under such circumstances tangible and constructive schemes are no doubt necessary and I am glad that the Hon. Minister has stated in a recent Press Note that he has got a scheme on hand by which about 25,000 tanks are to be repaired so as not only to improve food production but also, if possible, to leave a small surplus. It is very necessary because during recent years, there has been a large number of tanks which are tanks only in name and the ayacut thereof has completely gone out of cultivation and the tanks themselves have been levelled up and silted up with the result that the lands in its ayacut though they continue to be called wet on paper, are not wet and even have ceased to be cultivated lands. Previously there was the Tank Restoration Scheme functioning under which both Engineers and Overseers were trying to put tanks into some kind of repair but now unfortunately that has been abandoned about 25 years back and it is a sad spectacle to see that tanks have completely gone out of repair even in Government tracts. During the discussion of the zamindari and inams acquisition Bill one of the grounds urged by the Government was that the landholders were not taking care of the tanks at any rate they were not taking as much care in restoring them as they should have done. Therefore, it is necessary to see that the tanks are restored. Not merely the tanks have to be restored to their original level, it is only a question of repairing them, but also in some cases the Government may find it necessary to raise the full tank level of some tanks. Raising the full tank level for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the irrigation tank is a laudable object and is one which should have the support of all; but I would urge one or two points alone which have also been raised by way of amendments and I hope the Government would see the point of the objections. When the full tank level of a tank is raised, other lands are likely to be submerged and two kinds of losses are likely to be caused. Lands in the foreshore which belong to others which are being cultivated very often with punja crops are likely to be submerged. If the full tank level of a tank is to be raised even by a foot or half a foot, about 200 or even 500 acres will have to be submerged and that depends upon the extent of the tank. In such a case the bund may have to be extended on both sides which means that you would have to put bunds on other persons’ property and thereby they would be rendered useless for purposes of cultivation. In both these cases, lands are likely to be damaged. In the original Bill, we find that there is a clause for payment of compensation for submerged lands or lands affected. But in the Bill before us, it is stated that it may not be necessary because it is not in the nature of permanent damage to property. I would respectfully request the Government to take a different view of the matter because if lands are not subject to submergence they may be cultivated with

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [19th April 1949]

different crops according to the particular seasons but if with the advent of water, lands in the foreshore are likely to be submerged and water may stagnate there sometimes for a month or two, the crops may be damaged or the cultivation will have to be postponed and the nature of the crops would not be such as would ordinarily be cultivated. If we take power into our hands for purposes of submerging other people's lands in the interests of the public at large or for bringing more lands under cultivation, it is but common justice that there should be some kind of compensation afforded for those whose lands become less valuable. Any of us who possess lands are certainly likely to know that if our lands are likely to be submerged nobody will pay the same value for that property as otherwise and even it would not fetch us the same rent, if we lease it out. The Government exist for the good of the people and as a matter of fact, this measure has been deliberately introduced with a view to increase the prosperity of the people and while so doing good to the people we cannot afford to take money from Peter and pay it to Paul. Property is property and so long as we regard private property with some respect it is but natural and proper that we should also make proper provision for compensation in the case of submerged lands. Also in case where the bunds go over private lands, there must be provision for compensation. I have also given notice of an amendment that the rules must contemplate provision for compensation for submergence and also for damage. One thing has been troubling me and that is because the provision of clause 2 is rather wide. This is what clause 2 says:

'The Provincial Government may have power to raise the full tank level of any irrigation tank in the Province or cause such level to be raised or take any other measures for increasing the capacity or efficiency . . . wherever the tank may be situated . . . in a ryotwari or zamindari or other area'.

They can raise the full tank level of a private owner and also wherever they may be situated. Raising means raising the height of the bund, deepening the bed, lengthening the bund and make provision for surplus sluices and all this will cost money. If the Government direct the full tank level of a private owner to be raised does it mean that the Government must undertake the cost of repair or merely to the repair? These are matters for consideration and I am suggesting to Government that while giving orders, there must be provision whereby Government should undertake the cost of repairs in cases where the private owner is not compellable to do it otherwise than under the provisions of this Act. There are also other cases. Supposing on account of the raising of the full tank a larger quantity of water is stored in the tank and its ayacut is increased and a hundred acres of the hitherto dry lands become wet lands by virtue of this. Then Government need not necessarily bear all the expenditure and they must be in a position to recover the amount either wholly or partly according to the merits of and justice of each case. It is not difficult or unjust to recover in cases where punja lands have become nanja

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [19th April 1949]

lands and their values have gone up from Rs. 200 per acre to a thousand. The Government may make rules to recover the whole or any part of the amount either in a lump-sum or in instalments. Clause 2 must be so amended as to make the Government bear the cost in cases where they direct the raising of the full-tank level of private tanks, and to recover the whole or part of that cost from the party concerned.

" Clause 2 gives power to the Government for increasing the capacity or efficiency of irrigation tanks situated in a ryotwari, zamindari, inamdari or other area. I do not know what is connoted by the words 'other area'. What is the area other than a ryotwari, zamindari or inamdari area? What the words 'other area' are intended to comprise should be made clear. Unless the justification for those words is explained, it is very dangerous to retain those vague words 'other area'.

" Then, there is a proviso to clause 4 (1). When the full-tank level of a tank is raised, more water has got to be found, and for that, water which goes to other people's lands or feeds tanks which irrigate other people's lands is likely to be diverted. If the Government are going to reduce or cut off the supply of water to a man who has been getting it all along with a view to augment some other tank, it is definitely a case of robbing Peter and paying Paul. The lands formerly irrigated by the water for which the supply has been cut off on account of diversion of that water would necessarily depreciate in value. While diverting the water, the Government must do justice to the owners of lands whose water-supply has been cut off. In fact, the very idea of the Government taking power does not commend itself to me unless the far-seeing wisdom of the Government assures me that there is no danger. In the process of bringing more lands under cultivation, it will be an unwise policy to cut off water from lands which are already being cultivated. The policy of raising the full-tank level should be restricted only to tanks for which the surplus water can be found from the water that is finding its way to the sea or wasted in some other way. The result of starving the lands now irrigated to feed some other lands will be that the ultimate benefit will be problematical whereas the immediate injury will be very noticeable. There will be more people abusing us in the first instance than those blessing us. This provision is a destruction of private rights of which our popular Government should not be guilty of. This provision was not there in the original Bill, but it has emerged from the Select Committee with this addition. The Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has been very reasonable. In his attempt to extend irrigation, I hope he will not deprive the people of their existing rights without any compensation. Therefore my suggestion is that this offensive proviso should be omitted so that the people deprived of their rights may become eligible for compensation. The fact that the land itself is not taken away is no argument at all for refusing to pay compensation. To deprive a land of water for irrigation and thereby reduce its value is as much an injury to

2-45
p.m.

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [19th April 1949]

ne land as taking away the land itself. I would like the Government to consider this matter. In case my amendment to omit this offensive proviso is not accepted, I have given notice of an alternative amendment providing for the payment of compensation.

"There is one other portion of the Bill where there is a bare omission. Very probably it is a drafting omission. But when the matter goes to a court, the court does not take notice of drafting omissions. Provision is made for the payment of compensation in certain contingencies. Who is to pay it? There must be somebody to pay it. Unless we incorporate in the Bill itself that the Government shall pay it, the provision will be unworkable. Therefore I have suggested that the position should be made clear by saying that the Government shall pay the compensation in all cases.

"With regard to the provision relating to the rule-making powers, we find the usual mistake. When there is an all India Act, the Land Acquisition Act, why should not the Government utilize its provisions for acquisition of lands? The Hon. Minister may say that there is the danger of delay in proceeding under that Act. To my mind it appears that it is always safer to apply the ordinary law and expedite the procedure under that ordinary law than to have a set of new rules and torpedo the general Act every time a property has to be acquired or compensation has to be given. Therefore I prefer that for the words 'prescribed by rules made under this Act' occurring in clause 4 (3), the words 'prescribed by rules made under the Land Acquisition Act' are substituted.

"Lastly there is my usual objection, to the rule-making powers. Most important matters concerning the Bill have been left to be worked out in the rules. What is the nature of the compensation? How is the compensation to be worked out? All these are matters which should be placed before the Legislature. According to the Bill, the Provincial Government shall have the power to make rules and the Legislative Assembly has no voice to say whether the rules are suitable or not. The proper course is for the Government to place the rules before the Legislature and obtain its approval in all such cases. I find that such a provision is incorporated in one or two Acts. That will make for safety and stability of administration. The rules should be subject to scrutiny by the Legislature, especially when substantial portions of the Act are left to be worked out by the rules.

"These are my submissions. While lauding the praiseworthy object of the Bill, I suggest that in our anxiety to do good to some people, we should not tread upon the rights of other people. Yesterday a dozen Harijan Members of the Assembly were saying that for giving five acres of land for every political thyagi, the Government were depriving the people of lands which they were cultivating for three or four years and on which they had invested some money. I believe that every Member of the Legislature including the Hon. Speaker is flooded with petitions of this nature from every

[19th April 1949] [Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar]

district. The District Officers say that the assignees of land must necessarily stand on a lower footing than those who have sacrificed for the country. We must also consider the position of poor men who have invested money and brought these lands under cultivation. In our desire to do good to one set of persons, we should not hurt another set of persons. In their attempt to do greater good to the people at large, I hope that the Government will not tread upon the existing rights of the people.

"I hope and trust that the Government will make the necessary amendments."

MR. SPEAKER:—"In order to cut short discussion and to facilitate the speedy passage of the Bill, I have asked the Hon. Minister to tell us the amendments which the Government are going to accept, so that the hon. Members may not dilate upon them."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I can straightway accept amendments Nos. 5 and 6. As regards amendment No. 3, I shall explain the position when we take up that amendment."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. Its aim is to step up production of foodgrains, as this province is suffering and deteriorating from shortage of foodgrains. While welcoming the Bill I would request the Government to help the agency, whichever it be to step up food production. I would like that private and public limited companies are exempted from the operation of this Act. There are a number of public companies floated for the reclamation of large extent of lands. One of them, I know of, is the Athappady valley Agricultural Company. This company has about 31,000 acres of lands. It has got a very influential directorate. For bringing this vast extent of waste land under cultivation, a number of tanks have to be built and this Act should not interfere with such schemes. In future also, limited companies may be floated for bringing waste lands under cultivation and thereby increasing the food production of this province. I am told that there are about 50,000 square miles of land in the Agency Tracts on which foodgrains can be grown if reclaimed. If some public company is floated for bringing these lands under cultivation, it must not be interfered with by this Act in regard to the construction or improvement of irrigation tanks. For private tanks, exemption must necessarily be given. In my zamindari I have a private tank on my own land constructed by me to bring my lands under cultivation and about 40 or 50 acres are under paddy cultivation and I raise two crops. This must be assigned before any one else is given the benefit whatever be the compensation that is given to me. I do not understand how it is beneficial when one is deprived and the other is given or how the production is increased by that process under this Act. And again I have

[Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar] [19th April 1949]

constructed this private tank for the benefit of my own lands and if this benefit is going to be deprived of me, then I would be able to raise only one crop under the ayacut instead of two crops which I am now raising with this tank. Therefore I submit that private agency also must be allowed to put up private tanks so as to increase food production. All things could not be done by the Government themselves. They must seek the co-operation of the public bodies, and private individuals also to step up production for the common benefit of all. With these observations, Sir, I would request the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill to eliminate private tanks and to exempt them from the operation of this Bill."

3 p.m. M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to congratulate the Government for bringing forward this measure although at long last. Our province, from time immemorial has been depending to a very large extent for its agriculture upon these tanks. You have heard, Mr. Speaker, more than once members of this House urging upon the Government the task of restoring, repairing and improving these tanks and that is why, I say, that all these requests and urgings have made an impression upon the Government at least at this juncture and therefore it is that they have brought forward this measure for which they are entitled to our congratulations.

"Sir, I want to make one or two observations with regard to certain provisions of this Bill. Only a few days ago, one of the Members of the Treasury Bench wanted that a tribute ought to be given to him for not including the usual clause in the other Bill, ousting the jurisdiction of the civil court. I thought, Sir, that the Government had turned the corner and had given up fighting shy of these law courts and that they would thereafter look at courts from the right point of view. But that impression that we were beginning to have of the Government has been undone by a provision in this Bill.

"Clause 3 of the Bill says,—'No court shall entertain any suit or application for the issue of an injunction to restrain the exercise of any powers conferred on the Provincial Government by section 2'. Perhaps the idea of the Government is to see that people do not go to courts of law for even interpretation of the Act or for rectifying anything done by the Government in contravention of this Act itself. Perhaps that kind of litigation the Government want to avoid by means of this section. Perhaps also they want to see that nobody goes to a court of law on the score of the Government exercising any powers conferred upon them by this measure or by any section of this Act. Sir, it is only when people think that the Government are acting in contravention of section 2 that they will go to a law court. To me it appears that this section has no meaning and I do not know what is in the minds of the Government when they say that no court shall

[M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur] 19th April 1949]

entertain an application for the issue of an injunction to restrain the exercise of any powers conferred by section 2. That is not clear to me.

"Then again, Sir, I do not know why the Hon. Minister refuses to accept Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar's amendment for the deletion of the proviso to clause 4 (1). That is a very reasonable amendment, namely, that compensation is payable to anybody on the score of the loss of value to the property involved. Anybody can understand it, and it does not require much intelligence or exercise of mind to know that the value of a land will be diminished by the diminution of water supply to that land. Therefore it is only reasonable that a man who owns a piece of land whose value has been reduced by a short-supply of water ought also to be compensated. I therefore think, Sir, that the Government will reconsider this point also and see that the amendment is accepted.

"On the whole, Mr. Speaker, this is a measure that is intended for the good of the people of this Province and a measure that has been long overdue. Now in putting such a measure on the statute book, the Government must see that no hardship is caused to anybody. The Government want that people should not go to law courts in respect of any act done by them under this measure. But there may be occasions, when people will have to go courts of law, for example, when they want to increase the capacity of a tank, which might, in certain cases mean, taking away the water which some other tank might be having previous to that. The object of the Government is to increase the production on the land and to increase the extent of cultivable land. Now by taking away the water of one tank, they are affecting the value and the productivity of some other land. Then the owners of the other land which is affected have got a legitimate grievance and they have a legitimate cause for going to a court of law to rectify the damage and to get their grievances redressed. Therefore it is not at all reasonable that the Government should try to shut them out from going to courts of law. After all courts are intended to see that justice is meted out to every party concerned and primarily for seeing that the laws which are enacted by the Legislature are being observed in the right spirit. That is the work of the law court. I do not know why the Government who are anxious to do all that is good for the people should fight shy of courts and why they should bring forward such a clause as this, in almost every measure that they are placing before this House."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, many pieces of legislation start with good intentions and the practice of this Government has been to start with all good intentions and make it an excuse to take more and more powers into the hands of the Government themselves so that nobody might question and then oust the jurisdiction of civil courts. This is the technique that is adopted by the Government in almost every legislation they have brought forward. This is the technique adopted by any elected

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [19th April 1949]

autocrat, or any elected despot. This is a new kind of despotism which the Lord Chancellor of England was referring to in a book 'New Despotism' which he has written. They always start with splendid proposals like the raising of the tank level or increasing the capacity of irrigation tanks, etc., so as to help food production and to help the people of the country. It is a noble object, no doubt. No one would have any quarrel with the Government if they had simply said that they are going to raise the level of a particular tank without prejudicially affecting the existing rights of any riparian owners entitled to the use of water under that tank. Then there would have been no objection. But it is not like that. The section here is a very cleverly worded section, as my hon. Friend says. Sir, I shall require the indulgence of the Chair, to read this section in full, although a copy of the Bill is in the hands of every hon. Member. clause 2 of the Bill states:

'Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Provincial Government shall have the power to raise the full-tank level of any irrigation tank in the Province or to cause such level to be raised, or to take any other measures for increasing the capacity or efficiency of any such tank or to cause any such measures to be taken, wherever the tank may be situated and whether in a ryotwari, zamindari, inamdari or other area.'

Sir, there are laws regarding riparian rights. This country has been an agricultural country from times beyond memory and for ages beyond counting. Therefore there are certain agricultural rights which have grown and have been recognized for centuries together by every one who has inhabited this country. It has so happened that in England which is not an agricultural country that certain jurists and certain writers of text books on law, have called it as an extraordinary right. So some confusion of ideas has taken place in the minds of the draughtsmen of our legislative measures, not only in this, but in several other pieces of legislation affecting the water rights of the people of this Province, with regard to the nature of the riparian rights. Riparian right in England is not a natural right while it is a natural right in India. A person who turns the first clod of earth and cultivate it under a pool of water and then successively cultivates it, has got an occupancy right; not only that, but his right to the water is unchallengeable and nobody has a right to diminish the use of water from that pool. And so, as the country got more and more populated and as more and more lands had been brought under cultivation, more tanks came into being and a system of tank-irrigation also came into vogue. I daresay that the Hon. Minister for Public Works knows about the tank irrigation system in this Province. He belongs to a district which is also a neighbouring one to a district where there is a system of tank irrigation, and where tanks are linked with each other. Both the tank systems in the North Arcot and the Chingleput are linked together. In the

[19th April 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

Vizagapatam district the system of tank irrigation has been developed as an art of highest perfection in this Province. Recently when the U.N.O. experts came to this country on a study tour, they had not known that such a system was existing in this country from time immemorial and so they talked about the linked tank system and advised that this country should adopt such a system. But when some representatives from Madras pointed out to them what is happening in this Province, the U.N.O. gentlemen were simply surprised that such an advanced system of agriculture has been existing in this Province for generations together. Therefore, Sir, we must be very careful in interfering with the rights of people under the system of tank irrigation, the system of linking a tank with the tank below it and the system by which several riparian rights have been acquired by people not only in a particular village, but by villagers in different villages, not in one district, but in several districts, where the system of tank irrigation is in vogue, where rights have been acquired sometimes in the north of a particular tank, sometimes in the south-east or in the south-west of that tank. So, Sir, when we speak of these things, it is up to the Hon. Minister for Public Works to see carefully what it is he is trying to do by means of this piece of legislation. I have no doubt about the *bona fides* of this Government so far as the object of this Bill is concerned. But behind good intentions, there are certain obsessions in the minds of the Government which have made them take all power into the hands of the executive. That is why I say that this is a new kind of despotism.

"Sir, I daresay that the Hon. Minister for Public Works who is himself a Law Graduate knows all the implications of this measure as well as we do. But he has not probably considered the mischief that this measure is likely to do. Let me say what will happen. Take clause 2 of the Bill which states:

'Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Provincial Government shall have the power to raise the full-tank level of any irrigation tank in the Province or to cause such level to be raised, or to take any other measures for increasing the capacity or efficiency of any such tank or to cause any such measures to be taken, wherever the tank may be situated and whether in a ryotwari, zamindari, inamdari or other area.'

"If this provision is sought to be applied to only particular district or one particular part of this Province, then it is all right. But this Bill affects the whole Province. A tank itself may be getting water from some hill-stream. It may be getting water from another tank north of it or south of it.

"A number of tanks are linked with one another. The surplus water at one end goes to feed another tank and when the tank level of the original tank is raised, it does affect the supply of water to

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [19th April 1949]

other tanks. It may be said by Government that they are not unmindful of these. But if you give the Government protection from scrutiny by some outside authority and concentrate all powers in the hands of the Executive, I daresay that even the present engineers may not be careful in making suggestions whether the level of a particular tank can be raised or not. You create a particular psychology not only in yourself, not only in the Government but you create also a psychology of reckless disregard of individual and private rights in the minds of the Engineering Staff. The Court cannot go into the matter. It cannot give an injunction and nobody has got any right of redress. Therefore not only the Government but also the Ministers perhaps by oversight or by political pressure might make a mistake. They might embark upon a scheme which is highly injurious. I therefore submit that no legislation should be brought which produces a wrong psychological effect upon the officers concerned. In several places we are already suffering from the acts done by officers under various pieces of legislation and they are entirely protected from scrutiny. I submit that scrutiny made by Government or the Board of Revenue or even the Ministers is not sufficient in this matter. For it is well known that when big engineers are involved, in nine cases out of ten the Government will back up the engineers and not the poor individual who resorts to the help of a friend in the Assembly and seeks redress from the Ministry. After all he may not get time to explain the entire situation to the Ministry. In a case like this, it really amounts to a dispute between those who are in the executive and those whose rights are affected. I have no doubt that the Hon. Minister for Public Works will agree that, in case the Government and the Engineering staff on one side and private individuals on the other side have got a dispute to settle, an independent tribunal should be the arbiter of the dispute.

"Then take Clause 3 on which the Leader of the Opposition has already spoken. It reads:

'No court shall entertain any suit or application for the issue of an injunction to restrain the exercise of any powers conferred on the Provincial Government by section 2'

I submit, in all humility, that the Hon. Minister for Public Works should not be a party to a legislation of this type, being a lawyer himself and entertaining, as he does, respect for courts and independent judicial tribunals. From my experience of what I have seen in a village in East Godavari district, I should refer to a particular tank system. Water flows from the hills into small rivers and is stored in a big Government irrigation tank. There are seven or eight tanks below it which are entitled to the surplus water of this big tank. In this chain there comes a zamindari tank. I wanted to raise the full tank level in that linked system. Then an ukase came from the Revenue Divisional Officer "You should not raise the tank level." I said I was only restoring the

19th April 1949] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

full tank level. Even then the Government were adamant and I could not do it. About five hundred acres of land depend on this tank for irrigation. The Bill says:

'Provided that no compensation shall be payable only on the ground that the loss or damage was sustained by reason of the diminution of the supply of water to any land or any tank or other source from which water is supplied to any land.'

So far as I know about the history of the village for two hundred years, there are records to show the shares which the various villages are entitled to for the water flowing from tank to tank. Nearly five hundred acres of land under wet cultivation of paddy and sugar-cane are under that tank. I submit, Sir, you contemplate two things in this. If you want to prevent diminution of water supply, according to the accustomed riparian rights you would have to add a clause like this:

'so as to cause diminution of the existing water-supply to the other riparian owners entitled to the water under that tank, or other tanks of which it is a link.'

Even now I want the Minister for Public Works to add this in clause 2. Unless this is done, this paddy land of five hundred acres in extent will lose its water-supply, and you say you will not give compensation. Even if you give, of what use is compensation in these days? It may be in your calculation that it may have water in the months of June or July. But the surplus water that comes from the tank is absolutely necessary in the last part of September or October when these paddy fields again require water. If, on account of raising the full tank level of a particular tank somewhere-else, the second wetting is not done in this area, I submit you are producing results which you never contemplated in this Bill. If there is a dispute between the tenant and the inamdar or the zamindar or the Government, they should be allowed to go to a court of law. It is a natural right of the tenant."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Other Members want to speak. The hon. Member may finish his speech soon."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am very glad that a number of Members are interested in this debate.

"As the hon. Member Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar said 'Don't rob Peter to pay Paul.' Here it is something worse. You are drying up the crops which are growing for centuries. You have got the possible intention of supplying water to some other area which is unconnected with the present supply system. I am not criticizing the Hon. Minister for Public Works. I am only telling that possibly these considerations did not come before the mind of the author who drafted this. I request him to consider this as an amendment, as I have not given an amendment separately. I submit that the proviso to clause 4 is very bad and it must be omitted. Clause 3 should also be deleted. They are simple amendments. If you delete these two clauses, people will be glad. I

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [19th April 1949]

heard the other day the great speech of the Chief Justice of India in this city who said that the Madras Government respected courts of law and were alive to the implications of what they were doing. I submit Sir, that these clauses can be omitted and if these go, the Act will serve some purpose. You must not allow any single acre of crop to be wasted by any fantastic scheme by any individual under political pressure. That is why I submit that every act done under this Act should be scrutinized by a court of law. The Hon. Minister for Public Works may remember that I was talking to him two years ago about the bunding of a particular river in Vizagapatam district. There was a damaged bund. I said that this damaged bund could be restored so that another 20,000 acres could be brought under cultivation, but the Government said and the Engineer said that by restoration of this bund the villages below will be affected and therefore they would not take this up. Once this Act is passed, these people whose crops are adversely affected would have no right to go to a court of law, and so I ask the Government to make the alterations I have suggested."

3-20
p.m.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, the Minister for Public Works may perhaps be surprised to find me standing here to speak on a subject like this. If I wish to add a few words of mine on this Bill, Sir, it is in order to inform my hon. Friend the Minister that it is not all well with the legislation, not only because some members of his own Party who may be regarded to belong to some other group are criticizing the Bill but because on fundamentals I see that there ought to be opposition in order that the Hon. the Minister himself might realize that there is need for improvement so that the Bill when it becomes law will not adversely affect the rights of people. As has been stated already we in this country depend largely on agriculture and we live on it. Now on account of the drought and the failure of the monsoons it becomes more and more necessary to conserve water so that agriculture could be carried on even when there is no rain. It is necessary that we should see that not only the existing tanks are kept in good repair but also their full tank level is raised in order that we could have more and more water conserved.

"Some hon. Members who preceded me chose to congratulate the Hon. Minister and thank him. If it should become a formality that we should congratulate the Government for every measure that they bring before the House then we will be showering praise where praise is unnecessary. The Government are doing their duty by the people. They have come into being there and they are there in order to serve the best interests of all the people in the Province. Their responsibility is very great. When they realize their responsibility and come forward with good measures like this, they are only doing their duty. Of course nothing will be lost if we out of courtesy congratulate and thank them. But

19th April 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

it becomes redundant and unnecessary. We feel thankful to them, but let us not tell them often that we are congratulating them and thanking them. The thanks must come from the people whose interests they are serving. I am sure that the Hon. Minister himself will not be satisfied by any words coming from all these congratulations. He is looking forward to the reward from the people and from God. Therefore, Sir, I shall not indulge in words of congratulations and thanks. I shall proceed to say something on the Bill.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham has dealt with the various points which ought to be brought prominently to the notice of the Hon. the Minister in very clear and emphatic terms. I may have to repeat the same things because the points he has referred are points with regard to which there can be unanimity of opinion with regard to the most objectionable features of the Bill.

"Mr. Viswanatham stated that by a simple legislation like this the Government will by one stroke of the pen be doing away with laws which are not mentioned in the section itself. Of course it is the practice in drafting legislation not to mention the laws which they are going to nullify. But we do not know what are all the laws that will be affected by the passing of the legislation. While I was reading the proceedings of the Select Committee I found that the Hon. Minister was not agreeable to give compensation even to those owners of lands which are submerged. Clause 4 (1) reads:

'Where in consequence of anything done in pursuance of section 2, the owner of any land or property or other person interested therein sustains loss or damage, he shall be entitled to such compensation as the District Collector may by order determine.'

That applies only to cases where lands are affected entirely. But in the case of the lands in the foreshore of the tank the compensation is denied.

"I also oppose, Sir, to the inclusion of clause 2 in the Bill ousting the jurisdiction of courts. Of course I cannot improve upon what my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham has stated in objecting to the inclusion of that clause. I wish that Government will at least hereafter see that they do not include a clause like this in any future Bills. Of course the Hon. Minister may have some explanation to offer as has been the case in the past. He may say that it will facilitate administration. That is an argument that has been advanced from time to time. But they must realize that they are giving unlimited power to the District Collector. I do not know why this unlimited power is given so that the Collector alone can determine what loss or damage is sustained by any party or person. I think that also needs to be revised.

"The most objectionable feature of the clause is the proviso to clause 4 (1). I can understand if the Hon. Minister stopped with

[Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur] [19th April 1949]

clause 4 (1) but the inclusion of the proviso takes away the legitimate right of the owner of a property who suffers loss or damage on account of diminution of water supply. I would suggest that the proviso should go. Compensation should be payable even in the case of diminution of the supply of water to any land or any tank or other source from which water is supplied to any land.

"With regard to payment of compensation the Collector is the ultimate authority to determine the amount. In clause 5 (1) the words 'The Provincial Government' have been added by the Select Committee. After all, Sir, the Collector is part and parcel of the Provincial Government. He is one of the officers of the Government. And the Provincial Government being aggrieved by the order of the Collector and their going to a sub-court on appeal is a thing which I as a layman cannot understand. I believe that the words 'Provincial Government' are unnecessary and that they should go from clause 5 (1) and (2). I think, Sir, that these are some of the amendments which the Hon. Minister may agree to or he may himself come forward with the amendments and make this Bill acceptable to the House. If the amendments suggested are not accepted it will affect the interests of owners of lands detrimentally. I hope, Sir, that the Hon. Minister will give his best considerations to the suggestions so far made and to those that will be made by other hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is a small Bill containing only six clauses and I hope there won't be much repetition."

3-45 P.M. * SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given the warning that we should be brief and to the point. I am glad in the first instance that two amendments have already been accepted. There is an indication of their acceptance and this cuts short further discussion on them. The only point in dispute in regard to this Bill is this: In restoring the full tank level of tanks under disrepair, Government should not do things in such a way as to hurt the rights of other people. If hurting the rights of other people becomes necessary, compensation should be paid for. It is that central principle which has got to be accepted by the Government. In the case of submergence of areas, that principle has been accepted. Compensation has not only been mentioned there, but who should pay the compensation has also been made clear. The real dispute is in regard to proviso to clause 4 (1). Having started with the assumption that loss or damage caused to property by reason of action taken under clause 2"

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I find the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has also accepted the amendment removing the proviso to clause 4 (1). One of the two amendments is for omitting the proviso to clause 4 (1) and the other is for adding a new proviso. The Hon. Minister has accepted the amendments."

19th April 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"At that time the hon. Member Mr. Varadachari was not in the House."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I would explain the position, Sir. I have an alternative draft which I will move when we come to the discussion on clauses."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"I heard the Hon. Minister say that he would explain when the alternative draft was moved. That is why I think the amendment in substance was not accepted. In reply, he tells me that he has an alternative draft. I do not propose to waste the time of the House on this question now. One thing must be made clear. It is not always the neglect of a particular person or of the Government themselves that has brought about the present condition of affairs. In some cases, it may be natural cause which make the configuration of the soil very different from what it was years and years ago when the tank was first there. If you grant that, then I say that the basis of the amendments that he who is deprived of property or to whom loss is caused must be afforded compensation, becomes not only clear and equitable, but also it becomes necessary. In regard to the first amendment of Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, I suppose Government have put in the words 'other area' by way of abundant caution. There is absolutely no reason for this, because, so far as Government are aware, I am sure, there is no area other than ryotwari, zamindari, or inamdari. I am sure the Hon. Minister also is clear about this point. There is nothing lost by omitting these two words."

"As regards clause 2, it really raises a point which has not yet been accepted by the Government. I do admit that if a person has been not in proper occupation of a thing, or his possession is illegal, he should be punished. But where a person owns a tank and the full tank level has somehow gone out of repair, except in cases where he was bound by law to take such action as would restore the full tank level, he should not be made the victim of this Act and he should not be mulcted. That is why Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar has given the amendment that 'Provided that where a tank referred to in this clause, is a tank owned by any person other than the Government and the additional work required to be done for such purpose is not one which he was bound to do except under the provisions of this Act, the Provincial Government shall either reimburse him for the cost of such additional works and recover the same either wholly or in part, as may be fair and equitable, from the owners of the lands who are benefited thereby.' Sir, I do not see any objection to this procedure. In fact, it recognizes the well-known principle that where a person has not neglected his obligations under the law to keep a particular tank or tanks or a chain of tanks in good repair, and that where he is at present required, by reason of the Government wanting him to raise the level of the tanks in order that food production may not be hindered, to raise the level of the tanks,

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [19th April 1949]

I say, the Provincial Government have no reason to mulct him by making him incur the cost of repairs of additional construction. But the Government and those who are benefited by the construction should be made to share the cost of the additional burden. That is all that the amendment demands. I think it is a very reasonable amendment, and it is also in accordance with the accepted principle of equitable compensation. Where a person is not required by law to do a particular thing, and where no question of neglect arises thereupon, where it is beyond the person's control, any additional cost that may be thrown upon him should belong to the Provincial Government or to those beneficiaries who may get additional supply of water from such repairs undertaken. Beyond this, Sir, there is no other point for me to press."

* **M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR** :--
"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I generally support the measure of the Government for improving all irrigation tanks so that our Province may become self-sufficient in the matter of food production, I do not see the real necessity for this Bill which is now discussed by this House. The aim of the Bill is said to increase the capacity and efficiency of irrigation tanks. My submission to Government is can we not achieve the aims and objects of this Bill with the help of the Land Acquisition Act? If the Government want to increase the capacity and efficiency of tanks, can they not acquire the adjacent places also so that any person affected by the improvements may be compensated for under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act? Under the Land Acquisition Act, the real persons affected may get the usual compensation. The Government may also follow their own way of improving the tanks. If the tank belongs to a third person, the Government can acquire that tank and then increase the capacity and efficiency of that tank. Instead of doing these things, I do not know why they have come forward with this Bill affecting the rights of a large number of people. I only suggest that the right royal method is acquisition of these tanks. Let them acquire the tanks and improve the capacity of the tanks. Let them do that and not bring in this sort of legislation.

"The next point I want to refer to is compensation. Other speakers have laid stress on this point. My own doubt is whether the proviso to clause 4 will be within the ambit of our jurisdiction. Admittedly we are taking away or depriving certain rights of persons, and we say that those persons will not be entitled to any compensation. By raising the level of the tanks, we are depriving the rights of certain people to water. When Government admit these things, they are certainly depriving the rights of certain people. At the same time they say that they are not entitled to any compensation. Sir, are we entitled to deprive the rights of people without compensation? Is this not in conflict with section 299 of the Government of India Act? Without compensation, we cannot acquire the rights of other persons. They are their natural rights. My submission to Government is to drop

19th April 1949] [M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur]

this measure altogether and increase the capacity and efficiency of the tanks by acquiring them along with the adjacent land, and then improve them in a right royal method. With these words, I resume my seat, Sir."

SRI R. RAGHAVA MENON :—"Sir, this legislation meant for improving the irrigation tanks of this Province is quite welcome. It can never be said that it is too early. The purpose of the Government is to see that there is enough water in these tanks so that the lands can be irrigated. I am sure that it is not the intention of the Government that by raising the bunds of the tanks, the existing riparian rights of persons who have been enjoying water should in any way be affected. In trying to do good to agriculturists lower down the tank or on all the sides of the tank, people whose lands have been irrigated and who have riparian rights over the waters that will be taken to the lands, should be adequately protected. That is the only point that has to be considered in this Bill. The compensation that is to be paid in cases where the loss cannot be averted, must be paid. That provision must be made clear. Compensation must be provided for only where the damage cannot be averted. Damage has to be sustained for the sake of better convenience to the people. For instance, when we put up dams over rivers, certain areas have necessarily to be submerged. That cannot be avoided. Compensation is the only remedy that can be adopted to compensate the persons for the loss they sustain. In the case of these tanks, by raising their bunds greater quantity of water will be stored, and persons who were getting the surplus water for their lands, will be affected. Water has only to come from a higher level. The rights of persons above the higher level cannot be affected. The persons whose lands are lower down the tanks will be affected, and their rights have to be protected. The proviso to clause 4 (1) should with some modifications be brought under clause 2. The proviso should be 'Provided that the existing supply of water to any land from any tank or other source from which water is at present supplied as a matter of right to any land is not or will not be prejudicially affected over the whole or any portion of the area'. This proviso must come under clause 2. Any land which is now getting its water supply as a matter of right, should not be affected. The Government's intention is only that water which is not now used at levels higher than the tank, can very well be taken to the tanks whose bunds are to be raised and thus utilize that water for lands below. I am sure Government have no idea of submerging areas above the tank level. Then there are other cases. The hon. Mr. Viswanatham said that as a result of the bunds not having been raised, or have been in a damaged condition, people in the lower reaches, have acquired a right. That is a doubtful question. As a result of a tank not being repaired and a tank not being able to contain water, the lower down people get some right and when the tank is repaired, whether they will continue to have that right or they must be paid compensation is a

[Sri R. Raghava Menon]

[19th April 1949]

matter of doubt. That is a legal question. If a tank is not in good condition, that tank may not be able to contain water. That water which ought to be in the tank will go down and certainly some people will have some right. But whether they must be compensated is a matter of law. So, wherever the people have got the legal right to utilize the water, especially land-owners above the tank, those rights must be preserved because I am sure the Government had no idea of taking away that water so that the water may be put into the tank and irrigation may be carried on from there.

“While such matters arise, section 3 is not quite correct. It is not a question where the executive can arbitrarily be given the power. Whether the existing rights of the riparian owners will be affected is a matter which may be decided and some of them may decide the question of damages. When once a damage is caused, compensation is the only remedy and resort to court cannot be shut out under the circumstances. If nobody's rights will be affected, certainly the Government can be given the right and no provision will be made for any appeal to any civil court. But here there is room for a lot of rights being affected and there is room for *bona fide* agitation in a civil court over the rights of the executive officers. So, the provision that, ‘No court shall entertain any suit or application for the issue of an injunction to restrain the exercise of any powers conferred on the Provincial Government by section 2’ need not be there. There is a healthy fear that nobody's rights should be encroached on and nobody must be left destitute as a result of Government action. The officers will have to be very careful. I do not say that they will recklessly administer this Act. That is not what I mean, but still there will be the wholesome fear that there is the civil court and hence they must be very careful. So, I would say that section 3 must be taken out and a proviso must be inserted. But the hon. Member, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar's amendment has been approved and the Hon. Minister said that he had got an alternative proviso. After all, all our remarks may be useless. Anyhow, this is what I feel about this Bill.”

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—“கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே, உணவுப் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிற இந்த காலத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தியை எந்த விதத்தில் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைத்தான் நாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு இந்த ‘பில்’லானது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் குளங்கள் அநேகம் வருஷங்களாக மேட்டிட்டு இரப்பதையும், உடைக்கப்பட்ட கால்கள் இன்னும் சீர் செய்யப்படாமலிருக்கின்றன என்றும் ஜனங்கள் குறைகூறிக்கொண்டே வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் அம்மாதிரி silt clearance பண்ணுவதற்கு ஒருவிதமான சட்டம் இருந்தால்தான் முடியும். கனம் மந்திரியவர்களிடம் இம்மாதிரியான குறைகளைச் சொல்லப்பட்ட காலத்தில் அவர் இம்மாதிரியான சட்டம் ஒன்றிருக்கவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதன் மேல்தான் இந்த சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக இந்த குறைகளை நீக்கி ஒவ்வொரு குளங்களும் கால்களும் மேட்டிட்டுப்பதை சீர்படுத்த முடியும் என்பதற்கே நாம் நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஒரு குளம் நிரம்பி அடுத்த குளம் நிரம்புவதற்குப் போக வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயம் நம் மாகாணம் பூராவிலும்

19th April 1949]

[Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

ஒரே மாதிரியாகத்தானிருக்கிறது. மானவாரி குளமாக இருந்தால் மழை பெய்தால்தான் குளம் நிரம்பும். மழை குறைவாக இருந்தாலும் குளம்மேட்டிருந்தாலும் குளம் நிரம்பவே முடியாது. அப்பொழுது பள்ளமாக இருக்கும் இடங்களில்தான் ஜலம் தங்குமென்பதாய் மேட்டிட்டு இடங்களில் ஜலம் தங்கவே தங்காது. அப்படி மேட்டிட்டுருப்பதால் 45 நாட்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஜலம் தங்கும் குளங்களில் 15 நாட்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஜலம் தான் தங்கும்படியாக இருக்கும். மானவாரி பரபட்சங்களில் இருக்கும் குளங்களை ஒரு குளம் நிரம்பியபின் அடுத்த கீழ்பாசனமுள்ள குளத்திற்கு ஜலம் போகவேண்டியதாக இருப்பதால் அவைகளுடைய கால்களை சரிவர செப்பப்பட்டு வந்தால்தான் பாசனத்திற்கு செளகரியம் ஏற்பட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படாமலிருக்கும். அப்படி மேட்டிட்டு குளங்களையும் கால்களையும் செப்பப்பிடாமலிருந்தால் குளங்களின் capacity குறைந்துபோய் விடுகிறது. ஆகையால்தான் குளங்களை சீர்படுத்த வேண்டியதவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இத்தான் எல்லாராலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. இவைகளைப் பற்றி ஏற்கெனவே கனம் மந்திரியவர்களிடம் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு குளத்திற்கு அடுத்த குளத்திற்குச் செல்லும் கால்களை செப்பப்படும்பொழுது அவைகளுக்கு எந்தவிதமான கெடுதலும் ஏற்படாமலும் குளத்தின் capacity எவ்வளவு என்று ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவேனாலும் அந்த அளவிற்கு சீர்படுத்தி அந்தக் குளங்களின் பாசனத்திலுள்ள எவர்களுக்கு கெடுதல் இல்லாமல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். குளங்களுக்கு வரும் கால்களை ரொம்ப வருஷங்களாக ரிபேர் செய்யப்படவில்லை. கால்கள் மூலம் வரும் தண்ணீர் வரும் வழியிலேயே உடைப்பு ஏடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகாத நிலையில் கால்களை நல்ல முறையில் செப்பப்பிட வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது உணவை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிற இந்த காலத்தில் ஒரு குளத்திற்கு அடுத்த குளமும், அதற்கு அடுத்தகுளத்திலும் அதற்கு அடுத்த குளத்திலுமுள்ள ஆயக்கட்டாரங்களுக்கு ஒருவித கெடுதலும் ஏற்படாமல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது Compensation கொடுப்பது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அப்படி Compensation கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் அது சொல்லமாகத்தான் இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்படும் சட்டத்தினால் ஒரு சில பாசனக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் கெடுதல் ஏற்படலாம். அவர்களுக்கு கெடுதல் ஏற்படாமல் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ரூல்களைச் செய்து இந்த சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது முக்கியமாக கனம் A. வைத்யனாதையர் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள திருத்த பரீரேபேஷனை கனம் மந்திரியவர்களும் மற்றுமெல்லாரும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லா பாசனக்காரர்களுக்கும் வசதி குறைவு இல்லாமல் செய்து, குளங்களை பூராவையும் அதுவும் மானவாரி குளங்களையும், கால்களையும், கால்களால் நிரம்பப்படும் குளங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் செப்பப்பட்டு நாட்டில் செழிப்பை உண்டுபண்ண வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, rarely has there been a statute containing such a few number of clauses as this Bill has but whose consequences are so serious and so complicated and far-reaching as my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, pointed out. The Bill seems to assume too much without expressing the same when it bases the so-called ‘simple clauses’. The first assumption must be taken as one which involves the efficiency and the intelligence and the experience of the Minister presiding over the destinies of this Bill. It assumes that we shall have our most efficient Minister, the Minister for Public Works, the Hon. Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam occupying his seat eternally for safeguarding the rights of so many people who may be affected by the provisions of this Bill. (Interruption.)

[Sri K. Varadachari] [19th April 1949]

"One other assumption, Sir, is that even with regard to the object of this Bill, namely, the raising of the full-tank level or increasing the efficiency of tanks, the meaning of the words 'increasing the efficiency' must be interpreted as one involving even the reduction of the tank levels, wherever necessary. Increasing the efficiency as distinguished from raising the full-tank levels must involve this also. I come from a zamindari area where not only the conditions arising from a chain system of tank supplies, as my friend, Mr. Viswanatham pointed out, have been disastrous but also there have been several instances where responsible private proprietorships like the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanam have been negligent in the performance of their duties. By way of mere repairs they have raised tank levels of small tanks of even 15 days' capacity with no real benefit to the ayacut under them but to the great disadvantage and ruination of the foreshore lands. Such mistakes are numerous even under responsible private administration. These have to be set right. This Bill does not make express provision for these purposes. Recently such repairs have been effected and the number of people and extent of lands affected are both enormous. How that problem is to be solved under the wording of this Bill in the zamindari areas will fall to the lot of the Minister himself to interpret and to execute works to adjust these difficulties and relieve the hardships created by mal-administration of private proprietorship.

"Then, one other thing. The clause which ousts the jurisdiction of courts under section 3 is rather worded too widely. Government need not have totally ousted the jurisdiction of courts. I see the necessity when the object is to effect a speedy restoration of the efficiency of tanks so as to help the growing of more food in our Province which has become an urgent problem and under the benign auspices of the Government of India who are promising a lot of help to the Provincial Government in this direction, it is but necessary that the Government should have free power to execute these works as soon as possible, without being unnecessarily dragged to courts by all sorts of remedies including injunction. But it is a case where, even though the object of the Bill may be served, there is devastation on a higher scale in another sphere by the raising of the full-tank level. To say that the man interested or groups of persons interested should not go to court at all would be too wide a power and one which is capable of causing a lot of hardship. But the raising of the full-tank level of tanks which have been located opposite village sites within a few yards or even a furlong at the most, would expose the village to great danger of being washed away in a heavy rainy season. Do the Government want that the people should not go to court in such cases where the raising of the full tank level decided upon by a thoughtless Engineer and approved by the Government should not be proceeded against and stopped by an injunction of the court? The language is too wide and it will merely rest upon the discretion of the Government. It all depends upon the wise

19th April 1949] [Sri K. Varadachari]

exercise of discretion in cases of this kind which otherwise would entail serious consequences. A wide power with no remedy at all against unintended serious consequences by the total abolition of all recourses to courts should not be provided. That is my submission with regard to that section.

"Then Sir, it is said that a permanent damage alone will be a cause of action for claiming compensation. In the case of a submersion of land, who is to judge whether it is a permanent submersion or not at the time of filing a suit by the raising of the full tank level? If the land is submerged immediately in the next rainy season, is it to be called a permanent submersion or a temporary submersion? If, year after year, in every rainy season, the foreshore lands should be submerged and no cultivation of wet crops is possible, in that season by reason of the submersion, is it to be called a temporary submersion because it happens once in a year, or is it a permanent submersion, according to the intention of the Select Committee as expressed in their report? Who is to judge whether it is a temporary or permanent damage? An annual submersion of the foreshore land in every rainy season by reason of the raising of the full tank level must be construed as a permanent damage. It must be made express in the Act and should not be left to the interpretation of the section by the courts, or the Government or the District Collector.

4-45
p.m.

"As I said, Sir, the language of the Act is so simple the provisions are so few but the consequences are very serious. It requires a lot of discretion in the exercise of the power by the Government and their subordinates in the carrying out of the intention of the Act which is a very good thing. The primary intention is the all-engrossing thing. In the carrying out of it, too much enthusiasm will carry us to dangerous quarters. That is all I wish to state as regards this Bill at this stage."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, இப்பொழுது கனம் மாமத்து இலாகா மந்திரியவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட இந்த மசோதாவை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவை இதுவரையில் கொண்டுவராமலிருந்தால் விவசாயம் எவ்வளவோ பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தக் காலத்திலிருந்து சாதாரணமாக பணக்காரர்கள் தாங்கள் படித்திருந்ததாலும் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் வாய்ப்பேசாமலிருந்ததாலும் அப்படி படித்த பணக்காரர்கள் தங்களுக்கு ஊர்ஜிதமாகவும் சட்ட பூர்வமாகவும் சில பழக்க வழக்கங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த முறையிலேயே சில சலுகைகளையும் வாங்கிவைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அதிலும் ஒரு சிலர் அதிக சலுகைகளையும் பெற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அதனால் எவ்வளவோ ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் இந் நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது விவசாயம் எவ்வளவோ கீழ்தரமான நிலைமையிலிருக்கின்றன. விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் எத்தனையோ திட்டங்களை வகுத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தாலும் பணக்காரர்கள் பெற்றிருக்கும் சலுகைகளினால் விவசாயம் விருத்தியடையாமல் இருப்பதற்கு எல்லாவிதமான வேலைகளையும் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் நண்பர் T. விஸ்வநாதம் இந்த 'பில்' லைப்பற்றி சொன்னபொழுது கோர்ட்டிற்கு இருக்கும் அதி காரத்தை இந்த சட்டம் எடுத்துவிடுகிறது. அதனால் பலர் பாதிக்கப் படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். ஆம், ஒரு சிலர் பாதிக்கப்படலாம். ஒரு

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

[19th April 1949]

ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் பாதிக்கப்படும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் செய்வதனால் ஒரு சிலர் பாதிக்கப்பட்டால் அதனால் பாதகமில்லை என்பதை எடுத்து நண்பர் அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவிக்கப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன் ஒரு மனிதன் கஷ்டத்திற்குள்ளாக்கப்படுகிறான் என்பதற்காக நாம் கவலைப்படவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை. இது விஷயமாக என்னுடைய area வில் உள்ளது ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன் என்னுடைய area வில் ஒரு குளம் இருக்கிறது. அதில் நான்கு அடி தண்ணீர் எப்பொழுதுமிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தண்ணீர் யாருக்கும் உபயோகம் இல்லாமல் அப்படியே கட்டிவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு 600 ஏக்கர் நிலமுள்ளவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு சாகவத பாத்யதை இருக்கிறது என்பதனால் அந்த தண்ணீர் வேறுயாருக்கும் போகக்கூடாது என்று அப்படியே கட்டிவைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் குளத்திலிருந்து சுமார் 13 குளங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் போய்சேரவேண்டும். இந்த 13 குளங்களினால் சுமார் பத்தாயிரம் பனிரெண்டாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலம் சாகுபடியாகின்றன. இவ்விதம் அந்தக் குளத்தில் 4 அடி தண்ணீரை தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த 13 குளங்களுக்கு அந்த தண்ணீரை விடாமல் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதனால் அவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலமும் தீய்ந்து போய்விடுகிறது. அவ்விதம் தீய்ந்துபோய்கூட அந்தத் தண்ணீரை விடாமல் அந்தக் குளத்திலேயே கட்டிவைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி மாமத்து மந்திரியினிடமும், கலெக்டரிடமும் விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொண்டபொழுது அந்த 600 ஏக்கர் நில சொந்தக்காரர்கள் கோர்ட்டுக்குச்சென்று Injunction order வாங்கிவந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அப்படி Injunction order வாங்கிவருவதால் இந்த 13 குளங்களின் ஆயக்கட்டுகளும் பட்டினி பஞ்சம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய இந்தக்காலத்தில் தீய்ந்து போய்விடுகின்றன. இந்த 600 ஏக்கர் நில சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் கோர்ட்டுகள் சாதகமாக இருக்கின்றன. Injunction order கொடுக்கும்முன் விசாரணை என்பதுகூடயாது. விசாரணை இல்லாமலேயே கோர்ட்டுகள் order கொடுத்துவிடுகின்றன. பிறகு விசாரணைக்கு வருவதென்றால் Civil Court களில் நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்கு பின்தான் விசாரணைக்குவருகிறது. அதுவரையில் Injunction order அமுலில் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கட்சி பண்ணும் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் வக்கீல்கள் அவர்கள் வக்கீல்களாக இருப்பதால் கோர்ட்டில் வாதிக்கலாம். இவ்விதம் அவர்களுக்கு பல கேஸ்கள் வரலாம். ஆனால் அவர்கள் விவசாயிகள் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உணரவில்லை. ஒரு சலுகையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு * * *

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"May I ask whether all this reference *ad nauseum* to vakils opposing the Bills, which is repeated every time a Bill is considered on the floor of the House, without any relevancy whatever is in order?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் வக்கீலைப்பற்றி கேவலமாகப் பேசக்கூடாது."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"நான் வக்கீல்களைப்பற்றி கேவலமாக சொல்லவில்லை. வக்கீல்கள் கோர்ட்டுகளில் வழக்குகளை நடத்துகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வாதம் செய்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"வக்கீலைப்பற்றியே பேசவேண்டாம்."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"இந்த நிலைமையில் கோர்ட்டிற்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லாமலிருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் அந்த அதிகாரத்தை எடுத்துவிட்டு விவசாயத்தை விருத்தி செய்வதற்காக அந்த அதிகாரம் இல்லாமல் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அதிகாரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதன்பொருட்டு லட்சக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை செய்வது ஒரு பெரிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது."

[19th April 1949]

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

"Compensation கொடுப்பது என்று மற்றொன்று இந்த சட்டத்திலிருக்கிறது. Compensation கொடுப்பது சம்பந்தமாக அவர்கள் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போய் அப்பீல் செய்துகொள்ளலாம் என்றிருக்கிறது ஏழைகளுக்கு ஒரு நன்மையைச் செய்யும்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் இதை நிர்ணயிக்கக்கூடாது. இந்த அதிகாரமும் அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் அவ்விதம் செய்யவில்லை. Compensation கொடுப்பது குறைவோ அல்லது கூடுதலோ என்று முடிவு செய்வதற்கு கோர்ட்டிற்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த அதிகாரம் இருக்கவேண்டியதும் அவசியமில்லை."

"இந்த சட்டம் எவ்வளவோ நாட்களுக்கு முன்னதாகவே வந்திருக்கவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாட்சி மூன்று வருஷமாக நடந்துவருகிறது. காங்கிரஸ் பதவிக்கு வந்தவுடனேயே இந்த சட்டம் இம்மாதிரி மூன்று வருஷகால தாமதமாகாமல் இந்த சபைக்கு வந்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் எவ்வளவு தகராறுகள் நடக்கின்றனவென்பது கனம் மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி யவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத்தெரியும். இந்த 13,000 ஏக்கர் நிலசுவாந்தாரிகளுக்கு ஒரு நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி பக்தவத்சலத்தினிடம் ஏற்கனவே ஒரு Proposal-ஐக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. அதற்காக யாரோ சிலர் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு இந்த மந்திரி சபையை ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றும், இந்த சட்ட சபையை ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்றும் தீர்மானம் போட்டார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான சட்டமில்லாததால் இந்த 13 குளங்களை நம்பின 13,000 ஏக்கர்களுக்கு சொந்தமான சுமார் மூன்று லட்சம் ஜனங்கள் சௌகரியமாக விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் விரும்பினால் அப்படி செய்ய முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. அப்படி செய்ய முடியாமலிருக்கும்படியான சலுகைகளையும் பழக்க வழக்கங்களையும் எடுத்துவிடவேண்டியது மிகமிக அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. தற்போதுள்ள ஜனசமுதாயத்தில் எந்த சட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் கொண்டுவந்தாலும் அதனால் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சிலர் இருந்துதான் வருவார்கள். அதனால் அவர்கள் கூச்சல்போட்டுதானாவார்கள் அரசாங்கம் இதை கவனிக்கவே கூடாது. அதை கவனித்தால் அரசாங்கத்தால் எந்த மாறுதலையும் செய்யமுடியாது. கூச்சல் இல்லாமல் மாறுதல்களைச்செய்ய எதிர்பார்க்கவும் முடியாது. இந் நிலைமையில் இந் நாட்டிலிருக்கும் விவசாயத்தகறாறுகளை நீக்குவது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் நீக்கி பண்டித ஜவாஹர்லால் நேரு சொன்னமாதிரி 1951-ம் வருஷத்தில் அந்நிய நாட்டிலிருந்து உணவு பொருள்களை நாம் இறக்குமதி செய்யாமலிருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்காக எந்த சட்டங்களை வேண்டுமானாலும் எற்படும் எதிர்ப்புகளை கவனிக்காமல் சட்டங்களை எல்லாம் ஜனசமுதாயத்தில் ஏற்படும் எதிர்ப்புகளை கவனிக்காமல் சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவருவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்."

SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI:—"అధ్యక్షా గౌరవీయులు ఇక్కడ మంత్రిగారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన ఈ బిల్లును నేను పూర్వం పూర్వం బలవంతముగా చూశాను. ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రమునా ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని కొంతమంది వ్యవసాయకులు ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఆధిక్ ఆశ్చర్యపోతూ ప్రయత్నములుచేసి తప్పుగా రాష్ట్ర శాసనానికి విరోధంగా ఉపయోగపడేటటువంటి ఈ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించడం వల్లించడానది. ఈ విషయమై ఎవరికైనా భేదాభిప్రాయము లేదు. ఈ బిల్లుపై జరుగుచున్న చర్చలో ఇంతవరకు పాల్గొనిన సభ్యులకూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారియొక్క సమర్థతకును ప్రతినిధిగాని ఎవరూ సంకోచలేదు. కాని ఈ బిల్లు విషయములో కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు కొన్ని సందేహములను, అనుమానములను వెల్లెచెప్పారు. వారి అనుమానములకు, సందేహములకు చర్చకు సమాధానము నిమిత్తము మంత్రిగారు ప్రభుత్వముల ఇవ్వగలరని విశ్వాసున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భములో నేను ముఖ్యంగా రెండు విషయములను మంత్రిగారు దృష్టికి తీసుకొనాను."

"ఈ బిల్లులో ముఖ్యంగా పూడిపేయిన తెరువులను తవ్వించుటకు, పాడి పేయిన తెరువు కట్టలను కాగుచేయుటకు ముద్రాపేట పిచ్చాపల్లి చేయబడినట్లు"

[Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi] [19th April 1949]

ఉన్నది. కాని ఈ బిల్లులో ఈ చెరువులలోనికి నీటిని తీసుకొనివచ్చే చిన్న చిన్న కాలువలను, వాగులను కూడా మరమ్మత్తు చేయించటానికి అధికారములు తీసుకొనినట్లు లేదు. ఇటువంటి విర్వాట్లను కూడా చేయకుండా ఒక్క చెరువులను తవ్వించి, కట్టలను వాగుచేయించినంత మాత్రముచేత తగినంత ప్రయోజనము ఉండదు. ఈ చెరువులన్నియు కాలావరకు ఆయా ప్రదేశములలో కురియు వర్షములపై ఆధారపడియున్నవి. కొండల మీద, అడవి ప్రదేశములలోను కురియు వర్షపు నీటిని చిన్న చిన్న కాలువలు, వాగులు ఈ చెరువులలోనికి చేర్చుచున్నవి. ఇదివరలో ఈ కాలువలకు, వాగులకు అక్కడక్కడ అనకట్టలు కట్టి, వాటిద్వారా ప్రవహించే నీటిని చెరువులలోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చి వ్యవసాయము చేయబడుచున్న భూములు అనేకమున్నవి. కాని కొంతకాలము నుంచి ఈ కొండవాగులు, కాలువలు సరి అయినటువంటి మరమ్మత్తులు లేక, సకాలములో వర్షములు కురియుచున్నను చెరువులు నిండక, వర్షించిన నీరు వృథాగా పోవుచు, రైతులకు అపారమైన నష్టము కలుగుచున్నది. కాబట్టి చెరువులను వాగు చేయించుటతో మాత్రమే సంతృప్తి పడక, చిన్న చిన్న అనకట్టలను, కాలువలను, వాగు లను కూడా మరమ్మత్తు చేయించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. అవసరమైనట్లైతే నీటిని చెరువులలోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చేటటువంటి కాలువలను రెండు మూడు రెట్టవరకు కూడా వెడల్పుగా తవ్వించి, ఎక్కువ నీరు చెరువులలోనికి వచ్చునట్లుగా విర్వాట్లను చేయించవలసినదని మంత్రిగారికి మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

4.30
p.m.

“ఈ బిల్లు రైత్వారి గ్రామాలకే కాకుండా జమీందారి గ్రామాలకు, ఈనాందారి గ్రామాలకు కూడా వర్తిస్తుందని బిల్లులో ఉన్నది. దీనిని బట్టి ఈ బిల్లు పార్లమెంటులో జమీందారి, ఈనాందారి గ్రామాలలో కూడా మరమ్మత్తులు లేక పాడైపోయినటువంటి చెరువులను, ఇతర జలాధారాలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించెదరని ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులు ఆగ్రహితులై అవకాశమున్నది. కాని ఈ బిల్లులో, ఆ చెరువులను, జలాధారములను వాగుచేయించుటకు ఖర్చును ఎవరు భరించవలెనో తెలియజేయలేదు. ఇంతవరకు ఈ జమీందారి గ్రామాలలోను, ఈనాందారి గ్రామాలలోను, ఆయా జమీందారులు, ఈనాందారులు మాత్రమే ఖర్చును రైతులవద్దనుంచి వసూలు చేసుకొనుచున్నారు. ఆ కారణముచేత ఈ జలాశయములను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించవలసిన వాళ్ళంత జమీందారులవైన, ఈనాందారులవైన ఉన్నది. కాని వారు తమ వాళ్ళతనను నిర్వహించలేదు. ఆ కారణంచేత రైతులు కాలాకాలమునుంచి అనేకమైనటువంటి వాదలకు లోనుగావలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఇప్పుడు ఈ బిల్లు ప్రకారము జలాధారములను ప్రభుత్వమువారు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించదలచినప్పుడు అందుకు ఖర్చును జమీందారులవద్దనుంచి, ఈనాందారులవద్దనుంచి రాబట్టడం న్యాయము. కాని అటువంటి సూచనలేమీ ఈ బిల్లులో ఎక్కడా కనపించుటలేదు. ఇకముందు జమీందారిలను ఈనాందారిలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు రద్దుచేయున్నారు. ఈ కారణంచేత జమీందారులు, ఈనాందారులు చెరువులను, కాలువలను మరమ్మత్తు చేయటానికి విమాత్రము డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టరు. ఇందువలన ప్రభుత్వ తాజేదార్లు ఏదీని ఏ విధంగా వాగుచేయించాలో అనే సందేహముకూ వెలిబుచ్చటానికికూడా ఆస్కారము ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ బిల్లు జమీందారి, ఈనాందారి ప్రాంతములన్నింటికీ వర్తించేట్లు, ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న చెరువులు, కాలువలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయటానికి ఖర్చును ఆయా జమీందారులవద్దనుంచి ఈనాందారులవద్దనుంచి రాబట్టటానికి ఏలకలుగజేసే ఒక provision ను ఈ బిల్లులో చేసినట్లైతే కాలాయుక్తముగా ఉంటుందని మంత్రిగారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ వాడు జమీందారి గ్రామములలోను, ఈనాందారి గ్రామములలోను రైతుల వరిస్థితి

19th April 1949] [Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

ఎంతవరకరకముగా ఉన్నవో మంత్రిగారికి వాగుగా తెలియును. ఆ గ్రామములోని చెరువులు ఎంత అభ్యావృద్ధిలో ఉన్నవో ప్రత్యేకంగా నేను చెప్పవలసిన అవసరములేదు. జమీందారిలను, ఈనాందారిలను రద్దుచేయటానికిగాను మనము పార్లమెంటులో చేసిన ఐట్టమునకు గవర్నరు-జనరలుగారి ఆమోదమువచ్చినది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయములను గురించి ఇందులో ప్రత్యేకముగా ఉదహరించవలసిన అవసరములేదని ప్రభుత్వమువారు భావించియుండవచ్చును. కాని ఇటువంటి నిబంధన ఈ బిల్లులో లేకపోవడంవలన మరమ్మత్తులకయ్యే డబ్బును జమీందారుల వద్దనుంచి, ఈనాందారుల వద్దనుంచి రాబట్టడం కష్టము. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి మంత్రిగారు మరల ఆలోచించవలసినదని నేను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇతర విషయములలో కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు కొన్ని అక్షేపాలు చేసినారు. ఈ బిల్లులో లోపములు ఉండవచ్చును. కాని వాటిని ‘గౌరవము కొండ్రు’గాను చిన్న చిన్న వాటిని పెద్ద పెద్దగాచేసి విమర్శించడంవలన ప్రయోజనముండదు. ప్రతి చిన్న విషయాన్ని ఆధారంగా తీసుకొని ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఉద్దేశములను శంకించడము యుక్తముగాదు. ప్రభుత్వమువారి సదుద్దేశమును గుర్తించి బిల్లులోని లోపములను సవరించుటకుగాను సభ్యుల సూచనలనుచేసి ఈ బిల్లు త్వరగా కాసనము అగుటకు సహాయపడవలసినదని సభ్యులను కోరుచున్నాను.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Sir, this is a Bill which deserves unreserved support from all sections of the House, but the Hon. Minister could have paid a little more attention to certain provisions which are repugnant to the sense of justice. For instance the provision for compensation in clause 4 (1) looks rather absurd. Sir, I am not attacking the Minister. He is staring at me. (Laughter.) In clause 4 (1), it is stated:

“4 (1) Where in consequence of anything done in pursuance of section 2, the owner of any land or property or other person interested therein sustains loss or damage, he shall be entitled to such compensation as the District Collector may by order determine.”

“But just below that there is the proviso which says:

‘Provided that no compensation shall be payable only on the ground that the loss or damage was sustained by reason of the diminution of the supply of water to any land or any tank or other source from which water is supplied to any land.’

If the Government concede in clause 4 (1) that all damage sustained must be compensated for, why on earth should they say in the proviso that if loss is caused by diminution of water supply no compensation shall be payable? The Hon. Minister is a very cautious and very capable man and one who thinks that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Such a gentleman would not have consciously overlooked this defect. But he has been wise enough to come forward with an amendment which will come up to-morrow and thus rectify this defect. He is to be congratulated on realizing the justice of the thing.

“The second point is this. It has been made quite clear that the benefits of this Bill should be made applicable to the ryotwari,

[Sri V. Raghavayya]

[19th April 1949]

zamindari and inamdari areas. Since the Zamindari Abolition Bill has received the assent of the Governor-General, we need not wait until the particular estate is notified. All the zamindaris may be taken up. Coming as I do from Nellore which claims to have the largest number of tanks in the Province with the exception of Chingleput wherefrom the Hon. Minister hails, I feel, Sir, that the Bill has not come a day too soon.

“Regarding private tanks, my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Chettiar, has referred to the question. Supposing a rich ryot has built a tank. He should not be deprived of the benefits of it. The Government would do well to extend the scheme to such tanks also so that the grow-more-food scheme may be pushed forward. The Government may do the work and collect the expenses from the ryot. Where the private tanks are concerned the Government should show the concession which the hon. Member has suggested.”

“Regarding jurisdiction of courts of law, my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham, has been waxing eloquent about it. I quite agree with him on other matters. But in view of the fact that this concerns the grow-more-food compagin and the necessity of averting famine, the full length of the litigation need not be indulged in. An appeal to the Subordinate Judge should be final. I support the Bill and congratulate the Hon. Minister on his industry and foresight.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Two more Members want to participate in the debate. I allow five minutes for each.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—“Sir, some hon. Members have objected to some of the provisions of the Bill, but we should not forget that we are living in extraordinary times when we are spending a lot of money on importing food and the establishment of a Food Department. Several schemes—short-term schemes, mid-term schemes and long-term schemes—have been planned by the Government, but it will take a long time for the long-term schemes to come to a fruition and by that time we would have spent many crores of rupees. It is not as if my previous speakers did not realize this fact but we should adopt quick means of improving the food production and this is one of the best methods of doing it. Sir, in any legislation and more so in a legislation of this type, some rights acquired by persons would be affected. We will have to abrogate some rights. We will have to see whether the abrogation of the rights by legislation is consistent with the results which we expect to achieve by the legislation. If the legislation is going to confer great benefits on the country, we should not fight shy of ignoring the rights of certain individuals. Most of the objections are to clause 3, but if this clause is not there, I do not think there is any use in this Bill at all. If one party files a suit for injunction, then the whole thing involving, it may be 20 tanks or fifty tanks, will be stopped for a couple of years. If we allow an aggrieved party, however small the damage may be, to go

19th April 1949]

[Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi]

to a court of law, then you will be effectively preventing enjoyment of the fruits of the Bill. If clause 3 of the Bill is not there, the Bill may be dropped. This clause prevents only injunction suits and not suits of other type.

“Sir, clause 4 provides for compensation in case of damage sustained by parties, but I was wondering why this proviso was added by the Select Committee. As my hon. Friend Mr. Raghavayya pointed out, it does not appear to have much sense in it. But the Government are coming forward with an amendment like this:

‘Provided that where the loss or damage was sustained by reason of the diminution of the supply of water to any land or to any tank or other source from which water is supplied to any land, compensation shall be payable only in such cases and to such extent as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.’

If this is provided for, I do not see why this Bill should be seriously opposed.”

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that this Bill has been brought here today. If it is passed into law and put into execution, our food problem will be solved to a great extent. We have been doing something for the grow-more-food scheme, but this Bill will help the achievement of results in a quick manner. This Bill ought to have been brought forward as soon as we came to power and by this time we would have seen the results. When we say ‘repair of tanks’ we mean minor irrigation works mostly. These tanks have been without any repair for a long time. We have been complaining that we have no minor irrigation overseers to carry out the necessary repairs. In the zamin and inam areas, the proprietors were not interested in the repair of these tanks and there have been many complaints from those areas. All these difficulties will be solved by this measure. A more effective form of carrying out these repairs will be not to call for tenders from contractors and entrust the work to them, but to allow the ayacutdars themselves, the villagers, to carry out the work by giving them half grants or full grants. That is my only suggestion and with this, I support the Bill.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Sir, all the hon. Members who participated in the debate have accepted and appreciated the object behind this Bill. Of course, some criticisms have been levelled against some of the provisions of the Bill, but I want hon. Members to realize the underlying object of this Bill. There have been rights existing with individuals and they have been a source of obstruction for any drastic improvements or restoration of irrigation tanks. It was about a quarter of a century ago that the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, as Member in charge of Irrigation, brought forward a comprehensive Bill on Irrigation which contained clauses relating to riparian rights also, but it did not have the support of the then Legislature and therefore, he resigned his membership and got out. If I remember aright,

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [19th April 1949]

on this issue he resigned and got out. After that, the subsequent Governments also prepared some Bill by amending some of the provisions and made it less objectionable to vested interests, but still they could not succeed with that. And ever since the Congress Government took up office we have taken up the question of a comprehensive irrigation law and that being a comprehensive legislation that is contemplated we have not yet been able to finalize a draft Bill and therefore as I said"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"On a point of information, Sir. I want to know whether the Bill to which reference is being made by the Hon. Minister is the same Bill which was prepared by the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, as the one we have before us now."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"That Bill contained provision relating to riparian rights but it was not exactly this draft Bill and because the comprehensive legislation which we are preparing will take some more time, the Government have brought forward this Bill in order to enable the Government to take up the scheme of improvement and restoration of tanks. But, the main obstruction in carrying out our programme has been the existing rights. Therefore, the fundamental object of this Bill is to do away with those rights so as to enable the Government to proceed with the carrying out of their programme of improvement of tanks"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I explain further, Sir. The proposition is very astounding."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, there is no question of ousting the jurisdiction of courts, but in the larger interests of a larger number of people, if a tank has to be restored or improved, individual rights should not stand in the way. That is the object of the Bill. But, still we have provided for necessary compensation in respect of those who will be deprived of their rights. That is the principle behind this Bill. I would appeal to hon. Members to have this in view while criticising the provisions of this Bill."

"Several hon. Members referred to the question of the provision relating to injunctions against action taken by the Government. As the hon. Member, Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi, has pointed out, if this Bill should permit injunctions and other actions, then there will be no necessity for a Bill like this and we may as well carry on under the existing law. This Bill lays down as a principle that no right should stand against carrying out the programme of improvement of tanks. But we have provided for compensation for submersion and other damages that might be caused to lands. The hon. Member from Chittoor referred to the question of permanent damage. A recurring damage will be deemed to be a permanent damage and there will be no difficulty in incorporating it and it must be a recurring damage, but damages that occur due to the neglect of the owner of the land will not come

19th April 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

under the purview of legislation. That is what we mean by saying it must be a permanent damage. As I said, Sir, we have provided for compensation for submersion of lands."

"Regarding the proviso relating to persons affected by diminution of water, I would like to point out that this Bill more or less aims at the restoration of tanks rather than improvement. We may also have to improve the tanks sometimes, but mostly it will be a question of restoration. Tanks were designed long long ago by our ancestors and since then silt has been accumulating year after year. Technical opinion insists that we should not venture on the removal of silt because that is not a practical proposition. When silt is accumulated and when we could not remove it, naturally the capacity of the tanks is reduced and if the capacity of the tank is reduced for the last 10, 15 or 20 years and if on account of the reduction of the tank's capacity the water to which this tank is entitled passes down and if some other people had been enjoying it all these 10 or 20 years, they should not claim any prescriptive rights. On the other hand, the ayacutdars under the original tank should claim it, because when the tank had its original level in those days they were entitled to the water and they might be affected by the water being taken away. Therefore, I have given notice of an amendment in the place of the proviso which is contained in the Bill. The hon. Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar suggested that this proviso could be deleted. I first thought I could agree to the deletion of the proviso, but there is this difficulty. It must not be any diminution of water. Certain individuals might have been enjoying the water because the tank's capacity is reduced for the last 5 or 10 years they should not be entitled to any compensation. Therefore, I have drafted another clause. I have just given notice of an amendment to that effect."

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Natesa Chettiyar, raised the question of private tanks. We have about 26,000 Government tanks in the Province and we have to restore them both in the ryotwari as well as the zamin areas. Therefore, normally, if there is a private tank constructed by an individual which caters for his own land, Government will not be interested in spending money on such a tank. But, sometimes in the general interests the tank might have to be improved so that it can benefit a larger number of people. In such cases the Government will have to take up the improvement of private tanks also. Therefore, I propose to accept the alternative amendment which the hon. Member, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, has just given notice of and I think that will satisfy the critics on this question. I do not propose to say anything more at this stage. When amendments are taken up one by one I would have to offer certain remarks."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister has not explained about 'or other area'."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I shall deal with it when the amendment is moved by the hon. Member."

[19th April 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'that the Madras Irrigation (Improvement) Bill, 1948, be taken into consideration at once'."

The motion was carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

Clause 2.

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Sir, I have given notice of two amendments under this clause. I move the earlier one, viz.:

'that in clause 2, the words "or other area" be omitted.'
As I have already stated, my objection is that the clause as worded is too vague because the term 'ryotwari, zamindari, inamdari or other area' is fairly wide and the mere introduction of the words 'or other area' which is very vague might lead to all kinds of speculation. Therefore, it is better those words are omitted."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"I second the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Amendment moved—

'that in clause 2, the words "or other area" be omitted'."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, as mentioned by one hon. Member, these words have been inserted by way of abundant caution and they are not in any way harmful, I should say. There may be cases where a particular piece of land is not ryotwari, or zamindari or inamdari. For instance, there is considerable doubt as to the exact nature of janmi lands in Malabar. Attention is invited to section 1 of the Land Revenue Recovery Act of 1864. There the definition refers to zamindars, inamdars and holders of land under ryotwari settlement and also generally to persons who are in any way subject to payment of revenue direct to the Provincial Government. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Member Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar not to insist on his amendment. I want the retention of those words in the clause."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"As the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill says that there are likely to be some classes of lands which are not covered by the words in ryotwari, zamindari or inam areas, I crave the leave of the House to withdraw the amendment."

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

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I move—

*'That the following words be added at the end of clause 2, namely, "except private tanks".'**'The main purpose of the amendment is to ask for more information from the Hon. Minister. There are large acreage of lands owned by individuals as well as registered companies which are*

19th April 1949] [Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar]

running farms and for the purpose of cultivation they naturally require a number of tanks to be constructed for which there are also facilities. There are as a matter of fact many agricultural companies which though they may be private in character, rights in respect of the private tanks have to be restored to such private owners. A private owner has constructed a tank for the benefit of his own agricultural lands and if any improvement is made to his tank, he should be assured that the water necessary for his purpose will be made available to him and any water that becomes surplus after utilizing it for his ayacut lands, may certainly be taken away for the purpose of other lands. With these observations, I move my amendment."

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Amendment moved—

'That the following words be added at the end of clause 2, viz., "except private tanks".'"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, I have already explained the attitude of the Government with regard to private tanks. We are not interested in taking over the water from private tanks, except in the larger interests of the people. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment moved by the hon. Mr. Natesa Chettiyar. I have already stated that I would accept the alternative amendment that will be moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"In the circumstances, I think, I had better withdraw it, Sir."

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

V.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE.

5 p.m.

(1) THE MADRAS PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I charge the Madras Government for their failure to act according to the provisions of the Public Safety Act. At the time when this Act was passed—I mean the time when Mr. Prakasam was the Premier—we had our own doubts whether this Government would implement the Act faithfully and properly. But to-day we find that the Act has been observed more in its breach than in its observance."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me tell the House that for this half-hour debate, I will allow ten minutes for the hon. Member who has initiated the debate and five minutes each for two hon. Members and ten minutes for the Hon. Minister to reply to the debate."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Sir, particularly I will bring to your kind notice that since the year 1947 hundreds of persons have been arrested. I believe, many of them were

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [19th April 1949]

innocent people. In 1948 and early this year, hundreds of persons were indiscriminately arrested and put under detention. We are not concerned with their political ideologies or things of that sort. But my main object is to impress upon this Government how far they have acted according to the provisions of the Public Safety Act.

"I shall analyse the whole Act into three parts. In the first place when persons are detained, it is incumbent on the part of the Government to inform those people as to the grounds of their detention. It is a very important matter. Secondly their replies to the charges should be referred to the Advisory Council and thirdly after the report comes from the Advisory Council, the Government should consider the case on its merit. If I remember aright, when Mr. Prakasam was the Premier and when he moved this Bill, he said that the very saving and redeeming clause of this Bill was the provision of an Advisory Council. Sir, this is the only opportunity and the only way left open for these unfortunate people to get justice. Government ought to place all the cards on the table and try to convince these people why they were detained. The grounds on which of the charges were framed should be communicated to them not in routine orders printed in the Secretariat which only contain, 'You belong to a particular party and you are likely to act prejudicial to the safety of the State.' Even after the receipt of these routine orders, those people are not in a position to reply to the charges because generally they are vague and indefinite. Specific charges are not made against them and therefore they are not in a position to reply to them properly. I know sometimes these people take the trouble to reply to the charges and forward it to the Government with the request that it may be transmitted to the Advisory Council. They are not, sometimes, sent to the Advisory Council and even in case they do, they take a long time. Even in cases where the Advisory Council have considered the matter and made recommendations to the Government, the Government have not taken any action in most of these cases. It is quite likely that they might have acted according to the provisions of the Act but in most cases they have not acted according to the provisions of the Act. The very Act implies that the Government should not give some general, vague and indefinite charges. Government ought to have definite information at their disposal got from the department concerned or through the Police Department. But generally charges are framed against them on vague and indefinite grounds and they are no grounds at all and the detenus are left to their introspection or guess work to find out what is being alleged against them, with the result we find that hundreds and hundreds of persons are rotting in the various jails in the Madras Presidency. We are not able to redress their grievances to the extent we wish. We do try to get as much information as possible from the Hon. Minister for Law by putting interpellations but he is not communicative. After all, as I have said repeatedly and many members of this House will agree with me when I say, that these

[19th April 1949] [Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib]

people will go to the High Court to get justice done. Sir, the High Court acts as a sort of check against the highhandedness of the Government. This has been disclosed in a number of judgments delivered in recent months and more particularly in the judgment delivered by Their Lordships, Mr. Justice Satyanarayana and Mr. Justice Viswanatha Sastri. This judgment of the Madras High Court has brought to light the way in which this Government are conducting their affairs. This is a timely advice to the Government when in these days the Executive is so anxious to arm with as much power as possible and I am glad that the High Court has pointed out certain defects in the working of the Act. This is not the only judgment in which this Act is involved but in a number of cases, Hon. Judges have pointed out clearly and specifically that the Government have not acted according to the provisions of the Act.

"Sir I now come back to the first point. Practically no charges are framed against persons arrested under this Act and I say, it is not right on the part of the Government to adopt such a policy in this matter. I am one with the Government in seeing that persons dangerous to the society and the State are put under detention in the interests of the State but that does not mean that the Government should go on arresting persons indiscriminately without any definite charges being fixed against the persons to be detained. This should not be done.

"Now, I come to the second point regarding the Advisory Council. If I remember aright, in this Advisory Council are represented, the Advocate-General, Judges of the Madras High Court and very many eminent lawyers of the Madras City. As far as my information goes, I understand that this Council very rarely meets and they have no time to look into their work because they themselves are busy with their work and they have not got enough time at their disposal to look into these cases. It is not a question of dealing with one or two cases but that they have to deal with hundreds and hundreds of cases. But whenever they take up these cases, they submit their candid opinions to the Government, but the Government do not act upon their advice, with the result we find so many hundreds and hundreds of persons are rotting in the various jails in the Presidency. Among these persons there are very many innocent persons. The Court or the Government may leave out persons who are guilty but it is wrong and it is a crime on the part of the Government even to arrest a man who is otherwise innocent. And that is the law of the land. But our Government are not following that law of the land. As the time at my disposal is very short, I shall not dilate more on this point and I will just quote for reference the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Viswanatha Sastri in the Madras High Court on 21st March 1949.

"But in my judgment substantial compliance with the formalities prescribed in Sections 2 and 3 of the Act is essential to sustain the legality of the continuance of the detention. They

[Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib] [19th April 1949]

were not merely provisions the non-compliance of which would only be irregularity in procedure. If the non-compliance with the provisions was substantial and serious, it would render the continuance of detention illegal even though it might have been legal ab initio.

This only shows the illegal way in which the Government have kept these hundreds and hundreds of persons under detention. Sir, my very purpose in trying to raise this half-hour debate is just to explain this position so that the Government can make amends to their past mistakes and that they would be definite in their action. You have got a series of judgments before you and they would enable you to see that the provisions of the Public Safety Act are strictly adhered to. These judgments are positive proof—if proof is necessary—to show that the Government have acted otherwise. Therefore, it is high time that they should consider this question dispassionately. It may be very easy for hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Benches to pass a series of orders by sitting in the Fort St. George. But they must realize the difficulties and hardships caused to these persons and their families and who have been completely cut off from their homes. They have lost their business and other avocations and they are now suffering under detention. I only appeal to the Hon. Minister for Law and also to the new Premier to consider this question dispassionately and release those persons against whom no definite charges were made. The law is always there and you can arrest them whenever they indulge in prejudicial activities against the State. The Hon. Minister for Law on a former occasion said that these people can go before a court of law and present their *Habeas Corpus* applications there and get their release."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I did not say like that."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"I heard it to have been said by the Hon. Minister. Whatever it is, you cannot expect a poor man to go to a court and you know most of these people are poor people."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I cannot allow a wrong statement to go unchallenged. When an adjournment motion was moved the other day I pointed out it was out of order because persons affected by this Act can go to a court. That is what I said on that occasion."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"Whatever it is, I really feel sorry for the people who really stood for the independence of the country and suffered and sacrificed, should now be a party to this state of affairs and work this Act in the spirit in which it is being worked now. I once again appeal to the Government to consider this question dispassionately and do justice to these unfortunate people."

19th April 1949]

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"Is there quorum in this House?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is quorum in the House."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, I am glad that enough members of this House are taking interest in the liberty of the people of this Province. My hon. Friend Mr. Raza Khan has given instances to show that this Government are not following the provisions of the Public Safety Act. I do not think the Hon. Minister for Law will be able to say that that is not a fact because we have here the authority of the highest Judicial Tribunal in the Province to show that this Government have had lapses and lapses. The Hon. Minister cannot say that these lapses are far and few between because the judgments delivered last month show that this has become a chronic disease from which the Government are not able to get over. Sir, I think the only safeguard, for the liberty of an individual is this tribunal which only acts as an Advisory Council. Let not this Government which calls itself a popular Government and counts among them very many persons who had fought for the freedom and liberty of the people of this country, make any inroad into the liberty of a citizen. It is not proper for the Hon. Minister to say as he said last time when I raised an adjournment motion to discuss the condition of these people in the various jails of the Presidency. I request him to refer to what he said on that occasion. Is it proper on the part of the Hon. Minister to say that there are courts and these people can go there and get their release? Is it right on his part to say that the remedy lies somewhere else? Promises were given by this very Government that they would try to follow the provisions of this Act. But have they done it? No. They pleaded at that time that this measure was only an emergency measure intended to save the people of this Province. But now they come with this cold-blooded argument and say that the remedy for those unfortunate people lies somewhere else. If only you go through the provisions of the Act, you will see that Government is the prosecutor, the court and the Superintendent of Jails. The Advisory Council envisaged in the Act is only an advisory body and Government do not pay any heed to the advice of that body."

"Sir, I had been in jail for some time and I know how the charges are framed against those unfortunate people. This charge is a sealed book to the outside world and the public have no idea of it. Even the lawyers engaged by them do not know what the charge is, let alone the general public. I ask why should this Government feel shy to disclose these charges to the public. Actually, I had seen some of these charges made against some of these detenus. The charge runs more or less on these lines. 'Since you are a member of the Communist Party or any other party you are to be arrested.' Is this a charge? Is it the reason for putting those people under detention? I do not think the Hon. Minister for Law can give a reply to this point because the

[Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur] [19th April 1949]

5-15 p.m. High Court itself has said that the grounds of detention are generally vague and indefinite and that these grounds are no grounds at all. These charges are printed in the stereotyped form and I think it is done in the Secretariat. This form contains the name of the person, age, avocation and so on. This only shows that the Government treat it as a routine matter. They do not go into each individual case and then frame definite charges. Can any one imagine that a responsible Government as this would simply keep a printed charge-sheet and give it to anybody at their whim and fancy? Of course it may now be said: 'I was not responsible entirely and the Minister is not present here'. But is there not joint responsibility of the Government and the Government as a whole are responsible for the various acts interfering with the liberty of the persons. I only hope that since there have been some changes, there will also be a change of policy on the part of the Government in these matters."

* **SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI**:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not try to be as eloquent as my hon. Friend Mr. Salam and I shall try to defend the Government. I must admit and you must all admit that had not Mr. Prakasam passed the Ordinance and the Act as a consequence, this Province would have been in utter confusion. (N. Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur: 'Nobody disputed that'.) I am glad it is not disputed and I am following the Act and the judgments of the High Court and I am not talking in the air as Mr. Salam did. My hon. Friends have been accusing that these matters have not been referred to the Advisory Council and that the detenus have not been made to understand the reasons for their detention. But if only you look into the judgments you will see clearly that in each case immediately after detention—I have got facts with me and I can give instance after instance, but there is no time—within ten days after the detention, the detenu was given the reasons why he was detained and he made his representations and then the matter was referred to the Advisory Council for their opinion. Of course, in some instances, particularly in two instances, some inordinate delay occurred and it was due to the fact as I find from the judgment of the High Court that opinion has to be got from the District Collector and subsequently from the District Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department. In those two cases delay was inevitable and occurred but in all the rest of the cases the time taken by the Government and the Advisory Council was only natural. This is the state of affairs and for my friends to say that no reasons were given and no representations were heard and nothing happened is to talk too much over things which did not exist."

"In one or two instances—of course it may not be open to me to attack the judgment of the High Court being the highest tribunal of the land but under the law it is open to me to offer *bona fide* criticism in respect of certain aspects thereof—in the case of Prakasa Reddi the ground mentioned was that he organized a students' federation which was opposed by another Reddi and he incited the students to beat the opposing man. The judgment

19th April 1949]

[Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi]

says that if this ground stood alone it would not be a difficulty in sustaining the order of detention but that it was vitiated by mixing up other things and so they have held the order to be illegal. I feel, Sir, that if the ground is sufficient to sustain the orders of detention, I am unable to see how other grounds stated along with it would have rendered the order illegal. I am unable to comprehend it. It must mean that the Government or the detaining authority has acted on the basis of each and every one of the reasons mentioned and if one is good enough, the requirements of the Act have been complied with."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, my hon Friend Mr Raza Khan referred to the speech of the hon. Mr. Prakasam when he brought in the Bill but might I remind him of another sentence which fell from him when he brought in the Bill and that it is not at all a pleasant thing to bring in a Bill of the kind but he had to do so with a heavy heart in the interests of the safety of the people and the country. I must also tell Mr. Salam that it is also our feeling in the matter. We, who have spent long years in prison not to speak of periods of detention feel that it is not at all pleasing to keep people in prison without trial and if we have to do so it is because we feel that in the larger interests of the country we have to detain some people. Especially in the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Salam, I find that his imagination has run riot and what he said had no relation to clear facts. He said that charges for detention had not been given in many cases. May I remind him that we do not give charges for detaining a person? There is a lot of difference between 'charges' and 'grounds' and the grounds given by the detaining authority are not charges. I can assure the House that not in one single case has any person been detained simply because he is a Communist and I can even challenge my hon. Friend that I shall be able to prove that it is so. (Mr. Mohamed Abdul Salam rose.) I am not yielding, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short. It is also an absolutely wrong statement that he made, namely, that printed charge sheets were maintained and what was done was that the name of the person to be detained was entered and he was detained. It may be that that fact also may be one of the grounds of his detention because that party, as is known to all hon. Members is wedded to violence and definite grounds are given how the person was engaging himself in activities dangerous to public peace and it is not as if merely a printed thing is given. It is a wrong statement."

"I shall now furnish details regarding the particular questions which formed the subject-matter of the judgment of Their Lordships Justice Satyanarayana Rao and Viswanatha Sastri. In all, 21 applications were heard on the 21st March 1949 and of these 11 applications were allowed and 10 were dismissed. In respect of these eleven applications, copies of judgment have been obtained from the High Court. The main judgment was delivered in the case of M. R. S. Mani *versus* the District Collector of Mathurai. Their Lordships held that the Public Safety Act was

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [19th April 1949]

a temporary encroachment on individual freedom made in the larger interests of the State and that preventive detention should be made strictly in accordance with the statutory provisions. Though the judgment of the detaining authority cannot normally be held to be *mala fide*, it was necessary that the grounds which should be communicated under the Act should be within the ambit of the Act leading to the inference that the detaining authority had not acted *mala fide*. Even if some of the grounds communicated were outside the scope of the Act, though some may be within the scope of the Act, the judgment of the detaining authority should be deemed bad. Another point which has to be strictly observed is that the grounds should not be vague, indefinite or uncertain. The Act makes distinction between acts, grounds and particulars and all the grounds have to be communicated though such facts as would endanger public interests could be withheld. Similarly, in furnishing the grounds, the Government are also to communicate so much of the particulars as would enable detenus to make their representation. In Mani's case, the grounds are outside the purview of the Act and are also wanting in particulars. The reasons for allowing the other applications are—

G. G. Soundarajan—Grounds were indefinite and vague;

K. K. Thangamuthu—Grounds devoid of particulars and some outside the purview of the Act;

Prabhakaran—Grounds outside the purview of the Act and combined with grounds within the purview of the Act;

Kuttan—Grounds devoid of particulars and vague;

V. Ramaswami—Grounds disclosed do not suggest that the detenu was guilty of or likely to indulge in subversive activities;

A. Balasubrahmanyam—Grounds outside the purview of the Act.

“ Apart from these seven cases, four applications were allowed and they were—

Monappa Shetty—The detenu was released on bail by a competent court but immediately after release was detained.

This was before the amendment of the Act. Subsequently the words ‘ likely to indulge in subversive activities ’ were inserted.

Surendran—Was detained for refusing to execute a bond in terms of Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code. The order of detention under such circumstances was not held to be in order.

H. Hanumantha Rao and K. P. Damodhara Marar—There was a technical defect in the order of detention which gave retrospective effect by means of a revised order and Their Lordships held that such detention was illegal. Only in the case of A. Balasubrahmanyam, the High Court referred to the delay on the part of the Government but at the same time Their Lordships do not for a moment say that the Government were not acting *bona fide* and on the other hand the *bona fides* of

19th April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

the Government have been completely supported by the High Court, but they have observed that the matter had been neglected and the proceedings moved very tardily with the result that practically the detention was extended to a period of a year and a half and they criticize the delay from April 1948 to October 1948 when a reference was made to the District Magistrate even though the Advisory Council's detention orders were received in July and August. Instructions have been issued to the detaining authorities to take special care to avoid vague statements in the grounds for detention and regarding avoidance of grounds outside the purview of the Act. Regarding delay in passing final orders under section 3 (5) only in one case, there was reference to it and even there having regard to the circumstances of the case, it could not be done earlier. Only in one case has the delay been criticized but in certain other cases, similar delays have been accepted as quite reasonable. Even this can be understood from the idea of the correspondence involved. The Advisory Council presided over by the late Justice Govindarajachariyar laid down certain principles to be followed before sending up cases for review by them. For example, after the communication of the grounds, his representation is received. The statements made by way of representations have generally to be referred to the detaining authorities for remarks. After collecting additional particulars required by the Advisory Council, the case is laid before them and sometimes they call for additional particulars which are to be obtained either from the detaining authorities or from the detenu himself. Where the Advisory Council considers that orders of detention have to be modified, it may be conditional release or unconditional release, their recommendations are put up to the detaining authorities for remarks. Sometimes the Council recommends the release of the detenu on his executing a bond or giving an undertaking but when these are communicated to the detenu, he sometimes refused to comply with the conditions and this necessitates further consideration of the case and naturally a lot of time is taken up in coming to a decision as to the necessity of passing orders under section 3 (5) of the Act. The procedure involves a lot of correspondence between the Government on the one hand and the detaining authority and the Superintendents of Police on the other. I wish to assure the House that such correspondences are treated as special in all stages. So far as the mistakes pointed out by the High Court are concerned, the detaining authorities have been apprised of the position in the form of a demi-official with a view to see that such things may not occur in future.”

(2) MADRAS HARBOUR EXTENSION.

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ Mr. 5-30
Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity given to me to p.m.
raise this very important question concerning the welfare of the
City. I wanted to give prominence to this issue by moving an
adjournment motion, but time does not permit it. I am glad that
it has been possible for the Chair to allow an half-hour debate.

[Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [19th April 1949]

I must first of all say that the health of the City is a very important matter and indict this Government and the previous Governments for the neglect of the City in general. This City has suffered on account of the fact that only the mufassal Members have been occupying the Treasury Bench in this Province ever since 1920. There has not been even a single Member on the Treasury Bench hailing from the City of Madras. That is the main reason why Madras has lost ground. My friend the Hon. M. Bhaktavatsalam and myself no doubt lived in the City from boyhood, but we cannot claim to be born and bred up in the City. I want to use very strong language because the time allowed to me is short. If more time is allowed, I shall use sweet language and carry conviction. I can say from the answers given by the Hon. Minister in charge that he realizes the danger to the health of the City in extending the harbour southwards, but he is not able to prevent it. Already the harbour area has been extended southwards for building bungalows. The population of the City was 3½ lakhs in 1910, but it is 12 lakhs now. A person who has seen the beach in 1910 and sees it now on a Sunday evening will be struck by the vast increase in the number of people visiting the beach. The whole beach from the Cooum to San Thome is full of people. People have taken more and more to that habit of visiting the beach. About 25 years ago there was a level-crossing near the Parry's Corner and the residents of the northern parts of the City had easy access to the beach. After the southward extension of the harbour, this easy access has been denied. There were many offices and the Christian College playground in the southern area now occupied by the Port Trust. Many bungalows have since been put up in that area for the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and some other Port Trust officials. These bungalows should have been built up in Nungambakkam, Adyar or somewhere else. I would request the Hon. Minister to advise the Government of India to demolish these bungalows. The Government of India have got tons of money to find accommodation for their port officers elsewhere.

"It is said that the extension of the harbour northwards is difficult. About 60 years ago, the Madras Harbour used to be like the harbour in Kakinada or Tuticorin. Steamers used to stop some miles away and barges used to bring the cargo to the shores. From the old paintings hanging on the walls of the Mount Road, Government House and the Secretariat, we find that the sea was only a 100 feet away from the Flag Staff in front of the Assembly Chamber. The present sandy beach has been created by sand accretion on the south and erosion on the north. It is a cent per cent artificial harbour created by money and engineering skill, and it will not be difficult to extend it further north. In the last 30 years we have lost about 1,200 feet on the north of the harbour because of erosion. One or two kuppams have been washed away. Mr. Fernandez, who is living in the northern part of the City, will bear testimony to this. I wish to recall in this connexion that in 1932, when I was the Mayor of Madras, the Government, the Corporation and the Port Trust agreed to

19th April 1949] [Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

the construction of a retaining wall at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. The Government were not prepared to pay their share of the cost and the matter stopped there. I would ask the Hon. Minister for Public Works to get the report of the Government of India experts. I do not think any expert came here at all and spent any time on investigation. The experts on whom the Government are depending for the execution of the Ramapadasagar and Tungabhadra Projects ought to be able to execute a scheme for the northern extension of the harbour. I am now talking about the feasibility, and not about the advisability or inadvisability of a northward extension. I am sure that the Ministry is quite convinced that the beauty of the City would be spoiled and that the citizens would suffer by the southward expansion. Their only point is that the Government of India have said that northward extension is not possible. Trade is likely to decline in the coming few years and there is absolutely no need for extending the harbour. It is not such an urgent and necessary scheme. Only Mr. G. P. Alexander, the Chairman, is enthusiastic about the southward extension. The moment he vacates that office, there may not be much agitation. We may discount the other officers. We know the mentality of some of the Indian officers and that is to support the views of their superior officers. I feel that the enthusiasm of the present Chairman of the Port Trust and his deputy is misplaced. My own view is that they do not take a larger view about the health of the City. This Assembly will become a hell if a marshalling yard is located opposite the Secretariat. The Government will give the usual reply 'we are helpless. The Government of India are executing the scheme. If we do not co-operate with them, money cannot be spent and the harbour will not improve.' I hope that the Hon. Minister will represent to the Government of India that the City Council has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the proposal and that the Commissioner of the Corporation also has been protesting against it. After seeing the Government's decision, the Commissioner is suddenly coming forward with schemes auxiliary to the southward expansion of the harbour. Because he is going to be appointed as the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, he has got to crow-catch.

"I want to refer to one other aspect. Some years ago there was a proposal to have a common terminus for the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and to link up Tambaram and Avadi by means of a railway line. Extension of the harbour northwards would fit in with this scheme. From the northern extension, a line can be taken to Tiruvottiyur to connect this line. If the southern extension is allowed, some five years hence from now it will become necessary to lay a railway line right across the City. The Revenue Board Office buildings, the buildings in the Government House Estate including the Rajaji Hall and some other historic buildings will have to be destroyed. Thereby we will be spoiling the health and beauty of the City. I do hope that the Government will make strong

[Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [19th April 1949]

representations to the Government of India urging that there is no urgent necessity for increasing the harbour facilities. The merchants are not clamouring for extension. There is no one clamouring for it except one or two officials. I hope this Government will not take the decision of the Government of India in a complacent manner. A decision is always subject to revision when new points are put forward against it. I hope that the Government will take a very serious view and save the City from this act of vandalism."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish that there is on the Treasury Bench at least one hon. Member who was a Councillor of the Corporation of Madras."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister for Public Works himself was a councillor."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I stand corrected. Evidently he has forgotten the days when he was on the City Council. In the past the Government of Madras used to attach too much importance to the decisions of the City Council. They never did anything concerning the City without consulting it. When the Corporation came to a decision after due deliberation, the Government used to honour and carry out that decision. Times have changed and we are now a free people. The result of our freedom is that the Government of Madras are attaching very little importance to the decision of such an important local body as the City Council. After all only the Corporation can know what is good and what is not good for the City. We cannot expect the Government to know about it as much as the Corporation. Perhaps the Hon. Minister for Public Works may say that this is a matter which affects not only the City but the whole Province. I agree that that is true. In extending the port, we should also consider the health needs of the City. The Leader of my Party has already said that the City's population has increased fourfold and it is going on increasing. The health of the City is being maintained at the highest possible level with great difficulty. It will not redound to the credit of the Government if they deny access to the only health resort which the citizens, especially those living in North Madras, have. The Minister for Public Works cannot raise his hands in despair and say 'I have nothing to do with it. It is the Government of India that have done. I am only a post office. I cannot compel them to do this or that.' It is very unfortunate that a responsible Government of a great country should threaten such a great person as our Hon. Minister for Public Works saying that Madras will go without a big has already said that the City's population has increased fourfold which ought certainly to be deprecated. Instead of holding out the threat, it is the duty of the Government to consider the reasons put forward by the City Council. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the other Chambers of Commerce have expressed

19th April 1949] [Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur]

themselves against this proposals. If these Chambers of Commerce are not interested in developing the trade and commerce of this Province, who else is interested? They know what is good for the business of this Province. I do not think the Government of Madras can claim to know what is good for the business of this Province more than these Chambers of Commerce."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister wants ten minutes to reply. As we have got five more minutes left, I shall allow the hon. Mr. Natesan to speak for three minutes and the hon. Mr. Rajamannar Chetty for two minutes."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce which I represent here, has always been opposing this proposals. They oppose this proposal because they consider that business hereafter is going to be very depressing. Sir, so far as the Government of India is concerned, you may know, that they have recently decided that import of foodgrains into this country should stop after 1951 even at the risk of starvation and it is their intention to make this country self-sufficient in the matter of food. So far as piece-goods are concerned, this country is going to be self-sufficient. Under the various post-war schemes which have been adumbrated and put into force, India is going to be self-sufficient in the matter of a number of articles.

"Apart from this, Sir, you know, that shortly the linguistic provinces are going to come into existence. The Vizagapatam harbour has been considerably improved and is going to be improved further. Other minor ports are also coming in for improvement. Then there is the Cochin harbour that will be developed very soon and the Tuticorin harbour is also coming up. What is the trade that Madras is going to have eventually? You know, Sir, that the extension of the Madras harbour would require all the paraphernalia of warehouses, dock accommodation and a number of other things, and it will be a matter of huge expenditure and to secure materials for putting up these things is also a matter of very great difficulty. It is no good spending large sums of money on this scheme. Whether it is the Government of India or the Madras Government who are going to foot the bill, it is ultimately the tax-payers who have to pay for it and incidentally the merchants. That is why the Chamber of Commerce vehemently protested that there is no need to go in for such an expensive scheme just at present.

"Then Sir, you know the scarcity of building materials, etc. If the Government of India are going to put in 7.5 crores on this scheme, necessarily they will have to take away all the cement available in this Province and also all the iron and steel and the all the labour and the result will be that prices will go up and the ordinary man who is in real need of houses will not be able to put up any houses. Therefore what is wanted now is that the Madras Government ought to consider whether there is any urgency now for getting on with the scheme. It may be that many experts like Mr. Armstrong, the Chairman of the Madras Port Trust and others would have gone into the question and given their opinion in favour of the extension and it may also be that the

[Sri P. Natesan]

[19th April 1949]

Chairman of the Madras Port Trust would probably think that it would be to his credit if he can put this scheme through before he leaves this country. I do not attribute any motives to any people. As mercantile people we say that the huge sum of money that is now proposed to be spent on this scheme ought not to be spent at all just at the present time and we would the Government of Madras to make due representations to the Government of India about views of the mercantile community in this respect."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I rise to speak on this subject, I do so because I am constrained to represent the grievances of the people of the City of Madras whose rights are being trampled upon by this Government, who are simply dotting the i's and dashing the t's of the Central Government. Mr. Speaker, I represent the citizens of Madras and if I do not represent their grievances in a matter like this, I will be failing in my duty. Hon. Members who have preceded me have stated that it is all because of the misfortune that no member of the Treasury Bench is a resident of the City of Madras identifying with the interests of its citizens. That is our difficulty; that is our disadvantage. All hon. Members who adorn these benches are mere birds of passage who have no lasting or abiding interest in the City of Madras. Sir, representing as I do, the City of Madras, I have not come here simply to make a speech on this debate, but it is my right and privilege to safeguard the interests of the citizens to whom even the Government are not providing adequate amenities for recreation, except the Madras Corporation which gives them the radio at the Marina and at the Fort beach. Now, if the extension of the harbour is to be carried out up to the War Memorial, people in the heart of the City and non-Madrases who number a great many, will have to work all the distance to the Marina which is situated in the Southern Madras to enjoy sea breeze. They do not know the grievances of the people in the Northern Madras. Time was when prominent members who took active part in politics and in the civic affairs of the City were living in the Northern Madras. Now the centre of gravity has shifted to the Southern Madras. Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not enter my emphatic protest against this proposed harbour expansion scheme of the Government of India and I should be the first man to offer Satyagraha even, if it becomes necessary. It is my duty to do so, and I should be failing in my duty if I do not so. Finally I would request the Hon. Minister who has given his consent to this scheme without proper consideration to postpone it and consult the Corporation of Madras which is the only body which really represents the interests of the Madras City. Otherwise this is not Government. This is only an occupation Government."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already explained the position while answering supplementary questions on this subject this morning. As I said, this morning, so far as this Government are concerned, they came into the picture because it is they that will have to assign the lands opposite to the Fort for the purpose of the

[19th April 1949]

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

expansion scheme. The scheme is to be executed by the Government of India. In 1946 the Government of India set up a Technical Committee which went round the entire sea-coast and they have made the recommendation regarding improvements and expansion of the Madras harbour. Their main recommendation was that the Madras harbour can be expanded only southwards and that it cannot be extended north-wards. This matter has been under discussion between this Government and the Government of India for more than two years in the past and this Government had to take a decision in the matter. There was only one choice before them. Either we must reconcile ourselves with the dropping of the scheme of harbour expansion, or we must agree to the expansion of the harbour southwards. The hon. Member representing the South Indian Chamber of Commerce said that he was not interested in the trade development in this Province and therefore he was not interested in the expansion of the harbour."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, I never said that there is not going to be any trade development in this country. I only said that this country is going to be self-sufficient and that there is not going to be much of importance in expanding the harbour."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, self-sufficiency does not mean that there would not be any trade expansion. I am in charge of minor ports also and wherever I go I am getting various representations from people regarding the improvement of the numerous minor ports and if we are of the opinion that there is not going to be any trade possibilities in the future then we must reply to them that there is no need for improving and expanding those minor ports. But that is not so. On the other hand, it has been brought to me, and I am always very much impressed with what they have said, that trade and commerce are going to improve and they will improve only if port facilities are developed. Without the development of ports, trade will not develop. Already we are interested in the trade development of this country. Therefore I am unable to appreciate the point made by the Leader of the United Democratic Party or the representative of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, that we need not devote too much attention to the harbour expansion scheme and other port facilities in this Province."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, I never put forward that point of view, at all. My main point was that a harbour expansion northwards is possible. The Hon. Minister has not told us how it is impossible to expand the harbour northwards. I shall be glad if the Hon. Minister explains that point of view."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, it was the Ports Technical Committee that has given the opinion to the Government that the expansion of the harbour can only be done southwards. That scheme consists of the construction of a wet dock of ten berths for ships with accommodation facilities and provision for a combined metre and broad gauge marshalling yard and warehouses for which land will be required in front of the Fort.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [19th April 1949]

"Now, as I said this morning, the present maximum capacity of the port is about 1½ million tons per annum. By executing the first stage of the scheme the harbour is expected to handle about 2½ million tons of dry cargo per year. Even now there is heavy congestion in the harbour. As I said, during the last week about seven steamers were standing out in the open sea at one time for want of accommodation in the marshalling yard. We have discussed this question with the port authorities and they have now agreed that only a railway marshalling yard and warehouses would come in front of the Fort and that the distance between the nearest railway siding to the road in front of the Fort would be about 600 feet. The marshalling yards would be worked out with diesel locos instead of with steam locos. These diesel locos would not cause so much inconvenience and nuisance as the steam locos. The marshalling yards would not be continuously working and no giant cranes would be erected in front of the Fort. Regarding the possible inconvenience to the Legislature and the Secretariat it has been suggested that if it is not possible for them to continue here the Government of India should compensate this Government for shifting the Secretariat and Legislature hall to some other place if it is found necessary. But it is hoped that it would not be necessary to shift the Secretariat on account of the expansion of the harbour.

"With regard to the question of railway line along the Marina that has nothing to do with the Harbour Expansion Scheme. That is an independent scheme altogether. We need not take it up along with this question. Further, the Port Trust authorities have agreed not to put up a wall in front of the Fort so as to cut off the sea breeze but that there will be only a wire fence. The beach proper to the east of the marshalling yard will continue to be accessible to the public. Therefore it will not be correct to say that the public will be denied access to the beach. They would still have a width of 100 feet of beach space preserved for them.

"Therefore, Sir, the only choice before us in this matter is this. Are we prepared to non-co-operate with the Government of India and give up the facilities for the expansion of trade so far as this Province is concerned? Of course, we are finally interested in offering facilities for the expansion of trade and we are looking to the future of this Province when there will be a very large expansion of trade and commerce. Of course, we are aiming at self-sufficiency. Without adequate trade development this country cannot prosper and it was with that view that this Government have agreed to alienate the necessary land providing for all the necessary safeguards which would go a long way to mitigate the nuisance and inconvenience that might be caused in the event of the harbour expanding southwards."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn to meet again at 5-15 p.m. to-morrow."

19th April 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1057 asked by Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 19th April 1949, page 720 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2483, Education, dated 28th September 1948.

READ—the following paper:—

Letters from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 10th May 1948 and 9th July 1948, No. 470 J/48.

Order—s. No. 2483, Education, dated 28th September 1948.

The Government observe that much of the good work done by them in the various branches and aspects of education does not get adequate publicity and that, on the other hand, incorrect accounts of the activities of the Education Department are appearing in newspapers and magazines. They consider that publicity can best be done through a small committee of non-official educationists whose duty will be to correct wrong statements and misleading reports published in the Press and to explain the policy of the Government and of the Department where there has been misrepresentation and where there is possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding. They, therefore, direct that a Committee consisting of non-official educationists be formed at once. The Committee will consist of seven members all residents in Madras—two headmasters, one college lecturer or Principal the rest being persons interested in education whether they are teachers or not. The Special Officer for Text Book Committee or the Inspectress of Girls' schools (Central circle) will be the Convenor or Secretary to the Committee. The Committee may meet once a month or the members may be consulted individually on the several aspects of education according to their interest or competency to deal with the subject and they may be asked to write articles or letters for publication. These articles or letters should be scrutinized by the officers concerned in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and translations of these articles or letters should then be obtained from the Government Translators. The required number of copies of the articles or letters both in English and in the languages should then be sent to the Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department for publication in the Press. Not more than two articles need be sent in a month for publication. Suitable persons other than the members of this committee also may be invited to contribute articles.

2. The Committee will be classified as a Second-class Committee and the members will be paid a daily allowance of four rupees eight annas per day of attendance of the meetings of the Committee. The payment for the articles written by them will depend

[19th April 1949]

on their length. A sum of Rs. 25 will be paid for a column of the ordinary newspaper and articles less than that length will be paid at Rs. 15.

3. The Government sanction on allotment not exceeding Rs. 1,500 a year for the purpose of meeting the expenditure on account of the Committee.

4. The expenditure will be debited to a separate detailed head under "37—O. Education—General—Direction—C. Other charges."

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1068 asked by Sri V. Raghavayya at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 19th April 1949, page 737 supra.]

Statement showing the total Travelling Allowance drawn by each of the Hon. Ministers during the year 1948-49 (April 1948 to February 1949 inclusive).

	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Hon. Premier	1,991	0	0
Hon. Minister for Finance	4,691	0	0
Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour (and Revenue)	7,531	0	0
Hon. Minister for Firka Development	7,189	0	0
Hon. Minister for Education	7,269	0	0
Hon. Minister for Rural Development	9,475	0	0
Hon. Minister for Land Revenue	7,665	0	0
Hon. Minister for Agriculture	8,315	0	0
Hon. Minister for Local Administration	7,292	0	0
Hon. Minister for Food	4,273	0	0
Hon. Minister for Public Health	4,942	0	0
Hon. Minister for Public Works	5,937	0	0

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 143 asked by Sri M. Kumaran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th April 1949, page 739 supra.]

Firka Development Scheme explained.

The Government wish to bring to the notice of the public the true aims and objects of the Firka Development Scheme, which they initiated over a year ago and give a brief account of the work

[19th April 1949]

turned out so far. The scheme was the outcome of the recognition that an all-round improvement of rural life demanded high priority among the activities of the Government. The villager had lost the initiative to organize and develop himself and the society around him during a long period of tutelage under foreign rule and had to be awakened to his duties and responsibilities as a citizen of a free nation. His habit of looking to Government for every small work which could be done quickly and satisfactorily by a little co-operation in the village had to be changed. The main objective of the scheme was *therefore* to stimulate initiative among the villagers to organize their economic and social life on co-operative lines with a view to make them self-reliant and self-sufficient. The scheme *will therefore* have to be judged with reference to the extent to which it has succeeded in restoring this initiative and self-reliance to the villagers.

Although the Firka Development work was taken up in 1946, the collection of the necessary statistics and the organization of the preliminaries took some time. A definite scheme was drawn up by a Committee of experienced constructive workers including Sri J. C. Kumarappa, Sri G. Ramachandran and Sri R. R. Keithan only in October 1947 and was introduced in the 34 selected firkas containing 2,859 villages, as an experimental measure. A new technique had to be adopted for the implementation of the scheme in view of the psychological revolution which it aims to bring about. The work of the various departments of the Government had to be properly co-ordinated to secure the maximum advantage. The progress of the scheme was therefore inevitably slow at the beginning and is conditioned by the availability of a large number of workers with the new outlook. The results so far achieved have however been encouraging and the Government feel that an impartial observer visiting the areas where the scheme has been worked will not fail to be impressed by the change in the mental outlook of the villagers. The Government have started two camps for training workers and have planned to give this training to all workers employed under the scheme. It is hoped that these workers when they return to their firkas will be able to turn out more useful work.

Apart from this silent revolution which the scheme is slowly bringing about in the mental outlook of the villagers, the work actually done to improve the amenities in the selected firkas has been substantial. Works are generally carried out only where the villagers bring in their contribution either in cash or in the form of labour. Emphasis is also laid on the execution of the works by the villagers benefited to the exclusion of profit-earning outside agencies. The amenities provided make a long list. The more important of them are detailed below firkawar.

1. *Kadambuliur.*—Two roads were formed and 20 road works are in progress (Roads were formed for ten miles up to December 1948). The construction of 5 wells was completed and work in respect of 31 more wells is in progress. Six drinking water ponds were improved, 12 new schools were started, 85 charkas were

[19th April 1949]

introduced, one poultry unit was started; one radio set was installed, two stud bulls were supplied, 15½ acres of land was obtained as a free gift for opening a Basic Training School and 5½ acres of land was obtained as a free gift for opening a Leprosy Clinic. The opening of a Leprosy Clinic in Kadambuliur was sanctioned. One central library and 44 branch libraries were opened.

2. *Saliangalam*.—Twelve road works with 28 culverts were completed and work is in progress in respect of 10 road works with 23 culverts (Roads were formed for two miles and six furlongs up to December 1948). Fifteen wells were sunk and work is in progress in respect of 3 more wells. Nine drinking water sources were repaired or improved. Six schools were started and 122 charkas were introduced of which 50 charkas were purchased and distributed under the Firka Development Scheme. A Child Welfare Centre and a Maternity Centre were opened at Saliangalam to serve the whole firka. One central library and 7 branch libraries were opened. The scheme for providing irrigation facilities to Suliakottai, Kambayanatham and Arundavapuram villages was completed and water was allowed for irrigation in the last irrigation season.

3. *Proddatur*.—Four roads were formed and work in respect of 13 roads is in progress (Roads were formed for one mile and one furlong up to December 1948). Eleven wells have been sunk and work on 11 more wells is in progress. Thirteen footpaths, culverts or road dams were constructed or repaired. Fourteen wells were improved. Eight schools have been opened and four co-operative societies have been started. Five reading rooms, two Post offices, one Ayurvedic dispensary and one central library and 16 branch libraries were opened. Eight latrines and 13 dust bins were constructed. Eight schools were started and 80 charkas were introduced.

4. *Gara*.—Work in respect of 10 roads is in progress. Six wells have been sunk and the sinking of nine more wells is in progress. Six schools were started, 389 charkas were introduced, 4 culverts or footpaths were constructed or repaired. One central library and five branch libraries were opened.

5. *Pendurthi*.—One mile of road was formed and the work in respect of 7 roads is in progress. Ten wells were sunk and the sinking of two more wells is in progress. Eleven schools were started. Seven co-operative societies were formed or organized. One central library was opened.

6. *Kotauratla*.—Work in respect of 6 roads is in progress. Four wells were sunk and preliminary arrangements for sinking six more wells have been completed. One co-operative society was formed. Several charkas were introduced. Two schools were started.

7. *Madugula*.—Nine roads were formed and work in respect of 21 roads is in progress. The sinking of two wells is expected to be completed by the end of March 1949. Five new schools were started. Fifteen charkas were introduced.

19th April 1949]

8. *Tirumangalam*.—Two road works were completed and one road work is in progress (Roads were laid for 11 miles and 5 furlongs up to December 1948). Twenty-two wells were sunk and work in respect of 29 more wells is in progress, 13 wells were repaired. Five zinc-sheet latrines, one pucca latrine and another one of Wardha model were constructed; drains were built in 8 villages to a total length of about 4,985 feet. First Aid Centres were formed in 5 villages; a Maternity Centre was opened in one village; Nature Cure Centres were started in 3 villages, bathrooms were constructed for Harijans, formation of revetments and levelling of streets were attended to in 13 villages, one culvert was constructed; masonry constructions and repairs to community centres, school buildings, reading rooms, hospitals, temples, retaining walls to drains, etc., were undertaken. New schools were opened in 16 villages; night schools were opened in 10 villages; 85 manure pits were formed; 719 charkas were introduced; co-operative credit societies were formed in 14 villages and multi-purpose co-operative societies in 4 villages; one milk-supply society was started in one village and one Weaver's Co-operative Society in another. One Worker's Training Camp was conducted at Nedungulam. Three stud-bulls were supplied. One central library and 31 branch libraries were opened. Four villages of this firka were newly electrified in pursuance of the Firka Development Scheme.

9. *Avanashi*.—Three road works and 24 well works are in progress. (Roads were laid for five miles up to December 1948.) Five drinking water sources were repaired. Thirty-two new schools were started. Three latrines and 30 dustbins were constructed. Four stud-bulls were introduced. One co-operative society was organized. Two school buildings were constructed and the construction of six is in progress. Ten minor works were completed. One village of this centre was newly electrified. One radio house was constructed.

10. *Palladam*.—Three road works were completed. Work in respect of 12 roads is in progress (Major roads for 12½ miles were laid up to December 1948). Four wells were sunk and the construction of 17 more wells is in progress. Seventeen schools were started or were being organized. Thirteen night schools were functioning. One co-operative society was organized. Fifty charkas were introduced. The construction of one Maternity Ward and school buildings in 8 villages was in progress. Six stud-bulls were supplied. Forty-three houses for Harijans were constructed. One central library and 6 branch libraries were opened. Eleven villages of this firka were newly electrified in pursuance of the Firka Development Scheme.

11. *Vellakoil*.—Ten road works were completed and work in respect of 19 road works was in progress. (Roads were laid for 13 miles and 7 furlongs up to December 1948.) One well was sunk, while 35 more were under construction. Two wells or drinking water sources were repaired. Six co-operative societies were organized or formed. Three radio sets and 15 street lights were installed. Thirteen school buildings were constructed. Twenty-five schools were started.

[19th April 1949]

12. *Rajahmundry*.—Three road works and 8 well works were in progress. Three culverts or footpaths and five drinking water sources were constructed or repaired. One latrine was constructed. One hundred and sixteen charkas were introduced. Eight schools were opened. One central library and 15 branch libraries were opened.

13. *Kanupur*.—One well was sunk. Two road works and five well works were in progress (Roads were laid for $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs up to December 1948). Two culverts or footpaths were constructed. Six drinking water sources were repaired. Five co-operative societies were organized. One post office was opened. Six poultry units, one Veterinary dispensary and one Ayurvedic dispensary were started. Eight stud-bulls were supplied. One sheep-breeding and two goat-breeding centres were also started. Seventeen schools were brought into existence and 70 charkas were introduced. One central library was opened.

14. *Ongole*.—Five road works were completed and 3 road works were in progress (Roads were laid for 9 miles and 2 furlongs up to December 1948). Twenty-one wells were sunk, while the sinking of 5 more was in progress. Two road dams were constructed. Nine fresh water wells and 5 tanks for cattle were repaired. Twelve co-operative societies were organized. Nine day schools and 13 night schools were started. One hundred and ninety-one charkas were introduced. Seven playgrounds were provided. Six beehive boxes were introduced. A radio park was brought into existence and one radio set was installed. One central library was opened.

15. *Guruvareddipalem*.—Five road works were completed whilst seven are in progress (Roads were laid for $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles up to December 1948). Seven wells were sunk and five more are in progress. Four roads and 7 wells were repaired. One road dam was constructed. Five hundred and sixty charkas were introduced. Fifteen acres of land were obtained free of cost for locating Basic Training School. Seventeen compost manure pits were dug. Two radio sets were installed.

16. *Kumbla*.—Four road works were completed (Roads were laid for two miles up to December 1948). Two road works and 24 well works are in progress. One irrigation tank was repaired. Three cart-tracts were laid. Five footbridges were constructed. Sixteen manure pits and compost pits were formed. Four breeding bulls and 10 poultry were supplied. Seven co-operative societies were started. Arrangements have been made to open one Leprosy Relief Clinic. Three schools were started and 142 charkas were introduced. One central library and 23 branch libraries were opened.

17. *Nagari*.—Five road works by the Government and six by villagers' voluntary efforts were completed. Eighteen road works are in progress. (Roads were laid by Government for 3 miles and 6 furlongs up to December 1948). Eleven wells were constructed by the Government and 7 by villagers' voluntary efforts.

19th April 1949]

Nine old wells were repaired. Six sullage pits were filled up. Two culverts were constructed. Work on 66 wells is in progress. Eight co-operative societies were started. One radio set was installed. Nine new schools were started. Fifty-four charkas were introduced. One central library and 30 branch libraries were opened.

18. *Kalasapakkam*.—Three road works were completed and ten are in progress (Roads were laid for two miles and two furlongs up to December 1948). Two wells were sunk and work on 14 wells is in progress. Two stud-bulls were supplied. Five schools were started. Four hundred charkas were introduced. One central library and 11 branch libraries were opened.

19. *Veerapandy*.—Nine road works were completed. Three roads were repaired (Roads were laid for 3 miles and 3 furlongs up to December 1948). Ten road works are in progress. Twenty-two wells were sunk and work on 24 more wells is in progress. Twenty-one wells were repaired. Forty-one latrines and one drain were constructed. Fourteen co-operative societies were formed. Thirty-five schools were started. Eight reading-rooms were opened. Two radio houses were constructed. One park and 23 playgrounds were brought into existence. One post office was opened. Three bathrooms and one maternity ward were constructed. One hundred and seventy-six charkas were introduced. One central library and 20 branch libraries were opened.

20. *Puliankurichi*.—Thirty-four roads have been proposed to be constructed. Three wells were sunk. Work in respect of 49 more is in progress. Four wells were repaired. Nineteen co-operative societies were formed or organized. Two new schools were started. Nine hundred and sixty-three charkas were introduced. Thirty reading rooms were opened. Two radio houses were constructed. One park was brought into existence and one Post office was opened.

21. *Tellicherry*.—Three road works were completed (Roads were laid for 14 miles and repaired for 8 miles up to December 1948). Six road works and six well works are in progress. A snake-bite cure clinic was opened. Four schools were started. Eight adult education centres were opened and 361 charkas were introduced. One central library and four branch libraries were opened.

22. *Payyanur*.—Twelve road works were completed (Roads were laid for 14 miles and repaired for 3 furlongs up to December 1948). Seven road works and 29 well works are in progress. Two radios were installed. One co-operative society was organized. Two elementary schools were opened and 800 charkas were introduced.

23. *Hindupur*.—Four road works were completed and four more road works were in progress (Roads were laid for six miles up to December 1948). Fourteen wells were sunk whilst the sinking of six more wells is in progress. Two wells were repaired. Three

[19th April 1949]

co-operative societies were organized. Twelve deep trench latrines and sixty dust-bins were provided. Five small culverts and six dams were also constructed. One playground and one water drinking shed were brought into existence. One radio set was installed. One free boarding home for poor students was organized through the efforts of the Firka Development staff. Three private dispensaries were subsidized and three public reading-rooms were opened. Five spinning clubs and two schools were started. Thirty charkas were introduced. One central library and eight branch libraries were opened.

24. *Musiri*.—Out of the works sanctioned for execution with the Collector's discretionary grants, five roads and a school building were constructed. Six road works were in progress (Roads were laid for 8 miles and 6 furlongs up to December 1948). Six wells were sunk and 16 are under construction. Nine wells were repaired. Three culverts were constructed. One drinking water source was repaired. One post office was opened. Three schools were started and 350 charkas introduced. One central library and 12 branch libraries were opened. One radio set was installed.

25. *Malli*.—Two road works were completed and seven were in progress (Four miles of roads were laid up to end of December 1948). Eleven wells were sunk and nine are in progress. Eight wells were repaired. Two bathrooms and two drains were constructed. One street was gravelled. One school was opened. Two hundred and eleven charkas were introduced. One central library was formed.

26. *Dendalur*.—Two roads were formed. Four road works were in progress (Roads were laid for 3 miles up to December 1948). Five wells were improved. Two new wells were sunk and work on eleven more is in progress. Two co-operative stores were organized. Fifteen bee-hives were set up. One post office was opened. Supply channels to two irrigation tanks were repaired. An ayurvedic veterinary dispensary was subsidized. Six new schools were started. Five hundred charkas were introduced. One central library and 10 branch libraries were opened.

27. *Polavaram*.—Three roads were formed and four road works are in progress. Five wells were sunk and the sinking of seven more is in progress. Two wells were repaired and pulleys were fixed to 15 wells. Two co-operative societies were organized. Eighteen water troughs and two ramps were constructed. Six bee-hives were set up. The Kothuru tank was repaired and an ayacut of 200 acres was restored for cultivation. The bund of Kovvada channel was improved. Eight day schools and 13 night schools were started. Two hundred and seventy-five charkas were introduced.

28. *Kundak*.—Three minor roads were repaired. Three roads were completed (Roads were laid for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles up to December 1948). Work in respect of four roads is in progress. One playground was repaired. Three schools were started and 130 charkas

19th April 1949]

introduced. Two wells were repaired. One central library and seven branch libraries were opened. Two villages of this firka were newly electrified.

29. *Cheranmahadevi*.—Seven road works are in progress. Twelve wells were sunk and ten well works are in progress. Two latrines were constructed and one playground repaired. Three schools were started. Two hundred and nineteen charkas were introduced. One central library and six branch libraries were opened. Six villages of this firka were newly electrified in pursuance of the Firka Development Scheme.

30. *Vijayavada*.—One road work was completed and four were in progress. (Roads were laid for eight miles up to December 1948.) Eleven wells were sunk. Seven wells were repaired. Three post offices were opened. One rural dispensary was started. One central library and 11 branch libraries were opened.

31. *Alur*.—Two road works were completed and in all 4 miles and 3 furlongs of roads were formed. Two more road works are in progress. Nine wells were sunk and work on five more is in progress. Eight wells were repaired. Two public latrines were constructed and repairs to one common village hall were made. Two minor road works were attended to. One Hindi Premi Mandal building was constructed. Three co-operative societies were organized. Five stud-bulls were supplied. One central library and ten branch libraries were opened.

32. *Tiruvallur*.—Three and a half miles of village roads were formed with the Collector's Discretionary grants. Two road works are in progress. (A road was formed for one mile up to December 1948.) Nine wells were sunk and three ponds were repaired. Work on three wells and five ponds is in progress. Three day schools and 14 night schools were opened. Five poultry units were started. A scheme for the restoration of the supply channel to the Red Hills tank which is intended to improve the supply to the tank has been completed. One central library was formed.

33. *Yerragondapalem*.—Three road works and four well works were in progress. Repairs to two latrines were made. Nine insanitary pits were closed at a cost of Rs. 3,498. Seven stud-bulls were supplied. The purchase of two stud-bulls and two Murrah buffaloes was subsidized. Twenty-five schools were started and 157 charkas were introduced.

34. *Kurnool*.—Five road works and nine well works were in progress. Nine latrines and one bathroom were constructed. Several pits were levelled and narrow streets were improved. One stud-bull was supplied. One co-operative society was organized. One maternity centre and one child welfare centre were opened. Three culverts were constructed. Two schools were started and 50 charkas were introduced. One central library and 13 branch libraries were opened.

[10th April 1949]

Statement of expenditure incurred in connexion with the Firka Development Schemes from their commencement up to 31st December 1948.

Serial number and name of district.	Name of firka or centre.	Total expenditure incurred up to end of December, 1948.
		RS. A. P.
1 Anantapur ..	Hindupur ..	77,624 8 0
2 North Arcot ..	Kalasapakkam ..	29,887 1 0
3 South Arcot ..	Kadambuliur ..	41,005 3 9
4 Bellary ..	Alur ..	45,882 5 2
5 Chingleput ..	Tiruvallur ..	32,304 11 0
6 Chittoor ..	Nagari ..	49,324 3 0
7 Coimbatore ..	Palla lam, Avanashi and Vellakoil ..	96,532 11 8
8 Cuddapah ..	Proddatur ..	45,800 2 10
9 East Godavari ..	Rajahmundry ..	33,572 6 2
10 West Godavari ..	Den ulur and Polavaram ..	97,701 14 0
11 Guntur ..	Ongole and Guruvareddipalem ..	54,237 2 11
12 South Kanara ..	Kumbha ..	32,747 15 1
13 Krishna ..	Vijayavada ..	50,218 5 9
14 Kurnool ..	Kurnool and Y rragondapalem ..	33,987 9 0
15 Mathurai ..	Tirunangalam ..	84,998 6 8
16 Malabar ..	Tellicherry and Payyanur ..	40,741 14 9
17 Nellore ..	Kanupur ..	33,616 11 3
18 The Nilgiris ..	Kundah ..	30,563 13 0
19 Ramnad ..	Malli ..	32,512 11 1
20 Salem ..	Veerapandy and Puliankurichi ..	56,290 3 2
21 Tanjore ..	Saliangalam ..	47,921 3 7
22 Tirunelveli ..	Che. annmahadevi ..	35,184 6 11
23 Tiruchirappalli ..	Musiri ..	26,393 5 5
24 Visakhapatnam ..	Gara, Penderthi, Madugula and Kotauratla ..	1,09,386 8 2
Expenditure incurred on account of the purchase and erection of sheds and other miscellaneous adjustments ..		2,51,942 0 0
Total ..		1,75,287 7 4

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 146 asked by Sri V. Raghavayya, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 19th April 1949 on page 744 supra.]

BY-LAWS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED, No.

Name, constitution and address.

The Co-operative Stores, Limited, No. is registered as a co-operative society under Act VI of 1932 (Madras). Its address shall be post in the taluk of the district. Its operations shall be confined to

[10th April 1949]

Objects.

2. The objects of the society are—

- (a) the encouragement of thrift and self-help;
- (b) the purchase of the necessities of life for retail to the members, the carrying on in common for the benefit of members of the society of the trade of general dealers and the establishment and the conduct on co-operative principles of such other lines of work or departments of business as may from time to time be resolved upon by the general body of members;
- (c) the dissemination of the knowledge of co-operative principles and their realization as far as practicable; and
- (d) the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Membership.

3. The liability of the members of the society shall be limited to the share capital subscribed by them.

4. The capital of the society shall for the present be Rs. made up of shares of Rs. each. The value of each share shall be paid in one lump sum on allotment.

5. Any person over eighteen years of age who is competent to contract residing within the limits referred to in the third sentence of by-law 1 shall be eligible for admission as a member, but no person can claim admission as a matter of right.

6. Applications for admission as members and for allotment of shares shall be made to the Secretary in the form, if any, prescribed by the society for the purpose. Every such application shall be disposed of by the Board of Directors who shall have power to grant admission or to refuse it without assigning reasons.

7. Every member shall take at least one share, but no member shall take more than shares. It shall, however, be competent for the members to utilize the dividend and bonus earned by them in the purchase of additional shares in which case the maximum number of shares which a member can hold shall not exceed . Every member shall pay an entrance fee of annas per share at the time of his admission.

8. No member shall be permitted to withdraw any of the shares held by him in the society within years after the date when such shares were taken by him. But a member may withdraw shares with the consent of the Board of Directors after such period provided, firstly, that he has given at least six months' notice of withdrawal. secondly, that the total amount of share capital that is permitted to be withdrawn in any one year does not exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate paid-up share capital of the society as it was on 30th June preceding and thirdly, that there are no debts due from him to the society. When a member withdraws shares under this by-law, he shall be paid back the

[19th April 1949]

share capital actually paid by him with the dividend declared, if any. The 10 per cent limit to which the withdrawal of share capital in any one year is restricted in this by-law shall cover all withdrawals except those made under by-laws 9, 10 and 35.

9. Should a member cease to be eligible for membership either on account of the removal of his residence from the limits prescribed in by-law 1 or for any other cause, the society shall remove his name from the list of members and shall pay back within a reasonable period to such member of the share capital actually paid by him with the dividend declared, if any, after deducting therefrom the money, if any, due from him to the society.

10. (1) If a member dies, his membership shall *ipso facto* cease.

(2) (a) Every member of the society may nominate any person to succeed, in the event of his death, to his share or interest in the society. Such nomination shall—, in the event of his death, be given effect to by the society provided—

(i) the nomination was signed by the deceased in the presence of at least two witnesses attesting the same;

(ii) the nomination has been registered in the books of the society kept for the purpose; and

(iii) the person nominated shall have been admitted by the Board of Directors as a member of the society under by-law 6.

(b) In the event of there being no person nominated by the deceased member *who is qualified in accordance with the by-laws for membership of the society*, the society shall transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to such person as may appear to the committee to be the heir or legal representative of the deceased or to any person (nominated by such nominee, heir or legal representative) within one month of the death of the deceased member, provided such heir or legal representative or nominee shall have been admitted by the committee as a member of the society under by-law 6.

(c) In the event of there being no person *qualified to succeed* under clause (a) or (b) of this by-law to the share or interest of a deceased member, the society shall pay to the nominee of the deceased or to the heir or legal representative as the case may be, a sum representing the deceased member's share or interest at the time of his death, ascertained in accordance with the by-laws of the society.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the society may pay all other moneys due to the deceased member from the society, to the person nominated by him in accordance with clause (2) (a) of this by-law or to such person as may appear to the committee to be the heir or legal representative of the deceased member, as the case may be.

[19th April 1949]

11. (1) A past member shall be liable, as provided in by-law 3, for the debts due by the society as they existed on the date when he ceased to be a member for a period of two years from such date.

(2) The estate of a deceased member shall be liable, as provided in by-law 3, for debts due by the society as they existed on the date of his decease, for a period of two years after his decease.

12. No member shall be permitted to transfer his share or shares or create a charge in respect of the same in favour of another member or person except with the previous sanction of the Board of Directors.

13. With the sanction of the Board of Directors a member may at any time increase the number of shares held by him so as not to exceed the limit of shares laid down in by-law 7.

Borrowings.

14. It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to borrow money either by way of deposits or otherwise.

15. Deposits may be taken from members or non-members.

Deposits.

16. Deposits are of two classes (A) Fixed deposits and (B) Trade deposits.

(A) Fixed deposits.

(i) A fixed deposit is the deposit of a fixed amount of money for a fixed period of time. No fixed deposit shall be received for a sum less than Rs. 5 or an exact multiple thereof, or for a period less than six months.

(ii) Interest shall ordinarily be calculated on fixed deposits at a rate not exceeding the lending rate of the financing bank. Should a fixed deposit from a member or from a co-operative society be made for a period of not less than one year, the deposit being not less than Rs. 100, interest may be paid thereon at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum. Interest on fixed deposits shall be paid yearly or at such shorter intervals as may have been agreed upon at the time of deposit.

(iii) The interest on a fixed deposit shall cease on the expiry of the period for which the deposit was made, unless notice in writing of the intention to renew the deposit for a further period of not less than six months has been received in the office of the society before the expiry of the original period. The society is not, however, bound to renew a fixed deposit after the expiry of the period for which it was made, but in case of such refusal interest shall be payable at the former rate until the date of such refusal.

[19th April 1949]

(B) Trade deposits.

A trade deposit is a deposit made by a member with the society in advance of purchases in order to avoid paying cash every time a purchase is made from the society. The deposit will not be made for a specific period and will not be allowed to be withdrawn in cash unless a member ceases to continue as a member in the society. Whenever a member purchases stores from the society, the cost thereof shall be debited against his trade deposit. Every member paying a trade deposit will be supplied with a pass book and a counterfoil indent book free of cost. A depositor who wishes to buy stores against his trade deposit shall send, along with the pass book, a requisition in the form of an indent book supplied for the purpose. No other requisition will be recognized. The pass book will, after issue of the articles, be returned with the cost of the purchase made noted in it along with the indent book. Interest shall be paid on the trade deposit at 3 per cent per annum on the lowest balance outstanding on any day in a calendar month against the member. Interest will be calculated and added only on the last day of each co-operative year. If any account is closed in the course of the year interest accrued up to that date will be paid along with the outstanding amount.

Other borrowings.

17. When money is borrowed otherwise than by way of deposits it shall be from another co-operative society provided that the amount so borrowed shall not exceed the value of the stock pledged to such society. There is, however, no objection to the society getting an open cash credit from the other society not exceeding the value of the stock in trade. The cash credit may be renewed from time to time.

Maximum borrowing limit.

18. The total borrowings of the society under by-laws 16 and 17 shall not at any time exceed times the paid-up share capital *plus* the reserve fund.

It shall however be competent to the directors to borrow in excess of this limit with the previous sanction of the Registrar and subject to such conditions as he may impose.

Management.

19. Subject to such resolutions as the general body may from time to time pass, the executive management of the affairs of the society shall vest in a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of not more than members.

20. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the general body for a period of one year from among the members. Members of the Board of Directors shall continue in office after the expiry of their term of the office, until by election another

19th April 1949]

Board is constituted. A retiring member of the Board of Directors shall be eligible for re-election. After the Board of Directors is elected by the general body, they shall elect from among themselves a President, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary. Interim vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled up by the remaining members of the Board by co-option for the unexpired portion of the period. Any member or members of the Board of Directors may at any time be removed by a resolution of the general body.

21. The Board of Directors shall meet once a fortnight or oftener if necessary to conduct the affairs of the society. No decision of the Board of Directors shall be valid unless it is assented to by at least members. All questions before the Board of Directors shall be decided by a majority of votes. Should there be an equality of votes, the President or other presiding member shall have a casting vote. No member of the Board of Directors shall be present at a meeting of the Board when any matter in which he is personally interested is being discussed. In case of urgency, where there may not be sufficient time to convene a meeting of the Board of Directors and in all cases in which such a procedure may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Board of Directors, the Secretary may obtain the orders of the Board of Directors by circulation of papers among the members present at the headquarters of the society. Such decisions arrived at by circulation shall be placed before the next meeting of the Board of Directors for their ^{satisfaction} _{information}. Should a difference of opinion arise in the course of such circulation the matter shall not be decided by circulation but shall be placed before a meeting of the Board of Directors.

22. Should a member of the Board of Directors absent himself from four consecutive meetings of the Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Board of Directors but may be reinstated by the Board of Directors.

23. Subject to such resolutions as the Board of Directors may from time to time pass, the several officers of the society shall have the powers mentioned below:—

(a) The President shall have a general control over all the affairs of the society and shall ex-officio be the Treasurer and shall have the custody of all the properties of the society. He shall also have power to appoint the members of the establishment as well as to fine, suspend, or dismiss them subject in the last two cases to the approval of the Board of Directors.

(b) The Secretary shall be responsible for the executive administration of the society subject to the control of the President.

(c) The ^{Secretary} _{President} shall be the officer to sue or be sued on behalf of the society and all bonds in favour of the society shall be in the name of the ^{Secretary} _{President}.

(d) The Assistant Secretary shall help the Secretary. Should the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary require relief from work,

[19th April 1949]

it shall be competent to the President to grant such relief, making suitable arrangements for the conduct of work by one or more of the members of the Board of Directors.

24. Receipts shall be issued for all moneys paid to the society. For moneys paid by members the receipt shall be signed by the President or the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary whoever is selected by the Board of Directors to discharge this function. In the case of borrowings from non-members or from other societies, the receipt or bond shall be executed by at least **mem-**bers of the Board of Directors of whom the Secretary or the President shall be one.

25. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to maintain such accounts and registers as are prescribed by rule V of the rules under the Act and by the Registrar from time to time, to place before a general body meeting of the members the Registrar's notes of audit or inspection within one month from the date of receipt, to correspond with the Registrar and to do all other business relating to the society.

26. The Board of Directors shall have power to prescribe from time to time the scale of office establishment and to incur such expenditure as may be necessary for the management of the society with reference to the scale and within the budget allotment sanctioned by the general body for each year. It shall be competent to the Secretary to incur petty contingent expenditure subject to a maximum of one rupee for any item.

27. The Board of Directors shall be competent to fix the amount and nature of the security, if any, to be given by the office establishment.

28. It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees of two or more members and to prescribe the nature of its or their duties and to frame subsidiary by-laws for the conduct of the business of the society consistent with the Act, the rules under the Act and these by-laws. Such subsidiary by-laws shall be entered in the minute book of the society and they shall be reported to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for approval.

29. The services of the members of the Board of Directors shall be gratuitous except as provided for in by-law 40.

General body.

30. The ultimate authority in all matters relating to the administration of the society shall be the general body of members who shall meet from time to time and at least once a year to conduct the work of the society. The general body shall not however interfere with the actions of the Board of Management in respect of matters delegated to it under the by-laws. The following among other matters shall be dealt with by the general body:—

- (1) the election and removal of the Board of Directors;
- (2) the annual report due to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

[19th April 1949]

- (3) the Registrar's annual audit certificate;
- (4) the amendment or repeal of any existing by-law or the enactment of a new by-law;
- (5) the expulsion of a member;
- (6) the consideration of any complaint which any individual member may prefer against the Board of Directors; and
- (7) the returns that may be prescribed by the Local Government.

31. A meeting of the general body of the members may be convened whenever necessary, for the conduct of the business by the Board of Directors and shall be so convened by the Board of Directors at the request of 15 or more members or at the instance of the Registrar or by a member of the governing body specially deputed by a resolution of the governing body of the union to which the society is affiliated.

32. It shall be the duty of every member to attend the meetings of the general body. The quorum for a general body meeting shall be or one-fourth of the total number of members on the list at the time, whichever is less.

33. The President, when present, shall preside at the meetings of the general body. In his absence the body may choose a chairman from their number to preside at the meeting. Every member present shall have one and only one vote. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. When votes are equal, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

34. days' notice shall ordinarily be given to members before a meeting of the general body is convened.

35. If a member deceives the society, in any way, or if his general conduct is such as to render his removal necessary in the interests of the society, it shall be open to the general body to expel such member. An expelled member shall be paid all moneys due to him from the society, after deducting therefrom any money due from him to the society. A member who drives the society to Court to recover the money due from him shall, for that reason, be expelled from membership. An expelled member shall be liable, as provided in by-law 3, for the debts due by the society as they stood on the date of his expulsion for a period of two years after such expulsion.

36. The society shall be affiliated to the financing bank having jurisdiction over the area of operations of the society, for purposes of supervision. Towards the expenses of supervision, the society shall contribute a sum at the rate of one rupee for every rupees 1,000 of sales or part thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per annum.

Trade.

37. The society shall carry on such wholesale and retail trade as may from time to time be decided on by the Board of Directors,

[19th April 1949]

provided however that no new trade shall at any time be undertaken by the society except with the previous sanction of the Registrar. The stores may open depots at one or more centres and carry on such retail trade as may from time to time be decided upon by the Board of Directors.

38. All transactions by way of sales shall be strictly on the ready-money system and shall be confined to members only provided that this shall not exclude sale to inspectors of the municipality taking samples under the Prevention of Adulteration Act.

39. At the end of each quarter stock shall be taken and necessary depreciation allowed by the Board of Directors.

Profits.

40. Forty per cent of the net profits of the society as declared by the Registrar year after year shall be carried to the reserve fund. The balance may be divided as follows:—

(1) A sum equal to 10 per cent of the net profits may be carried to a business loss and bad debts reserve;

(2) out of the remainder a dividend not exceeding $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum may be paid to the members proportionately to the amount of paid-up share capital held by each; it is open to the member to add his dividend to his share capital;

(3) a sum not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the net profits may be carried to the credit of the common good fund to be utilized for any of the purposes mentioned in section 2 of the Charitable Endowments Act VI of 1890 (India), viz.;

(4) a rebate on purchases at a rate to be fixed by the general body on the recommendation of the Board of Directors shall be divided among the members according to the amount of purchases made by them during the year; the rebate payable to each member shall not however be paid to him in cash but shall be credited to share capital till it reaches the maximum prescribed in by-law 7;

(5) the balance, if any, shall be carried to the reserve. Profits not allotted in the above manner shall be carried to reserve fund.

All undisbursable and indivisible profits shall be added to the reserve fund.

Reserve fund.

41. (1) The reserve fund shall belong to the society as a whole and is intended to meet unforeseen losses. No member can claim a share in it. It shall be invested in such manner as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies prescribes and shall not be drawn upon except with his sanction.

(2) On the dissolution of the society the reserve fund and other funds contributed by it under provisions of its by-laws shall be applied:

(i) to discharging such liabilities of the society as may remain undischarged after the enforcement in full of the liability of the members of the society,

[19th April 1949]

(ii) to the repayment of the share capital paid up, and

(iii) to the payment of the dividend upon such share capital at a rate not exceeding $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum for any period or periods for which no dividend has been paid.

(3) Such portion of these funds as shall remain after payments mentioned in sub-clause (2) shall be applied to such local objects of public utility as may be selected by the general body and approved by the Registrar in accordance with rule XIV (3) (a) of the rules under the Act. If within three months of the final closing up of the society the general body fails to make any selection that is approved of by the Registrar, the latter may use the abovementioned portion of the funds in supporting other co-operative societies in the neighbourhood or shall place the same on interest or otherwise with some co-operative bank until a new co-operative society with a similar area of operation is registered in which event the funds shall be credited to the reserve fund of such society.

42. If, however, at any time the general body resolves to split this society into more than one society by excluding a portion of the existing area of operations from the operations of the society and a new society or societies be registered to cover the area so excluded, a portion of the reserve fund shall be transferred to the society or societies as decided upon by the general body which resolves upon the splitting of the original society.

Miscellaneous.

43. No amendment to, alteration in, or cancellation of, a by-law nor the enactment of a new by-law shall be made except at a general meeting of the members or shall take effect until it shall have been approved by the Registrar.

44. Should any doubt arise as to the construction of the Act or any by-law, the Board of Directors shall refer the same to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for advice and act according to his advice.

45. The society shall prepare annually in such form as may be prescribed by the Registrar (a) a statement showing the receipts and disbursements for the year, (b) a profit and loss account, (c) a balance-sheet and (d) such other statements as may be prescribed by the Registrar. These statements shall be made up to 30th June and a copy of each shall be sent to the Registrar within fifteen days after the close of the co-operative year ending 30th June. After the Registrar has verified the statements and granted his audit certificate, the society shall publish such of the prescribed statements as he may direct in the manner prescribed by him.

46. In the case of a dispute touching the business of the society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past members or between a member or

[19th April 1949]

past member or persons so claiming and the Board of Directors, a reference in writing may be made by any party to the Registrar. Similarly, in the case of dispute relating to a debt due to the society by a member or past member or persons claiming through a member or past member, a reference in writing may be made by either party to the Registrar. The Registrar shall have power, on receipt of such reference, either to decide the dispute himself or refer it to an arbitrator appointed by him or to several arbitrators of whom one shall be appointed by him and one other by each of the parties to the dispute. The decision or award of the Registrar or of the arbitrator or arbitrators, as the case may be, shall be final and it may be enforced in either of these ways—

(a) by an application made to the Collector of the district through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies requesting that the amount due under the decision or award may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue; or

(b) by an application to the Civil Court having jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the decision or award requesting that the Court may enforce the decision or award as if it were a decree of the Court; or

(c) by an application to the Registrar of the district under section 57-A of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932.

47. Should any sum or property belonging to the society be either stolen or otherwise lost and found irrecoverable, it shall be open to the general body to write off such amounts or the value of the property after obtaining the sanction of the Central Bank to which the society is affiliated or of the Registrar if it is not affiliated to any Central Bank.

BY-LAWS OF THE WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SALE SOCIETY, LIMITED No.

Name, constitution and address.

The Weavers' Co-operative Sale Society, Limited, No. , is registered as a Co-operative Society under Act VI of 1932 (Madras). Its address shall be village, post, in the taluk of in the district. Its operations shall be confined to

Objects.

2. The object of the society is the improvement of the hand-loom industry and of the economic condition of the weavers residing in the area of operations mentioned in by-law 1. For the purpose of attaining this object, it shall be competent (1) to raise the money required for the society from weavers and others by issue of shares and by borrowing by way of deposits or otherwise; (2) to purchase such raw materials and appliances as may be required for the industry; and retail the same either for cash or

[19th April 1949]

credit to the weaver members residing in those places; (3) to grant loans to members; (4) to purchase and hold in common or let on hire improved appliances connected with the industry; (5) to purchase or receive for sale the finished products of members' looms and sell the same to the best advantage; (6) to act as the agent for the joint purchase of the domestic and other requirements of its members and for the sale of their finished products; and (7) to do such other acts as may be conducive to the attainment of the general objects of the society.

Membership.

3. The liability of the members of the society shall be limited to the share capital subscribed by them.

4. The capital of the society shall for the present be Rs. made up of shares of Rs. each. The value of each share shall be paid either in one lump sum on allotment or in instalments. When paid in instalments, Rs. shall be paid at the time of taking the share and the balance in months/ years commencing from the month/year subsequent to that in which the share was taken. The monthly/annual instalment shall be paid on or before the 15th day of the month/last day of the year to which it relates. The month/year in this by-law means the British calendar month/co-operative year. A member who has elected to pay the share value in instalments may pay the whole or any portion of the balance at any stage in advance. If a member is in arrears to the extent of a sum equivalent to or more than three monthly instalments/an annual instalment his name may be removed from the list of members in which case he shall be paid back after a period of six months, at once the share capital actually paid by him after deducting therefrom the moneys, if any, due from him to the society. If the payment is not made on the due date, a fine of 2 pies per rupee per mensem will be levied and the defaulter will be debarred from exercising the privileges of membership. The monthly instalments may be collected in small sums out of the value of finished products paid to members daily, weekly, or monthly.

5. Any weaver over eighteen years of age who is competent to contract, residing within the limits referred to in the third sentence of by-law I shall be eligible for admission as a member; but no weaver can claim admission as a matter of right. It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to admit as members persons other than weavers provided that the majority of the members of the society shall always be weavers.

6. Applications for admission as members and for allotment of shares shall be made to the Secretary in the form, if any, prescribed by the society for the purpose. Every such application shall be disposed of by the Board of Directors who shall have power to grant admission or to refuse it without assigning reasons.

[19th April 1949]

7. Every member shall take at least one share; but no member shall take more than shares. Every member shall pay an entrance fee of annas for each share taken by him at the time of taking the share provided that the total payment of entrance fees by any one member for all the shares held by him shall not exceed Rs.

8. No member shall be permitted to withdraw any of the shares held by him in the society within years after the date when such shares were taken by him. But a member may withdraw shares with the consent of the Board of Directors after such period, provided, firstly, that he has given at least six months' notice of withdrawal; secondly, that the total amount of share capital that is permitted to be withdrawn in any one year does not exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate paid-up share capital of the society as it was on June 30th preceding; thirdly, that there are no debts due from him to the society; and fourthly, that there are no debts due to the society in regard to which he has stood surety. When a member withdraws shares under this by-law, he shall be paid back the share capital actually paid by him with the dividend declared, if any. The ten per cent limit to which the withdrawal of share capital in any one year is restricted in this by-law shall cover all withdrawals except those made under by-laws 9, 10 and 36.

9. Should a member cease to be eligible for membership either on account of the removal of his residence from the limits prescribed in by-law 1 or for any other cause, the society shall remove his name from the list of members and shall pay back within a reasonable period to such member the share capital actually paid by him with the dividend declared, if any, after deducting therefrom the money, if any, due from him to the society either as principal debtor or as surety.

10. (1) If a member dies, his membership shall *ipso facto* cease.

(2) (a) Every member of the society may nominate any person to succeed, in the event of his death, to his share or interest in the society. Such nomination shall, in the event of his death, be given effect to by the society, provided—

- (i) the nomination was signed by the deceased in the presence of at least two witnesses attesting the same;
- (ii) the nomination has been registered in the books of the society kept for the purpose; and

(iii) the person nominated shall have been admitted by the Board of Directors as a member of the society under by-law 6.

(b) In the event of there being no person nominated by the deceased member who is qualified in accordance with the by-laws for membership of the society, the society shall transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to such person as may appear to the committee to be the heir or legal representative or

19th April 1949]

the deceased or to any person (nominated by such nominee, heir or legal representative) within one month of the death of the deceased member, provided such heir or legal representative or nominee shall have been admitted by the committee as a member of the society under by-law 6.

(c) In the event of there being no person qualified to succeed under clause (a) or (b) of this by-law to the share or interest of a deceased member, the society shall pay to the nominee of the deceased or to the heir or legal representative, as the case may be, a sum representing the deceased member's share or interest at the time of his death, ascertained in accordance with the by-laws of the society.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the society may pay all other moneys due to the deceased member from the society, to the person nominated by him in accordance with clause (2) (a) of this by-law or to such person as may appear to the committee to be the heir or legal representative of the deceased member, as the case may be.

11. (1) A past member shall be liable, as provided in by-law 3, for the debts due by the society as they existed on the date when he ceased to be a member, for a period of two years from such date.

(2) The estate of a deceased member shall be liable, as provided in by-law 3, for the debts due by the society as they existed on the date of his decease, for a period of two years after his decease.

12. No member shall be permitted to transfer his share or shares or create a charge in respect of the same in favour of another member or person except with the previous sanction of the Board of Directors.

13. With the sanction of the Board of Directors, a member may, at any time, increase the number of shares held by him so as not to exceed the limit of shares laid down in by-law 7.

Deposits.

14. Deposits may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be received at any time from members or non-members.

15. Deposits from members shall be given preference to deposits from non-members.

16. There shall be classes for deposits: (A) Fixed and (B) Recurring.

(A) Fixed deposits.

(i) A fixed deposit is the deposit of a fixed amount of money for a fixed period of time. No fixed deposit shall be received for a sum less than Rs. 5 or an exact multiple thereof, or for a period less than six months.

[19th April 1949]

(ii) Interest shall ordinarily be calculated on fixed deposits at a rate not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Should a fixed deposit from a member or from a co-operative society be made for a period of not less than one year, the deposit being not less than Rs. 100, interest may be paid thereon at a rate not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Interest on fixed deposits shall be paid yearly or at such shorter intervals as may have been agreed upon at the time of deposit.

(iii) The interest on a fixed deposit shall cease on the expiry of the period for which the deposit was made, unless notice in writing of the intention to renew the deposit for a further period of not less than six months has been received in the office of the society before the expiry of the original period. The society is not, however, bound to renew a fixed deposit after the expiry of the period for which it was made; but, in case of such refusal, interest shall be payable at the former rate until the date of such refusal.

(B) Recurring deposits.

A recurring deposit is a deposit made by a person who undertakes to pay to the society every month a fixed amount of one rupee or a multiple or a sub-multiple thereof for a period of 12, 24, 45, 84, or 132 months. A depositor paying one rupee per mensem for a period of 12, 24, 45, 84, or 132 months shall, before the close of the 14th, 26th, 47th, 86th or 134th month, receive a sum of Rs. 12-6-8, Rs. 25-8-0, Rs. 50, Rs. 102-8-0, or Rs. 180-8-0, respectively, as the case may be, out of which the sum of Rs. 12, 24, 45, 84, or 132 shall be debited in the accounts as repayment of principal and the balance as interest thereon. Every recurring depositor shall pay his monthly deposit before the end of the calendar month to which it relates, failing which, he shall be charged a fine of 2 pies per rupee per month or fraction thereof on every rupee overdue. Should a recurring depositor be in arrears to the extent of a sum equivalent to or more than four monthly instalments, his deposit account shall at once be closed and he shall be paid back the amount actually paid by him, it being open to the society to credit the whole or part of such amounts towards any money due from the depositor to the society. In such a case, any fine imposed under this by-law shall be remitted. It shall be competent to a recurring depositor with the consent of the Board of Directors to alter the nature of his recurring deposit to any of the categories of such deposits prescribed in this by-law.

Other borrowings.

17. It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to borrow funds otherwise than by way of deposits either from members, or from persons other than members, or from institutions registered under the Indian Companies Act or under the Co-operative Societies Act provided that the interest payable on the borrowed amount shall not, in any case, exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

[19th April 1949]

Maximum borrowing limit.

18. The total borrowings of the society both by way of deposits or otherwise and whether from members or others including the value of any raw materials and appliances purchased on credit under by-law shall not at any time exceed times the paid-up share capital plus the reserve fund.

Management.

19. Subject to such resolutions as the general body may from time to time pass, the executive management of the affairs of the society shall vest in a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of not more than members.

20. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the general body for a period of two years from among the members. Members of the Board of Directors shall continue in office after the expiry of their term of office, until by election another Board is constituted. A retiring member of the Board of Directors shall be eligible for re-election. After the Board of Directors is elected by the general body, they shall elect from among themselves a president, a secretary, and an assistant secretary. Interim vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled up by the remaining members of the Board by co-option for the unexpired portion of the period except in cases contemplated in by-law 24. Any member or members of the Board of Directors may at any time be removed by a resolution of the general body.

21. The Board of Directors shall meet once a fortnight or oftener, if necessary, to conduct the affairs of the society. No decision of the Board of Directors shall be valid unless it is assented to by at least members. All questions before the Board of Directors shall be decided by a majority of votes. Should there be an equality of votes, the President or other presiding members shall have a casting vote. No member of the Board of Directors shall be present at a meeting of the Board when any matter in which he is personally interested is being discussed. In case of urgency where there may not be sufficient time to convene a meeting of the Board of Directors and in all cases in which such a procedure may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Board of Directors, the Secretary may obtain the orders of the Board of Directors by circulation of papers among the members present at the headquarters of the society. Such decisions arrived at by circulation shall be placed before the next meeting of the Board of Directors for their ratification information. Should a difference of opinion arise in the course of such circulation the matter shall not be decided by circulation but shall be placed before a meeting of the Board of Directors.

22. Should a member of the Board of Directors absent himself from four consecutive meetings of the Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Board of Directors, but he may be reinstated by the Board of Directors.

[19th April 1949]

23. Subject to such resolutions as the Board of Directors may from time to time pass, the several officers of the society shall have the powers mentioned below:—

(a) The President shall have a general control over all the affairs of the society and shall ex-officio be the Treasurer and shall have the custody of all the properties of the society. He shall also have power to appoint the members of the establishment as well as to fine, suspend, or dismiss them, subject in the last two cases to the approval of the Board of Directors.

(b) The Secretary shall be responsible for the executive administration of the society subject to the control of the President.

(c) The ^{Secretary}_{President} shall be the officer to sue or be sued on behalf of the society and all bonds in favour of the society shall be in the name of the ^{Secretary}_{President}.

(d) The Assistant Secretary shall help the Secretary. Should the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary require relief from work, it shall be competent to the President to grant such relief, making suitable arrangement for the conduct of work by one or more of the members of the Board of Directors.

24. Any member of the Board of Directors who commits default in respect of a loan taken by him from the society shall *ipso facto* be considered disqualified to continue as an office-bearer. But if the default has been for a period of three months or less, the defaulter may be reinstated by the general body on his showing good cause for the default. In no circumstance shall a defaulter continue to hold office as a member of the Board of Directors if his default has continued for more than three months.

25. Receipt shall be issued for all moneys paid to the society. For moneys paid by members the receipt shall be signed by the President or the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary whoever is selected by the Board of Directors to discharge this function. In the case of borrowings from non-members or from other societies, the receipt or bond shall be executed by at least members of the Board of Directors of whom the Secretary or the President shall be one.

26. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to maintain such accounts and registers as are prescribed by rule V of the rules under the Act and by the Registrar from time to time; to place before a general body meeting of the members the Registrar's notes of audit or inspection within one month from the date of receipt; to correspond with the Registrar; and to do all other business relating to the society.

27. The Board of Directors shall have power to prescribe from time to time the scale of office establishment and to incur such expenditure as may be necessary for the management of the society

19th April 1949]

with reference to the scale and within the budget allotment sanctioned by the general body for each year. It shall be competent to the Secretary to incur petty contingent expenditure subject to a maximum of Re. 1 for any item.

28. The Board of Directors shall be competent to fix the amount and nature of the security, if any, to be given by the office establishment.

29. It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to frame subsidiary by-laws for the conduct of the business of the society consistent with the Act, the rules under the Act and these by-laws. Such subsidiary by-laws shall be entered in the minute book of the society and they shall be reported to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for approval.

30. The services of the members of the Board of Directors shall be gratuitous.

General body.

31. The ultimate authority in all matters relating to the administration of the society shall be the general body of the members who shall meet from time to time and at least once a year to conduct the work of the society. The general body shall not, however, interfere with the orders of the Board of Directors in respect of matters delegated to it under the by-laws. The following among other matters shall be dealt with by the general body:—

- (1) The election and removal of the Board of Directors;
- (2) the annual report due to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;
- (3) the Registrar's annual audit order;
- (4) the amendment or repeal of any existing by-law or the enactment of a new by-law;
- (5) the expulsion of a member;
- (6) the consideration of any complaint which any individual member may prefer against the Board of Directors;
- (7) the returns that may be prescribed by the Local Government; and
- (8) consideration of the annual budget.

32. A meeting of the general body of the members may be convened whenever necessary for the conduct of the business by the Board of Directors; and shall be so convened by the Board of Directors at the request of 15 or more members or at the instance of the Registrar or by a member of the governing body specially deputed by a resolution of the governing body of the union to which the society is affiliated.

33. It shall be the duty of every member to attend the meetings of the general body. The quorum for a general body meeting shall be or one-fourth of the total number of members on the list at the time whichever is less.

[19th April 1949]

34. The President, when present, shall preside at the meetings of the general body. In his absence the body may choose a chairman from their number to preside at the meeting. Every member present shall have one and only one vote. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. When votes are equal, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

35. day's notice shall ordinarily be given to members before a meeting of the general body is convened.

36. If a member deceives the society in any way, or if his general conduct is such as to render his removal necessary in the interests of the society, it shall be open to the general body to expel such member. An expelled member shall be paid all moneys due to him from the society, after deducting therefrom any money due from him to the society. A member who drives the society to court to recover the money due from him shall, for that reason, be expelled from membership. An expelled member shall be liable, as provided in by-law 3, for the debts due by the society as they stood on the date of his expulsion for a period of two years after such expulsion.

37. The general body shall have authority to affiliate the society to any co-operative union or other supervising body (with suitable jurisdiction) that may be registered by the Registrar or that is working in the neighbourhood of the society. Towards the expenses of such union the society shall contribute such sum as is fixed by the general body with the approval of the union or supervising body and the Registrar, provided that the total amount payable on this account in any one year shall not exceed Rs. 150.

Trade.

38. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to arrange for the purchase for cash or on credit of raw materials and appliances required by members and for their sale to members for cash or on credit on such terms as may appear to them reasonable. They should also arrange to purchase from members all their finished products on such terms as may be reasonable and to sell or dispose of them for sale to the best advantage.

39. The Board of Directors shall lay down rules to regulate the advance or sale of raw materials or appliances to the members of the society and the recovery of the cost on the same from the members concerned; and they should, in particular, fix the value of raw materials that may be outstanding on credit with a member at any time. It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to alter these rules from time to time.

40. A member of the society who, having received an advance of raw material, sells such material or otherwise deals with it in contravention of the conditions laid down by the Board of Directors shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every such offence; and if he persists in such conduct, it shall be open to the

[19th April 1949]

Board of Directors to direct his suspension from the privileges of membership till he is expelled or allowed to continue to enjoy the privileges of membership by the general body.

41. Every member shall, if required by the Board of Directors, sell his finished products to the society at such rates as may be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

42. It shall be the duty of all the members to deliver their finished products from day to day to the Board of Directors, accounts being adjusted at the end of every month. A member who sells his finished product otherwise than to the Board of Directors shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each offence, and if he persists in breach of this rule, it shall be competent to the Board of Directors to suspend him from the privileges of membership till the question is settled by the general body.

43. Every member shall, if so required by the Board of Directors, purchase all or any of the raw materials of his industry from the Board of Directors. A member who buys his raw materials otherwise than from the Board of Directors shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each offence; and if he persists in a breach of this rule it shall be competent to the Board of Directors to suspend him from privileges of membership till the question is settled by the general body.

Ready money advances.

44. The Board of Directors shall be competent to make ready money advances for weaving purposes to members; provided, however, that such advances shall not ordinarily exceed Rs. 5 per loom and provided also that arrangements shall be made for the adjustment of these advances when the finished products are delivered.

45. It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to lend money to weaver members to pay off their prior debts; provided, firstly, that the total amount so lent shall not at any time exceed Rs. 500; secondly, that the total amount lent to a single member for his purpose shall not exceed Rs. 50; and thirdly, that arrangements shall be made for the repayment, within a period not exceeding two years, by weekly instalments, of the money advanced to a member to enable him to pay off his prior debt. On all such loans interest shall be charged at 1½ pies per rupee per mensem.

46. A member applying for a ready money advance shall produce one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors. Any member shall not keep yarn for more than a fortnight without returning it to the society in the shape of cloth. He shall pay a penalty of three pies per rupee on the value of yarn for every fortnight or portion thereof from the date of default. If the default shall continue for more than a month, the member shall not be given any more advances of yarn, the outstanding loans against him being recoverable immediately.

[19th April 1949]

Joint purchase and sale.

47. (1) The Board of Directors may purchase wholesale the domestic and other requirements of the members; but in making such a purchase it shall act only as the agent of the members and shall accept no liability for any loss occurring in the transaction. Purchase shall be made only to the extent of the requirements of those members who are able to pay in cash or to whom the society is able to give a loan for the purpose of payment. Accounts showing these transactions shall be maintained in such forms as the Registrar may prescribe. Subsidiary by-laws may be framed by the Board of Directors for purposes of these purchases subject to their approval by the Registrar.

(2) It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to undertake the joint sale of the finished products of any of their members at their request. But in undertaking such sales, it shall accept no liability for loss and shall act merely as the agent of the members.

Profits.

48. (1) Twenty-five per cent of the net profits of the society as declared by the Registrar year after year shall be carried to the credit of the reserve fund;

(2) out of the balance a dividend not exceeding 9 per cent per annum on the paid-up value of each share may be paid to the members;

(3) out of the remainder such amount as may be decided by general body may be divided among members according to the value of finished products delivered to the society or of raw materials purchased from the society as decided by the general body;

(4) seven and a half per cent may be paid to the common good fund to be utilized for any of the purposes mentioned in section 2 of Act VI of 1890 (India), namely () if the general body wish;

(5) the balance, if any, shall be added to the reserve fund.

All undisbursable and indivisible profits shall be added to the reserve fund.

Reserve fund.

49. (1) The reserve fund shall belong to the society as a whole and is intended to meet unforeseen losses. No member can claim a share in it. It shall not be drawn upon except with the sanction of the Registrar.

(2) On the dissolution of the society the reserve fund and other funds contributed by it under provisions of its by-laws shall be applied—

(i) to discharging such liabilities of the society as may remain undischarged after the enforcement in full of the liability of the members of the society;

19th April 1949]

(ii) to the repayment of the share capital paid up; and
(iii) to the payment of dividend upon such share capital at a rate not exceeding 9 per cent per annum for any period or periods for which no dividend has been paid.

(3) Such portion of these funds as shall remain after payments mentioned in sub-clause (2) shall be applied to such local objects of public utility as may be selected by the general body and approved of by the Registrar. If within three months of the final closing up of the society the general body fails to make any selection that is approved of by the Registrar, the latter may use the abovementioned portion of the funds in supporting other co-operative societies in the neighbourhood or shall place the same on interest or otherwise with some co-operative bank until a new co-operative society with a similar area of operation is registered; in which event, the funds shall be credited to the reserve fund of such society.

50. If, however, at any time the general body resolves to split the society into more than one society by excluding a portion of the existing area of operations from the operations of the society and a new society or societies be registered to cover the area so excluded, a portion of the reserve fund shall be transferred to the society or societies as decided upon by the general body which resolves upon the splitting of the original society.

Miscellaneous.

51. No amendment to, alteration in, or cancellation of, a by-law nor the enactment of a new by-law shall be made except at a general meeting of the members or shall take effect until it shall have been approved by the Registrar.

52. Should any doubt arise as to the construction of the Act or any by-law, the Board of Directors shall refer the same to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for advice and act according to his advice.

53. The society shall prepare annually in such form as may be prescribed by the Registrar (a) a statement showing the receipts and disbursements for the year, (b) a profit and loss account, (c) a balance sheet and (d) such other statements as may be prescribed by the Registrar.

These statements shall be made up to 30th June and a copy of each shall be sent to the Registrar within fifteen days after the close of the co-operative year ending 30th June. After the Registrar has verified the statements and granted his audit certificate the society shall publish such of the prescribed statements as he may direct in the manner prescribed by him.

54. In the case of a dispute touching the business of the society between members or past members of the society, or

[19th April 1949]

persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the Board of Directors, a reference in writing may be made by any party to the Registrar. Similarly, in the case of a dispute relating to a debt due to the society by a member or past member or persons claiming through a member or past member, a reference in writing may be made by either party to the Registrar. The Registrar shall have power, on receipt of such reference, either to decide the dispute himself or refer it to an arbitrator appointed by him or to several arbitrators of whom one shall be appointed by him and one other by each of the parties to the dispute. The decision or award of the Registrar or of the arbitrator or arbitrators, as the case may be, shall be final and it may be enforced in either of these ways—

- (a) by an application made to the Collector of the district through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies requesting that the amounts due under the decision or award may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue;
- (b) by an application to the Civil Court having jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the decision or award requesting that the Court may enforce the decision or award as if it were a decree of the Court;
- (c) by an application to the Registrar of the district under section 57-A of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932.

55. Should any sum belonging to the society be either stolen or otherwise lost, and found irrecoverable, it shall be open to the general body to write off such amounts after obtaining the sanction of the Registrar.

APPENDIX.

Special by-laws to be introduced or not—Optional.

When a mortgage deed is executed by a member, the Board of Directors shall insist on all persons interested in the property joining in the execution whether such persons are themselves members or not.

When a member who has mortgaged a house or a building to the society desires to make any addition, improvement or other alteration to the same, he shall apply to the Board of Directors for permission to do so and he shall not make any alteration before obtaining such permission. Before according sanction the Board may call for a plan showing the alterations proposed and may insist upon security being furnished for the mortgage amount pending completion of the work. The Board of Directors shall not, in any case, permit an alteration which is likely to reduce the market value of the mortgage property so as to endanger the security.

In the case of an application for a loan on the security of immovable property the application shall be accompanied by the title-deeds and other documents relating to the property. All immovable property proposed to be mortgaged shall be inspected by two members of the Board of Directors who may be deputed to do so by the

[19th April 1949]

Board. The surveyors so appointed shall submit an accurate estimate of the market value of the immovable property and report of all persons having any interest in such property. In each case the applicant for the loan shall pay an estimate fee of 4 annas for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

The fee collected under this by-law shall be paid to the two members of the Board of Directors who act as surveyors.

Members of the Board of Directors appointed as surveyors shall, in all cases, be held strictly responsible for the correctness of their reports, estimates and valuations.

It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to reject any report, estimate or valuation made by any surveyor on the basis of information of their disposal.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 149 asked by Sri S. A. Devanayaga Iyah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 19th April 1949, page 743 supra.]

Serial number and name of the taluk.	Number of applications received during			Number of house-site granted.		
	1946.	1947.	1948.	1946.	1947.	1948.
1 Villupuram	5	7	7	1	..	..
2 Tindivanam	7	26	8	..	4	..
3 Gingee	15	14	16	7	6	12
4 Cuddalore	7	2	3	3	..	3
5 Chidambaram.. ..	34	62	297	3	4	43
6 Vriddhachalam	30	49	33	7	9	3
7 Tirukkoyilur	45	29	19	25	1	1
8 Kallakurchi	5	..	10	4	1	..
	143	189	393	50	25	62

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 151 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 19th April 1949, page 747 supra.]

Statement showing the number of cases reported, the number of cases charge-sheeted, the number undetected and the number refused investigation from 1st January 1947 to 28th February 1949 in the district of Kurnool.

	1947.	1948.	1949 up to 28th February 1949.
1 No. of cases reported	3,775	6,511	498
2 No. of cases charge-sheeted	2,410	4,861	203
3 No. of cases undetected	173	223	16
4 No. of cases refused investigation	36	38	9

The cases under 'nuisance' offences are not included in the figures furnished above.

[19th April 1949]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 152 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 19th April 1949 on page 747 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the number of Co-operative Societies according to the nature of work.

Serial number and name of district.	Jaggery manufacturing Co-operative Societies.	Credit Co-operative Societies.	Thrift Co-operative Societies.	Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.	Milk Supply Unions.	Coastal Industries Co-operative Societies.	Tenants' Co-operative Societies.	Field Labourers' Co-operative Societies.	Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.	Labour Contract Co-operative Societies.	Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies.	Cattle Breeding Co-operative Societies.	Other Types.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Tanjore ..	14	1	1	29	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 South Kanara ..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 West Godavari ..	88	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Krishna ..	8	..	..	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Malabar ..	55	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guntur ..	7	24	..	..	1	4	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kurnool ..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
8 Bellary ..	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Madras ..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 South Arcot ..	22	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Salem ..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mathurai ..	15	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
13 Visakhapatnam ..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 North Arcot ..	29	1	..	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
15 Chittoor ..	3	10	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
16 Tirunelveli ..	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Chingleput ..	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 East Godavari ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Anantapur ..	..	1	..	9	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
20 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
21 Nellore ..	17	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Ramnad ..	83	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Coimbatore ..	190	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Tiruchirappalli ..	43	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,484	42	1	113	7	20	23	2	1	1	7	4	10	..

19th April 1949]

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the Societies that have been given State Aid.

District.	Number and type of societies.	Subsidy.	Staff sanctioned free of cost.
(1)	(2)	(3)	Senior Inspector. (4) Junior Inspector. (5) Peon. (6)
Tanjore ..	10 Milk supply societies	Rupees 100 per mensem to each of the ten Milk supply societies for a period of six months to meet establishment and contingent charges.	2 1
South Kanara ..	14 Jaggery societies	Do.	1 1
West Godavari ..	81 Jaggery societies	Do.	8 8
Krishna ..	88 Jaggery societies	Do.	1 1
Malabar ..	8 Jaggery societies	Do.	1 1
..	65 Jaggery societies	Rupees 100 per mensem to each of the five jaggery societies undertaking Milk supply activities for a period of six months to meet establishment and contingent charges. Rupees 2,100 to the Palghat Milk Supply Union.	8 8
..	5 Jaggery societies	Do.	1 1
Guntur ..	1 Milk Supply Union	Do.	1 1
Bellary ..	7 Jaggery societies	Rupees 100 per mensem to three of the Milk supply societies to meet establishment and contingent charges for a period of six months.	1 1
..	4 Milk supply societies	Rupees 100 per mensem to each of the five societies to meet establishment and contingent charges for a period of six months.	1 1
Madras ..	5 Milk supply societies	Rupees 100 per mensem to each of the five societies to meet establishment and contingent charges for a period of six months.	1 1
South Arcot ..	2 Jaggery societies	Do.	2 2
Salem ..	22 Jaggery societies	Do.	1 1
..	1 Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society.	Subsidy of Rs. 5,000 loan of Rs. 5,000 and stipend of Rs. 1,125 to trainees.	1 1
Mathurai ..	109 Jaggery societies	Do.	6 6
..	15 Jaggery societies	Do.	1 1
..	7 Milk supply societies	Rupees 100 per mensem to each of the seven Milk supply societies for a period of six months to meet establishment and contingent charges.	1 1
Visakhapatnam ..	26 Jaggery societies	Do.	1 1

[19th April 1949]

Statement showing the Societies that have been given State Aid—cont.

District.	Number and type of societies.	Subsidy.	Staff sanctioned free of cost.			
			Senior Inspector.	Junior Inspector.	Peon.	
			(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)				
North Arcot ..	6 Milk supply societies ..	Rupees 100 per mensem to each of the six milk supply societies for a period of six months to meet establishment and contingent charges.	1	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	1 Basket Makers' society ..	..	..	1	..	..
	29 Jaggery societies ..	..	3	..	3	..
	5 Milk Societies ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Milk Supply Union ..	Rupees 100 per mensem to each of the five supply societies for a period of six months to meet establishment and contingent charges.	1	..	..	..
Tirunelveli ..	3 Jaggery societies ..	..	1	..	1	..
Chingleput ..	252 Jaggery societies ..	..	19	..	10	..
	1 Milk supply society ..	Rupees 100 per mensem for a period of six months to meet establishment and contingent charges.	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	35 Jaggery societies ..	..	1	..	1	..
Anantapur ..	5 Jaggery societies ..	..	1	..	1	..
	7 Milk supply societies ..	Rupees 100 per mensem to each of the seven milk supply societies for a period of six months to meet establishment and contingent charges.	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	2 Milk supply unions ..	Subsidy of Rs. 2,100 ..	2	..	..	..
	1 Cart Makers' Co-operative Society ..	..	1	..	..	..
Nellore ..	2 Cobbler's societies ..	Subsidy of Rs. 2,917 ..	..	..	..	..
Ramanad ..	17 Jaggery societies ..	..	1	..	1	..
Nilgiris ..	83 Jaggery societies ..	..	1	..	..	..
	1 Milk supply society ..	Subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem to meet establishment and contingent charges for a period of six months to meet establishment and contingent charges.	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	2 Milk supply societies ..	..	..	1	..	..
	190 Jaggery societies ..	..	12	..	12	..
Thiruchirappalli ..	43 Jaggery societies ..	..	3	..	3	..

19th April 1949]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 153 asked by Sri K. T. Kosalram, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 19th April 1949 on page 747 supra.]

Statues.	Name of the road on which the statue stands.
1 His Majesty King Edward VII.	Mount Road (near Government House).
2 His Majesty King George V.	Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road.
3 His Majesty King George V.	South Beach Road.
4 His Majesty King George V.	Mount Road (near Marmalong Bridge).
5 Lord Willingdon ..	Mount Esplanade Road.
6 Sir Thomas Munroe ..	Do.
7 Reverend Dr. William Miller.	Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road.
8 Justice Boddam ..	Bodyguard Road.
9 Dr. (Mrs.) Annie Besant ..	Besant Road.
10 His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.	Esplanade Road.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 154 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 19th April 1949, page 747 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Transport permits granted to run lorries and buses to individuals, limited companies, fleet owners and co-operative societies during the years 1943-47, 1947-48 and during the period from 1st April 1948 to 26th February 1949.

Districts.	1946-47.						1947-48.						1st April 1948 to 26th February 1949.											
	Stage carriage permits.			Public carrier permits.			Stage carriage permits.			Public carrier permits.			Stage carriage permits.			Public carrier permits.								
	Individual Operators.	Limited Companies.	Fleet owners.	Co-operative Societies.	Individual Operators.	Limited Companies.	Fleet owners.	Co-operative Societies.	Individual Operators.	Limited Companies.	Fleet owners.	Co-operative Societies.	Individual Operators.	Limited Companies.	Fleet owners.	Co-operative Societies.	Individual Operators.	Limited Companies.	Fleet owners.	Co-operative Societies.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Visakhapatnam, North ..	1	119	30	..	136	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	62	..	..	17	2	13	1	Nil.	30	..	..	5
East Godavari ..	2	115	..	..	58	6	..	..	..	20	1	..	23	..	..	..	8	23	8	..	18	..	..	3
West Godavari ..	..	40	70	..	24	1	..	..	..	30	63	..	23	2	..	..	8	..	48	..	6	3	..	1
Krishna ..	..	124	90	..	179	21	..	..	..	3	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	3	31	..	57	..	..	18
Guntur ..	..	159	..	..	213	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	99	10	..	..	6	10	3	..	46	..	..	20
Nellore ..	..	..	7	..	16	..	8	..	49	..	34	..	79	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	24	..	..	1
Cuddapah ..	..	6	7	..	56	2	2	..	41	9	1	..	39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	2	2	..
Anantapur ..	..	8	2	..	51	2	..	..	16	14	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..

[19th April 1949]

19th April 1949]																								
Bellary ..	..	..	5	6	..	47	14	7	..	2	4	1	..	21	1	3	..	1	4	4	..	23	1	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	47	3	..	..	14	5	4	1	24	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	6	9	10	..	48	..	..	..	14	4	3	..	35	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	4	..	26	..	43	..	..	..	1	1	26	..	67	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	17	..	110	7	11	1	4	..	26	..	106	3	1	23	..	..	..	..	121	3	1
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1	..	..	5	7	13	..	64	3	2	23	..	..	..	..	79	3	2
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	6	..	2	..	144	11	9
Salem ..	..	6	3	..	..	57	..	15	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	209	9	16
Mathurai ..	..	..	13	..	..	68	34	3	..	..	6	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	7	2
Ramnad ..	..	..	2	3	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	43	4	10
Tirunelveli ..	..	..	6	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	10	2
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	147	..	..	..	10	2	14	..	171	16	..	23	1	..	..	..	55	9	30
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	159	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	..
South Kanara ..	..	2	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	140	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	118	8	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	1	..	210	..	..	..	4	4	5	..	197	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	58	9	26
Madras City ..	..	..	237	..	..	121	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	176	27	28	..	..	..	..	..	162	4	..

[19th April 1949]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item IV (3) at page 764 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the Madras Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Bill, 1948 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1949), has the honour to make the following report:—

2. The Bill was published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th December 1948.

3. The Select Committee was appointed on 24th January 1949.

4. The Select Committee met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th February 1949, and again in the Committee Room, Fort St. George, at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th February 1949, and concluded the consideration of the provisions of the Bill.

5. The following were some of the important changes made by the Select Committee:—

Clause 4 has been amended so as to make it clear (1) that compensation should be payable only if actual damage of a permanent character has resulted and that mere submersion of one's land should not entitle that person to compensation and (2) that a prejudicial effect on a land arising from a diminution of supply to it or to the source on which it depends should not be a ground for compensation.

The Committee decided that a second appeal against an order under section 4 (1) might be allowed and sub-clause (3) of clause 5 has accordingly been deleted.

6. The other changes made in the Bill are all shown in the Bill as amended. It was not considered necessary to refer to them in detail.

7. The Committee decided that as the changes effected by them were of a minor character, it was not necessary to re-publish the Bill.

8. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is annexed.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
26th February 1949.

M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chairman.

19th April 1949]

ANNEXURE.

(L.A. BILL No. 6 OF 1949.)

(As amended by the Select Committee).

[Note.—The changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type and portions omitted are shown by dots.]

A Bill to empower the Provincial Government to increase the capacity and efficiency of irrigation tanks in the Province of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Provincial Government to increase the capacity and efficiency of irrigation tanks in the Province of Madras: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Irrigation Tanks Short title, extent and commencement. (Improvement) Act, 1949.

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

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law Power to take measures for increasing the capacity or efficiency of irrigation tanks. for the time being in force, the Provincial Government shall have power to raise the full-tank level of any irrigation tank in the Province or to cause such level to be raised, or to take any other measures for increasing the capacity or efficiency of any such tank or to cause any such measures to be taken, wherever the tank may be situated and whether in a ryotwari, zamindari, inamdari or other area.

3. No Court shall entertain any suit or application for Suits and applications for injunctions barred. the issue of an injunction to restrain the exercise of any powers conferred on the Provincial Government by section 2

4. (1) Where in consequence of anything done in pursuance Compensation. of section 2, the owner of any land or property or other person interested therein sustains loss or damage, he shall be entitled to such compensation as the District Collector may by order determine:

Provided that no compensation shall be payable only on the ground that the loss or damage was sustained by reason of the diminution of the supply of water to any land or any tank or other source from which water is supplied to any land.

(2) No compensation shall be payable to any person under sub-section (1), unless he has preferred to the District Collector, an application in that behalf setting forth the grounds of his claim, within three years from the date on which the loss or damage was sustained or such further time as the District Collector may think fit to allow.

[19th April 1949]

(3) on receipt of an application under sub-section (2), the District Collector shall hold an enquiry in the manner prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(4) The compensation payable under this section shall be determined by the District Collector in the manner prescribed by rules made under this Act. Where the loss or damage referred to in sub-section (1) is a recurring one, the compensation payable shall be a lump-sum.

Appeal
against order
under
section 4 (1).

5. (1) The Provincial Government or any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order of the District Collector under section 4, sub-section (1), may appeal against such order to the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the land or property in respect of which compensation is claimed is situated, or if there is no such Court, to the District Court having jurisdiction over such area, or if such area is in the Presidency town, to the Madras City Civil Court.

(2) Such appeal shall be made within ninety days from the date on which the order appealed against was served on the Provincial Government or the person concerned as the case may be or such further time as the court may think fit to allow.

Power to
make rules,

6. (1) The Provincial Government may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the entry on, and inspection of, any irrigation tank or any land adjacent thereto or in the neighbourhood thereof;

(b) the delegation of the powers of the Provincial Government under section 2 to any officer or authority subordinate to them, and the control and revision of the acts or proceedings of any such officer or authority;

(c) the procedure to be followed in disposing of applications preferred under section 4, sub-section (2);

(d) the manner of service of orders under section 4, sub-section (1).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

2 JUN 1949

Wednesday, the 20th April 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Reduction of midsummer holidays in the Judicial Department.

* 1073 Q.—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB (on behalf of M. V. Hydross Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to reduce the number of midsummer holidays for the High Court and the subordinate civil courts;

(b) if so, for what reasons; and

(c) whether the Government have gathered the opinion of the Bar Associations in the Province regarding it?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) The feasibility of such a proposal is being examined.

“(b) In order to reduce the arrears as also as a measure of economy and quicker disposal of suits.

“(c) No.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know the reason why for decades and generations the High Court has been allowed this privilege?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The question of privilege of holidays is not being taken up; the only idea is to reduce a little bit of it.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the officials of the Judicial Department are entitled to leave like those of the executive departments in addition to the summer holidays the former get?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“No, Sir.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know whether the Government have sanctioned vacation holidays for the lower courts in the City of Madras also?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“All civil courts have their summer vacation.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“May I know when the holidays begin for the City Civil Court and the subordinate courts in Madras?”

[20th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Holidays for the different courts in the Province is decided by the District Judges concerned in consultation with the High Court and in the City of Madras the High Court decides on the date on which the vacation is to begin and I think it begins on the 22nd of this month."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know, Sir, why the views of the Bar Association have not been obtained; do not the Government think that their views are entitled to some consideration?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is now too late to get their views on the matter."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The Hon. Minister has replied in the negative to my question; but I may point out from my personal experience that the officials of the Judicial department are entitled to leave like the members of the executive department and that in addition to this they get the summer vacation and that is all the more reason why their holidays should be curtailed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has given information."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"The idea of the Government in giving vacation to the Judicial department is to give them some rest after arduous work. If so, why the same consideration should not be extended to the other Government servants also and if the Government servants do not deserve this much of rest, why should the High Court alone deserve it?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is not given to the officials; it is for the Judges."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Has there been any change this year with regard to the vacation period of the City Civil Court and the Small Cause Court in Madras from last year?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Not to my knowledge, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know why there should be this variation in the vacation between the High Court and the City Civil Court and the other courts in the City of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The High Court and the District Courts have generally two months for vacation while all subordinate courts take six weeks; it has been the rule for the last so many years. Hon. Friends have asked: 'Why?' and that is the very reason why it is under consideration."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"If the courts work, lawyers also have to work in order to get through their work; may I ask the Government whether before they take any

20th April 1949]

decision on the matter, the opinion of the various Bar Associations in the Province will be invited because they feel strongly on this question?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Generally lawyers do not like holidays very much."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Government say definitely whether or not the High Court and the subordinate civil courts, from the nature of their work, are entitled to these holidays?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Government are examining the question. The High Court are certainly entitled to holidays because the work that they are doing is rather different from the executive work which other officers are doing."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know whether the view of the Hon. Judges of the High Court have been invited; are they of the view that there should be some reduction in the holidays?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The matter is under consideration and a reference has been made to them but we have not yet received their reply."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that the courts are over-working and the lawyers need complete rest and so, will he consider the desirability of having three months rest for the mufassal courts also?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The question is to reduce the number of holidays and not to increase them."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Are the Government aware that so far as the subordinate civil courts are concerned, especially the Munsif's Courts, they are getting only six weeks' holidays and to reduce it further would be causing very great hardship and difficulty to the members of the Bench and the Bar?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It must be borne in mind that the six weeks and two months' holidays are over and above the ordinary holidays that the other Government servants have. On the whole, the High Court and the District Courts are having 219 holidays in a year and the Munsif's Court a month less."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the nature of the work that the civil courts have to do from day to day, will the Government drop the idea of reducing the number of holidays during the hottest part of the year?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"After examining the question if we find that it is not practicable, we will consider the hon. Member's suggestion to drop it."

[20th April 1949]

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“ Are the Government aware that in India we are giving many more holidays than in England or in America and that in India alone we are giving too many holidays for Government servants? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ I am not aware of the number of holidays the Government servants are getting in America and England but I feel that 219 days in a year is a little bit too much.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ May I know, Sir, whether in deciding this question, they will take into consideration, not merely the number of working days but the climate of this country also which is particularly hot and this must have got something to do in fixing the number of holidays? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ As the name, summer vacation, indicates, the holidays are due to the climate of the country; but the curious part of it is that even the Ooty Sub-Judge gets the summer holidays.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Will the Government take into consideration the fact that apart from the work which the Judges and lawyers put in, they have also got to do a lot of work at home and see that the holidays given to them are not cut short? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ The Government are aware of the very onerous duties that the Judges have to perform particularly outside the Court hours and that is why more holidays have been given to them. Whether the number of holidays that are now given to them is too high is now under examination.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“ May I know what is the exact number of working days that the High Court has? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ Taking all the holidays that are now enjoyed into account, these are between 217 and 219 days in a year.”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ When does the midsummer begin and when does midsummer end so that we may know the duration of midsummer madness? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ I do not know exactly when midsummer begins and so am unable to tell the period of midsummer madness.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ May I know how this question of reducing the number of holidays arose at all? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ The question is whether Government are contemplating reduction in the number of holidays and the Government wanted to examine the question *suo motu*.”

20th April 1949]

SRI P. NATESAN:—“ May I know whether the clerical staff of the High Court get their usual privilege leave as also the summer vacation privilege? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ Vacation Department have a different set of rules for leave. Those who enjoy the vacation can also avail themselves of privilege leave but the number of days of privilege leave is considerably reduced in their case.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“ The Hon. Minister in answer to one question said that they are enjoying 219 holidays and in reply to another question, he says that they have 217 working days; may I know which is correct? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ There is something wrong with the hearing of my hon. Friend.”

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—“ Midsummer being the same and affecting people in the service both in respect of their temper and nerves, may I know why this difference and whether there is a chance of uniformity of the period of midsummer holidays for all? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ There is a uniform period of six weeks for subordinate courts and two months for district courts and High Court.”

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—“ Has the work to be done by the Judges anything to do with the number of holidays? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ Certainly, holidays are in consideration of the heavy work that they have to do.”

Statement regarding retrenchment.

* 1074 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased—

(a) to furnish a statement of retrenchments (i) that have already been effected and (ii) that the Government propose to effect, in compliance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee; and

(b) to state the savings that will accrue to the Government as a result of the above retrenchments?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ (a) & (b) A statement^a showing the action taken on the various recommendations of the Madras Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee and indicating roughly the amounts of savings that will accrue (as far as information is available) is placed on the table of the House.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ I did not expect the reply to run to such a bulky volume involving a lot of expenditure to the Government. I wish they had reduced the wastage of

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 875-919 infra.

[20th April 1949]

paper. It is not possible to do justice to this question to-day because we have not had time to go through it. May I request that it may be taken up to-morrow or the day after to-morrow?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"When we meet next, most probably it may be the last day for this session and I am thinking of placing before the House about fifty questions."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"But none of us have had time to go through the bulky volume; it is impossible for any one to have done it."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I have a submission to make, Sir. I think the Government owe a duty not only to the Members of this House but to the loyal servants who have stood by them, to justify their stand regarding retrenchment. They should seriously consider the desirability of having a full-dress debate for one or two days—let the Government choose the time and date and I am not bothered about it. A half-hour debate will not certainly be sufficient for a discussion of a matter of this nature."

5-30 P.M. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter may be considered at the next session of the legislature."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Regarding supplementary questions on this question I must inform the House that day after to-morrow I am going to place fifty questions on the agenda, as that day is the last day of this session. So there may not be sufficient time for supplementary questions on this question."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, may I point out that the appendix is a bulky volume and we had not sufficient time to go through it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Even on Friday next, I cannot allow more than ten minutes for this question."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Does that mean, Sir, that there will be no debate on retrenchment proposals in this session or even in the next session?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Lady Member said that she had not sufficient time to go through the bulky volume and so she wanted that supplementary questions on this question might be taken up on Friday next. So I shall allow five or six minutes for supplementary questions on that day, and then the debate may be had on some other day."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I want to remind the Hon. Leader of the House the promise he made more than once on this subject that he would allow a debate on this question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible now. In the next session the question of debate will be considered."

20th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I thought with the prorogation of the Assembly all the promises also lapse!" (Laughter.)

Food rationing in Tanjore district.

* 1075 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether there is food rationing in the Tanjore district and whether in spite of this, the public are allowed to keep a stock of paddy or rice required by them?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"There is no rationing at present in Tanjore district. According to the existing orders, only producers are allowed to keep the required stocks of paddy or rice for their domestic consumption for a year at 1 lb. of rice per adult per day, apart from the stocks of paddy required for agricultural operations."

"Under the informal arrangements made for the distribution of foodgrains to non-producers, a fixed number of retail shops have been authorized to receive the supply of rice or paddy from wholesalers and to distribute them to consumers at the rate of 12 oz. of rice per adult per day on the production of old ration cards issued to them."

"No person other than a producer or a licensee under the Foodgrains Control Order can stock foodgrains. If specific instances of violation of these orders are brought to the notice of the authorities concerned, necessary action will be taken."

SRI M. MARIMUTHU:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இதன் பதிலை நயவுசெய்து தமிழில் சொல்லும்படியாக கனம் மந்திரிமார்களை அன்புடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் (It is a long answer, and it will take ten minutes for me to translate it. Anyhow I shall obey your order. Is it enough if I translate in Tamil only, as some other Members may require in Telugu also. (Laughter.)

தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இப்பொழுது ரேஷன் கிடையாது இப்பொழுது இருக்கும்படியான உத்திரவு பிரகாரம் உற்பத்தியாளர்கள் தங்கள் வசம் தங்களுடைய சொந்த உபயோகத்திற்கு, தினசரி ஒருவருக்கு ஒரு பவுண்டு அரிசி வீதம் ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குள்ள நெல்வையோ அரிசியையோ வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் இதைத் தவிர அவர்கள் விவசாயம் நடத்துவதற்கு தேவையான தானியத்தையும் அவர்கள் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒரு நபருக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு 12 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசி வீதம் உற்பத்தியாளரல்லாதவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும்படியாக அநேகம் லைசென்ஸ் பெற்ற கடைகளுக்கு உத்திரவு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் பழைய ரேஷன் கார்டின்படியே அப்படி அரிசி கொடுக்கப்படும். உற்பத்தியாளரல்லாதவர்களும் லைசென்ஸ் பெற்றவர்களும் தங்கள் வசம் அரிசியை கேஷமித்து வைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது. அப்படி அவர்கள் ஏதாவது கேஷமித்து வைத்திருப்பதாக அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தெரிவித்தால் உடனே சரியான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படும்."

[20th April 1949]

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister when is he or his Government going to adopt the fundamental and basic principle of distributing the available quantity of food in the Province equally to each individual? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" To-day the available quantity of food with the Government is being distributed equally."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I know when in Tanjore district, in spite of its being a surplus district, rationing is introduced, may I know why in other surplus districts like Krishna and Guntur districts rationing is not introduced? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The hon. Member is entirely wrong in his statement. I made the statement that no rationing is introduced in Tanjore district." (Laughter.)

Reports of the Rent Reduction officers in Visakhapatnam district.

* 1076 Q.—SRI G. SANYASI RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact, that the Rent Reduction officers in Visakhapatnam district have not sent their reports till now?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" No. Certain proposals received from them were examined by the Government. They have been returned to the Special Officer for Rent Reduction in Estates for revision."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—" May I know who is responsible for the long delay? Is it the Board of Revenue or the Rent Reduction officer? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" As I have said, Sir, proposals have been received. They were examined by the Government and they have been returned to the Special Officer for revision in the light of instructions that have been now given."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" May I request the Speaker to give us a half-an-hour debate on the food question (starred question No. 1075) because since the Hon. Minister said that food rationing is not introduced in Tanjore district and other surplus districts, I think it is a very wrong policy the Government are pursuing. I wish to express my opinion on this question, and other hon. Members also wish to express their opinion on this subject; and so I request you to allow a half-an-hour debate on this question. As the session is to close very shortly there is no other day available."

MR. SPEAKER:—" As there are only one or two questions more I shall allow a half-an-hour debate to-day."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—" On a point of order, Sir; is it advisable to allow half-an-hour debate without ascertaining the views of the members of the Treasury Bench? "

20th April 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have already said more than once that the Speaker need not ask the Treasury Bench. It is entirely in the hands of the Speaker to allow a half-hour debate." (Opposition cheers.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" If there is no quorum, the Treasury Bench cannot be held responsible."

(Several hon. Members rose up to speak.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" When the Chair stands, hon. Members should not stand; they should resume their seat. Let me tell the House that I have allowed a half-hour debate to-day. If there is no quorum the Member who has selected the subject for the debate is responsible for it. I have once told the House how such a wretched thing happened in the House of Commons. There, when a member pointed out to the Speaker that there was no quorum the Speaker replied that the credit went to the member who has chosen the subject for the debate." (Laughter.)

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I have to submit, Sir, that the subject is of a very grave nature. Yesterday, Sir, an hon. Member of this House brought to the notice of the House . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Regarding this matter I shall take it up after questions."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—" May I ask the Hon. Revenue Minister whether he is aware that the Rent Reduction Officer for Visakhapatnam district has proposed a reduction of rent in Patha-pattinam taluk and that it is on a level of the rent existing in the Palakonda taluk, which is rather high, and not the level of the rent obtaining in Chicacole and Narasannapatnam taluks, which is fair and proper? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" I thought, Mr. Speaker, we are in the food question." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" We are in question No. 1076. The hon. Member has put a supplementary question."

MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB:—" Apparently mid-summer has already begun." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" The hon. Member is giving information to the Government and I take it."

SRI R. RAMAMURTHI:—" In view of the voluminous work that has to be done in Visakhapatnam district with regard to rent reduction, may I ask the Government whether there is any proposal to enhance the number of special officers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Steps are being taken to expedite the work of rent reduction in all districts. The question as to how to get over the delay in this work is being examined, and we are soon having a meeting to discuss ways and means of expediting this work."

[20th April 1949]

SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI :—“ శిస్తు తగ్గింపు (rent reduction) జరిగినటువంటి గ్రామములలోని రైతులు వారికి అన్యాయము జరిగినపుడు వక్రీయ ద్వారా కాకుండా తామే స్వయంకుగా అప్లికేషన్లు చేసుకొనిన సందర్భములలో ఫలితములు వారికి తెలియజేయబడుట లేదు. ఇటువంటి విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వము వారికి అటు చేసుకొనేటటువంటి అవకాశము ఇవ్వెదరా? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ చట్టము ప్రకారము అప్లికేషన్ చేయవచ్చును. ”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know exactly on what observations, the rent reduction proposals in Visakhapatnam district were returned for consideration? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ They are of a departmental nature and they cannot be disclosed here now. ”

SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI :—“ చట్టము ప్రకారము వక్రీయ ద్వారా కాకుండా రైతులు తామే అప్లికేషన్లు చేసుకొనవచ్చును. కాని రైతులు ఆ విధంగా చేసినపుడు అధికారులు వాటిపై విచారణజరిపి దాని ఫలితమును రైతులకు తెలియజేయుటలేదు. ఇటువంటి సందర్భములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారికి అప్లికేషన్లు చేసుకొనుటకు అవకాశము ఇవ్వెదరా? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ శిస్తు తగ్గింపు (rent reduction) విషయంలో ఇచ్చేటటువంటి నోటిఫికేషన్ అందరకు తెలిసేటట్లు నోటిసులు గ్రామ చావడులలో అంటింపవలయును. అంతేకాని ఒక్కొక్కరికి వ్యక్తిగతంగా జవాబులు ఇవ్వవలెనంటే సాధ్యపడదు. ఇప్పుడు శిస్తు తగ్గింపు నోటిసులను గ్రామాలలో వంచి పెట్టుచున్నట్లు వాటిని గ్రామ చావడులలో అంటింపచున్నట్లును నేను భావిస్తున్నాను. ఇంకేకాకుండా ఈ విషయములపన్నింటిని ఫోర్టు వెంటు జార్జి గెజటులో ప్రచురణ చేస్తున్నారు. ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ May I know the progress made so far by the rent reduction officers in Visagapatnam district and other districts? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ This question relates only to Visagapatnam district. ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ I am asking what progress has been made in Visagapatnam and other districts. ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Notice. ”

Promulgation of Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in Malabar.

5.45 p.m. * 1077 Q.—**P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR :** Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the various places in Malabar where section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, is in force; and

(b) the places in Malabar where section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had to be promulgated after the present Ministry took office?

[20th April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) By the middle of February 1949 all orders previously passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in Malabar district would have ceased to operate. A list of places where such orders had to be passed is placed on the table of the House. ”

P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Sir, in the long list supplied to us it would appear that the whole of Malabar was being ruled under section 144. In view of that, may I know whether hereafter at least, the Government will be pleased to instruct the officers concerned that they should be sparing in the issue of these orders under section 144? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ If our officers are satisfied that there are no turbulent activities by the turbulent elements of the district, certainly they would not have declared section 144 in that area, Sir. ”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ At least in some of these cases, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state what are reasons which prompted these officers to resort to this section? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ When they apprehend any breach of peace, they issue orders under section 144 and they have their own discretion in the matter. ”

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ May I take it that most of these orders under section 144 have been to preserve industrial peace? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It may be for industrial peace, it may be agricultural peace or any other peace, Sir. ”

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that the following message, dated 20th April 1949 has been received by me from the Hon. President of the Madras Legislative Council :—

‘ That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses consisting of 18 members (12 members from the Assembly and 6 members from the Council) to consider the Madras Re-Enacting Bill, 1949, and that the following members of this House be nominated to the said Joint Select Committee :—

1. Sri N. Sankara Reddi.
2. The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.
3. Sri M. K. Sundarama Ayyar.
4. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan.
5. Dr. Syed Tajuddin Sahib.
6. Sri H. M. Jagannatham.’

[Mr. Speaker]

[20th April 1949]

"I have also to announce to the House that in accordance with rule 108 of the Madras Council Rules, I have received a message from the Hon. President of the Council, dated 20th April 1949, transmitting a copy of the following Bills as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by him:

'The Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949;

The Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949;

The West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Bill, 1949;

The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949;
and

The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947."

III.—HALF-AN HOUR DEBATE ON FOOD RATIONING IN THE TANJORE DISTRICT.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. Speaker, with reference to my request for a half-hour debate on the question of food ration in the Tanjore district, after the Hon. Minister for Food has answered that question this evening, I wish to submit that it was not as a matter of frivolity that I made that request for a half-hour debate. I was very serious with regard to that question and still continue to be serious, because I know it affects the entire population of this Province. It is a question on which there may not be two opinions. When a demand like that was made, it was rather unfortunate that the Hon. Leader of the House should have thought fit to get up and threaten the opposition . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Whom did I threaten, Sir?"

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"He did threaten the opposition saying that there may not be quorum in this House for conducting the proceedings of this half-an-hour debate. It is rather unfortunate that the Leader of the House should have resorted to such a method and I would request you, Sir, to ask the Hon. Leader of the House to withdraw his statement."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not understand why Members should lose their temper in these matters. The Hon. Leader of the House has not threatened the opposition. On the other hand, he has brought to the notice of the Chair that on account of the late hour at which we are sitting, viz., about 6 o'clock, many Members may not be here and if they are not here, the Treasury Bench may not be taken to task. Let not the hon. Mr. Hameed Khan misunderstand the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi. Perhaps he is the last person to misunderstand the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi, simply because he has shouted and lost his temper, he should not be misunderstood."

20th April 1949]

THE HON SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I did not lose my temper at all, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then all the more good. I request Mr. Hameed Khan not to misunderstand the Hon. Leader of the House."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, this is not the first occasion when a threat like that was made, not by the Leader of the House, but by a very important member of the Treasury Bench in the open Assembly. Probably the Hon. Speaker did not hear him at that time. At the same time another hon. Member of this House protested against it. (An hon. Member, 'Who?') Sir, it was my hon. Friend Mr. Rajamannar Chetty who protested against it. (An hon. Member: 'He may say anything he likes.') Sir, I thought that when an hon. Member of this House has raised a protest against it to say that he can say anything he likes, is to say the least, not at all parliamentary. I submit, Sir, that the only opportunity that a small opposition like ours can have, is to ask for a half-an-hour debate on any important question that we want to raise. We cannot, on account of the fact that we are very small in number in the opposition, move an adjournment motion on any very important subject that comes up before the House. Therefore the only alternative left to the opposition is to request for an half-hour debate, and when such a request was made by me, for the Hon. Leader of the House to get up and shout as the Hon. Speaker has said, that there may be the possibility of no quorum in the House, is an indication to this Party that the members of the party should not be in the House."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, every one would like that no heat is imported into this question of an half-hour debate. Sir, I shall not take up the time of the House to emphasize the great need for an half-hour debate . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may tell the hon. Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar that I have already granted the half-hour debate and it will take place. I am not going to allow any further discussion over it. We shall now pass on to the next item in the agenda. The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon will move his motion."

IV.—THE MADRAS RE-ENACTING BILL, 1949 (L.A. BILL No. 13 of 1949)

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

'That the following 12 members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1949):—

1. *Dr. P. Subbarayan.*
2. *The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.*
3. *The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli.*
4. *Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.*
5. *M. V. Hydross Sahib Bahadur.*
6. *Mr. W. J. Fernandez.*

[Sri K. Madhava Menon]

[20th April 1949]

7. Sri T. Viswanatham.
8. Sri K. Bhashyam.
9. Sri Kalluri Subba Rao.
10. Sri R. Venkata Reddy.
11. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi.
12. Sri L. S. Karayalar.' "

MR. SPEAKER:—" Motion moved—

'That the following 12 members of this House be nominated to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1949):—

1. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
2. The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
3. The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli.
4. Mahoob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
5. M. V. Hydross Sahib Babadur.
6. Mr. W. J. Fernandez.
7. Sri T. Viswanatham.
8. Sri K. Bhashyam.
9. Sri Kalluri Subba Rao.
10. Sri R. Venakata Reddi.
11. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi.
12. Sri L. S. Karayalar.' "

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—" I do not find any name of a Harijan Member in the Select Committee, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Sri H. M. Jaganatham from the other House is a member of the Harijan community, Sir."

The motion was put and carried.

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" I want a poll, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I would suggest to the hon. Member that in these small matters, he should approach the Hon. Leader of the House and consult him and put down his suggestion, in which case, I am sure, the Leader of the House would certainly accommodate him."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, we shall certainly try to give representation to all sections of the House in the Select Committee, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—" Then I do not press my request for a poll being taken on this motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Joint Select Committee will sit to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the Council Chamber. Let us now take up the half-hour debate."

20th April 1949]

HALF-AN-HOUR DEBATE ON FOOD RATIONING IN THE TANJORE DISTRICT.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member who initiates the debate will be given 10 minutes and other Members will be given five minutes and the Hon. Minister will be given 10 minutes for reply."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Sir, in obedience to your instructions, I sat down when I wanted to make a very serious submission. My submission was not with reference to this half-hour debate, but to the Government's policy towards the Opposition in general. Sir, when you in your discretion think fit to give us an opportunity of a half-hour debate on any question, it can safely be taken that you are convinced that our request is not frivolous. Therefore we take it that there will be the necessary attendance of members for a quorum. That responsibility, the members themselves take, no doubt. But Sir, situated as we are, with the Government having a very big majority behind them, even when you grant us our request for an half-hour debate, it would become almost nothing, when once the Government themselves feel that they cannot be held responsible if there is no quorum in the House during the debate. If the Hon. Leader of the House leaves it to the good sense of the members, then there would have been no objection and members who want to be present in the House to watch the proceedings would remain and the Government would not be blamed for it. But now it is not so. When you in your discretion have allowed this half-hour debate, it will be practically nullified if the Government, with their large majority, make up their minds, as they have attempted to-day to be absent from the House. Sir, I use the word 'attempted' carefully here, because they have not put their idea into action and I fervently hope that through your good offices, they would refrain from taking such a step in the future, for no useful purpose will be served by a half-hour debate, if they make up their minds to be absent from the House at that time. I would only request them Sir, to take the right attitude in the matter and see that the purpose of the half-hour debate is served by being present and taking part in the debate."

MR. SPEAKER:—" When the hon. Mr. B. S. Murthi demanded an half-hour debate on another occasion, there was no quorum in the House, although he belonged to the Ministerial Party. Now it is not in any antagonistic mood or with the object of nullifying the debate, that the Hon. Leader of the House said that the Government would not be responsible, if there is no quorum."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Sir, when the Hon. Minister gives a hint, it means that it is an indication for members to leave the House."

[20th April 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"As I have already told the House, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi has no intention to see that there is no quorum in the House during the debate. He simply brought to the notice of the House that on account of the late hour of sitting, there would not probably be a quorum. Now let us stop discussing that matter. I shall now call upon Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan to initiate the debate."

6 p.m. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, there is food shortage throughout the world, throughout the country and in our province also. We know to what extent the people in this province are suffering on account of want of sufficient food being supplied to them. This is a subject of first-rate importance affecting, as it does, 15 millions of people. On an important subject like this, not only the rich are interested but the middle classes, and the poor are also interested. Also, the aged, the middle-aged and the children are interested. So, there is not any one individual who is not interested in this subject. Is it true the Government of Madras have been following a policy of their own and to a certain extent, under the directions from the Government of India. Now Sir, when the Government of our province reintroduced control so far as distribution of food is concerned, I thought that they would realize their responsibility and see that food that is available in our province would be distributed, as far as possible, equally to every individual. Sir, the fundamental basis of rationing is that all the foodgrains of various kinds that is available in certain areas should be pooled together and should be taken possession of Government and that the available food should be distributed equally among all the people. When I say 'equally among the people', I do remember that adults in the province will get a large share than the children. But that is not the policy that the Government is pursuing in our province. The Hon. Minister, I know, is doing his best, he is serious and he is trying his best to see that foodgrains are made available to the people in this province as far as possible. But a number of cases have been brought to the notice of Government that certain people are dying of starvation. But the reports from the Collectors invariably were that they did not die of starvation but died of natural causes. Somebody died of diarrhoea or some other disease, but not of starvation. That was the answer that was forthcoming from Government. Such being the state of affairs, we the representatives of the people feel we have a great responsibility to see that Government is well advised and find out whether they cannot revise their policy."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may confine to his subject. The subject-matter is food rationing."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I am not referring to a particular subject but to the policy which is pursued not only in Tanjore but throughout the Province. Therefore, the policy they are following with regard to rationing is fundamentally wrong."

20th April 1949]

MR. SPEAKER:—"I ask the hon. Member how it is possible for the Hon. Minister to reply if he has a debate on the general subject. Let him confine to the subject."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I am not raising a question of the amount of foodgrains that is made available to any district. I am not going into details. I am only criticizing the policy."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the point be made clear."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Now, the Hon. Minister in his reply said that so far as Tanjore district is concerned, there is no rationing. Why is rationing not introduced in Tanjore? Is it because that Tanjore district is a surplus district that rationing is not introduced? My own view is that even in a surplus district, people residing in the municipal areas should not get one-half measure more or even one grain more than what the people get in the deficit districts of the Province. Distribution should be so organized that the amount of rice that should be left for Tanjore should not be more than what will be available *per capita* in other districts. I, therefore, submit that Government should not only introduce rationing in the municipal areas of the Tanjore district but, if possible,—I will go to the extent of saying—even in the rural areas. That ought to be the policy of Government if they follow a policy of rationing. They should not treat any particular district with partiality. The matter is important. It affects the masses of the people, particularly the poorer people. So the Government should follow a policy of rationing in the Tanjore district as well as in other districts in order that they give enough food to all equally and make no difference between a resident in Tanjore district and a resident in any other district."

MOHAMMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"While supporting every word of what Mr. Hameed Khan has said, I have to ask a few specific questions of the Hon. Minister for Food. Sir, in this matter there should be a policy and if there is a policy, it should be in conformity with the Central Government which is controlling the food policy of India. May I know specifically and directly whether there is any direction from the Central Government regarding this? Is it not the Central Government's direction that statutory rationing should be introduced in all the districts of the Province? Why are they adopting dilatory tactics with regard to rationing in some districts? Sir, when this Government approached the Central Government, many times they have said that unless you follow our directions we will not be able to help. In spite of this, this Government do not take their advice in some matters. In this case, i.e., in the matter of statutory rationing in all the districts, they are not following the Central Government's direction. Large quantities of paddy are procured from the surplus districts and we do not know how they are distributed. What is the method in this matter? You follow one method for deficit districts and another method for surplus districts in spite of the fact that the Central Government is specific in this

[Mohamed Abul Salam Sahib Bahadur] [20th April 1949]

matter. Sir, let the Hon. Minister contradict if he has got a reply. I suggest that if he is introducing statutory rationing in the surplus districts also, it should be in all taluks and not in certain municipalities. What is the point if they think of introducing rationing only in municipalities? Everybody knows that we are entirely depending on the Central Government. So they must follow the Central Government's advice in this matter. This Government has committed a Himalayan blunder in not following the Central Government's advice."

SRI A. VEDARATANAM PILLAI :—"கனம் அக்ரஸனாதிபதி அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலும், இதுபோன்ற இதர உபரி ஜில்லாவிலும் ரேஷனை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று நண்பர் அப்துல் ஹமீத்கான் அவர்களும், சலாம் அவர்களும் பேசினார்கள். உபரி ஜில்லாக்களில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையை அவர்கள் நேரில் வந்து பார்த்தால் இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு விஷயத்தை பிரேரேபித்திருக்கமாட்டார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் அதற்கு என்ன quota விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அதைக் காட்டிலும் அதிகமாகவே கொடுத்துவந்திருக்கிறது என்பது புள்ளி விவரங்களிலிருந்து அறியலாம். சென்ற மாதம் வரையிலுள்ள புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியவரும். இரண்டு வருஷங்களாக அவர்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய quota 90,000 டன்களாக இருந்தன. இந்த வருஷம் லட்சத்தி நாற்பத்தி ஆறுயிரம் டன்கள் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அங்கே இருக்கும் நிலைமையை யோசித்துப் பார்த்திருந்தால் இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு விஷயத்தை அவர்கள் பிரேரேபித்திருக்கமாட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது பார்த்தால் ஒவ்வொரு ரயிலிலே ஸ்டேஷனிலும் பத்தாயிரக்கணக்கான நெல் மூட்டைகளும், அரிசி மூட்டைகளும் அடுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது அவைகளை வாங்குவதற்கும் வசதியில்லை. வெளி ஊர்களுக்கு அனுப்புவதற்கும் ரயிலவே wagon வசதிகள் இல்லை. அவ்விதமான வசதிகள் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் அங்கே இருக்கிறவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றார்கள். இன்னும் சில ஓடங்களிலிருக்கும் நெல்லையும் அரிசியையும் வாங்காமலும் procure பண்ணாமலும் தேங்கிக்கிடக்கின்றன. அவைகளை வாங்குவதற்கு பணம் இல்லாமல் தான்யங்கள் அப்படியே தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது ரேஷனை அனுமதித்து பத்தாயிரக் கணக்கான டன்களை கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டிருக்கிற நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் 16 அவுன்சும், 12 அவுன்சும் சாப்பிடவேண்டுமென்று இந்த மாதிரி அவர்களை கட்டாயப்படுத்த முடியுமா என்பதை அவர்கள் ஆலோசனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

"இரண்டாவதாக நண்பர் அப்துல் ஹமீத்கான் அவர்களும், சலாம் அவர்களும் உணவு ரேஷனை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்பதில் கார்டும் சிரத்தையை எந்த இடத்திலும் அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் அதில் இன்னும் அதிகம் ஈடுபடவேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்கள் முயலுவார்கள் என்றால் அது விரும்பத்தக்கதாக இருக்கும். பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கும் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் இன்னும் மாகாணம் முழுவதற்கும் சப்ளை செய்யும் தஞ்சைஜில்லா விவசாயிகளின் வயிற்றில் அடித்து அவர்களை 10, 12 அவுன்சுதான் சாப்பிடவேண்டுமென்று கட்டுப்படுத்த விரும்பினால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் உற்பத்திகூட இல்லாமல் இன்னும் குறைந்து அரை பங்காகி விடும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிடும் என்றும் உணவை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் அவர்கள் ஈடுபடமாட்டார்கள் என்றும் விஷயத்தையும் கனம் அப்துல் ஹமீத்கான் அவர்களுக்கும், கனம் சலாம் சாகிப் அவர்களுக்கும் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—"May I ask the hon. Member whether it is or it is not a fact that each individual in Tanjore gets more than the ration from the relief shops? If it is a fact, then may I ask whether he would request the Hon. Minister to introduce rationing in his district?"

20th April 1949]

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—"இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு மிராசு தாரும் தங்கனிடமுள்ள நெல்லை விற்கமுடியாமல் அப்படியே வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். District Purchasing Officers-ம் அவைகளை வாங்க முடியாமலுமிருக்கிற இந்த நிலைமையில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விவசாயிகளை கட்டாயப்படுத்தி 10 அவுன்சும், 12 அவுன்சும் சாப்பிடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அது எவ்வளவு தூரம் சாத்யப்படும் என்பதை கனம் ஹமீத்கான் அவர்களை ஆலோசனை செய்து பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி ரேஷனிங்குக்கு போடுகிற உத்தியோகஸ் தர்களுக்காக சில்வமிக்கும் பணத்தை எடுத்து உணவை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு சில்வமித்தால் இன்னும் 25 சத விசிகம் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம் என்றும் இன்னும் அதிகம் விநியோகம் செய்ய முடியுமென்பதையும் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அவ்விதமில்லாமல் அவர்களைக் கட்டாயப்படுத்தி 10 அவுன்சும், 12 அவுன்சும்தான் சாப்பிடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அவர்கள் நெல் உற்பத்தியில் கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் கரும்பு, புகையிலை, மணிலாபயிர் போன்றவைகளை பயிர் செய்து ஒன்றுக்கு ஐந்து பங்கு அதிகம் லாபமடைவதற்கு முயலுவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நெல் தான்யத்தை மட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்து கொண்டு வேறு வகையில் லாபம் அடைவதற்கு முயலுவார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு நெல் உற்பத்தியில் புள்ளியில் ஒரு பங்குதான் லாபம் வருகிறது. அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய லாபத்தை கட்டுவிட்டு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்குவதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி வரும் பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு 10 அவுன்சும், 8 அவுன்சும்தான் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சிபார்சு செய்து முன் வந்திருப்பது மிகவும் விரும்பத்தக்கது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். உபரி ஜில்லாக்களில் ரேஷனை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவது அவசியமில்லாத விஷயம். இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா வாசிகள் தேவைக்கு அதிகமாகவே அதாவது கவர்ன்மெண்டார் எந்த quota-வை அவர்களுக்கு நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்களோ, அதைக் காட்டிலும் ½ பங்கு அதிகமாகவே கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு ரேஷனை ஏற்படுத்தி அதிருப்தியை உண்டு பண்ணினால் அங்குள்ள உற்பத்தி பாதிக்கும். அவ்விதம் அவர்களுக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டால் அடுத்த வருஷத்தின் சாகுபடி கூட ரொம்ப தூரம் பாதிக்கும் என்ற விஷயத்தையும் குரபகமூட்டி, இவ்வித விஷயங்களை அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"As the Hon. Minister wants fifteen minutes to make his reply, I shall now call the Hon. Dr. Rajan to reply."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad and thankful that the hon. Members have obtained the half an hour from you for this debate. The question concerned is with regard to food distribution in the district of Tanjore. I just want to make it clear first of all that in the whole of the Presidency, Tanjore has behaved absolutely correctly with regard to this food distribution and also in food procurement. For the last three years the target of procurement has not only been kept up every year but has been exceeded during the last two years and for this year it is expected that it will beat all previous records. (Interruption.) I do not want to be questioned about my figures. I am making a statement of fact. If that is questioned, well, the hon. Gentleman may please himself. If he wants to listen to me, I would like this forbearance while I make my speech and then from his own opinion. I am making this serious statement of fact, Sir, that the Tanjore district has behaved very well in the matter of procurement for the past two or three years. And this year I have every reason to believe from the procurement I am having in the Tanjore district which is so much better, that

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan] [20th April 1949]

it will beat the records of the previous years. These are my statements. And there is a fair price offered to the producers by the Government. That is my first point. The second point is that the producers in the Tanjore district are willing to surrender their paddy for procurement at the prices fixed and to-day they are willing to offer even more than the target. This is the second point. The third point is this. With regard to this distribution of foodgrains the Government are trying to be as fair as they could with the resources at their disposal. The charge has been made, Sir, that we are not following the instructions of the Central Government. I beg to state that it is entirely wrong and I cannot accept that statement. This Government has a great responsibility in the matter of food distribution and in all actions and measures they have so far adopted they have followed the instructions of the Government of India. For more reasons than one I feel bound up with the Government of India with regard to the food situation, for knowing as we do that this Province is a deficit Province in the overall supply of foodgrains, it stands to reasons that help could come only from the Central Government and it also stands to reason that if we do not accept the position as adumbrated by the Central Government we cannot logically expect any help from that Government for covering our deficit. This will show, Sir, that we are inextricably bound with the Government of India with regard to food distribution. Such being the case it is unfair to say that we are not following the instructions of the Government of India in the matter. That is point No. 3.

"Another grave statement has been made that people are dying of starvation. I challenge that statement without any fear of contradiction. Statements have been made in this House, enquiries have been made consequent on the statements and the results of the enquiries have been placed before the House. In this connexion, Sir, I just want to remind the House that food distribution is not a question of charity under the existing conditions. Every one who wants his quota of rice or food from the ration shops has got to pay for it. Therefore, it is not a question of charity at all. If you are prepared to pay this price, at the Government rate, at the ration shops, you are entitled to get this amount of rice. It does not mean that all those people who have no money to buy will be provided by the Government. It is impossible. Only those who can pay and pay at a fixed rate will get the quantity they are entitled to. The House must understand that there are a number of poor people who cannot even pay that price and it is just possible that they die of starvation. Another thing that has got to be thought of is this. There are deaths still going on in this country whether food distribution is controlled or not. Death is a human factor in the life of the people. Births and deaths are normal events. People die and people are also born. It is entirely wrong to attribute every death to starvation. There are natural deaths and there are unnatural deaths and supernatural deaths. (Interruption.) What I am bound to say is that all deaths cannot be classified in these numerous ways. It is something very serious. I know very well that I am making the

20th April 1949] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

statement with all the responsibility that I am capable of. And I want it to be understood in that way. If it is a jeering remark that is wanted I need not worry myself to make a statement like this. My purpose is to make the position of the Government perfectly clear and in order to make that clear I have to enunciate certain facts, fundamental facts which are almost incidental to the question of food supply. People die everywhere in spite of the best distribution of food. Therefore the deaths are not due only to want of food. If these two factors are accepted, in the event of a death happening even when the food has been supplied that is a matter for enquiry; or if there has been a death caused by insufficient or not properly distributed food, or by the distribution of bad food, then I can certainly accept liability. Merely because a man is unable to pay for the rations at a fixed rate or value and dies as a consequence I cannot accept responsibility there under the rationing. Of course I am human enough to think that all people should be protected against starvation. But whether in the situation as it stands to-day, the Government have undertaken that liability is a matter for serious doubt and I for one cannot accept that responsibility. If that is decided, all these considerations that have been raised to-day comes to this. The Tanjore district is a surplus district. True, there is plenty of food available to-day in the Tanjore district. Naturally as a surplus district which produces food it is but fair that the people who produce should have the first and foremost consideration with regard to rationing. If I produce food and that food is taken away from me and I am given only eight ounces it would be very unfair and no producer should be treated like that. (Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur: 'It is against the rules of rationing'). It is not against the rules of human conduct. Are we to go and penalise the producer to feed the lazy man who will not lift his finger to produce food but will sit in the bazaar and enjoy the breeze in Triplicane? It will be very unfair. I want to tell my friends, Sir, that the man who produces food is certainly entitled to greater consideration as regards the extent to which it is possible to give for the rationing authority. By that the Government are doing bare justice to the producer. In the Tanjore district they have fixed a quota. The producer is entitled to a pound of foodgrains a day which he produces for his family and himself, for the year. That is the rule. After thus providing for his food and the seed grains necessary for the next cultivation and for the grains that will have to be issued as wages for the labourers who are engaged in food production the balance is procured. It is minimum that ought to be provided for and that has been provided for under the rationing rules. We are not dealing with them more favourably at all. On the other hand as one of the hon. Members remarked we have asked them not to indulge in the production of any other things except foodgrains. The whole district to the last acre is engaged in producing paddy unlike other districts where commercial crops are grown by which they stand to gain. They do not grow commercial crops. In fact most of them are obliged to produce foodgrains that are so necessary for our Province.

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]. [20th April 1949]

"Secondly, Sir, they are willing to surrender what they have. They have still got a decent quantity to give. Our difficulty is that we are not able to procure all that they can give at the same time. We can only space our procurement with regard to the resources at our disposal. If we have enough money and enough wagons I can assure you, Sir, lakhs of tons more can be produced in the Tanjore district. The producers are generous enough and they are so ready to part with their stock that the Government are not able to take them up. It is very few districts, Sir, that ask the Government to take their stocks. Such is the procedure in Tanjore. Tanjore alone, of all the districts in the Province, has come forward with the proposition saying: Here we are giving everything that you want. Take it from us. Unfortunately the Government are not financially strong enough to acquire the whole lot of them at once. We have already borrowed for the purpose of procurement and we are still borrowing to the maximum capacity. We have borrowed so that we can finance the procurement by individuals and co-operative societies and various organizations that are engaged. It is this work, Sir, that has made the Tanjore district get a proper quota from the Government after rationing.

"We want to treat the Tanjore district as fairly as any other district. I am not speaking particularly for the Tanjore district. I am glad that this discussion has enabled me to acknowledge in the House and explain how the Tanjore district has behaved in the matter. If all the other districts deficit or surplus would only treat the matter in the same way my food problem will be solved."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister has one more minute."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Now, Sir, I shall stop. I have explained the position of Tanjore. Let there be no mistaking at all. I do not accept the statement that there has been death due to starvation or maldistribution or want of distribution or because the rationing arrangements are defective; nor can I accept the statement, Sir, that we have not carried out the instructions of the Government of India and that we have followed a separate policy from that of the Government of India. Having made these points so very clear to the Hon. Members of the House I do not propose to pursue the matter further, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Half an hour debate is over. I adjourn the House to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd April 1949."

The House adjourned.

20th April 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1074 asked by Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th April 1949, on page 857 supra]

Statement showing the anticipated savings in respect of the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee so far accepted by the Government.

Head of account.	RS.
25 General Administration	9,96,877
29 Police	84,102
37 Education	21,233
38 Medical	27,572
39 Public Health	37,790
43 Industries	5,655
85-A Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.	1,72,000
General	4,074
Total ..	13,43,303

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendations.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of additional revenue or loss of revenue.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
XI. REGISTRATION.					
1 The concession of granting encumbrance certificates, free of charge in respect of applications for loans from Land Mortgage Banks not exceeding Rs. 2,000 may continue.	Page 215 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
2 Concessions granted to Scheduled Castes societies in the matter of registration fees may be made permanent.	Do.	....	....	....	Do.
3 All concessions in the matter of fees payable under the law of registration enjoyed by members of co-operative societies may be withdrawn in respect of documents of value over Rs. 5,000.	Do.	....	....	....	Do.
XIII. OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.					
1 Levy of sales tax on agricultural produce.	Pages 6-7	....	....	....	Under consideration.

Summary of recommendations.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8. PROVINCIAL EXCISE.					
1 Prohibition to be enforced by Police Department in all districts.	Pages 24 and 32.	....	....	....	....
2 Prohibition—Transfer of ameliorative work to a Director of Cottage Industries.	Page 59	Government have ordered the transfer of ameliorative work to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies from 15th October 1948 and have retrenched some posts.	....	....	Under consideration.

20th April 1949]

Under consideration.

Pages 47-48

3 Separate department for cottage industries is to be formed with a Cottage Industries Board. The staff now employed under the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the ameliorative staff employed in Board of Revenue (Excise) to attend to work relating to cottage industries must be transferred to the new Department.

1 Reduction in the number of posts of Conservators. (Intermediary officers.)	Page 25	....	....	....	Under consideration.
2 Abolition of the Forest College	Do.	....	....	....	The Madras Forest College already taken over by the Government of India.
3 Abolition of the post of Forest Engineer and subordinate staff.	Do.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
4 Hegari Scheme—Abolition of the post of District Forest Officer.	Do.	Accepted. (Post abolished with effect from 16th June 1948.)	....	....	....
5 General reduction in the temporary staff in the Forest Department created since 1938.	Do.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
6 Delegation of more powers to Conservators and District Forest Officers.	Pages 195 and 204.	Accepted except in regard to appointment of Rangers and Forest Apprentices.	....	....	....

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11. REGISTRATION.					
1 Inspector of Registration Offices— Further continuance of the post.	Page 26	..	Permanent refen- G.O. No. 3000, tion of the post sanctioned by 15th December the Govern- 1948.	....	....
2 Amalgamation of Registration Districts of Anantapur and Bellary into one and also the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah into one.	Do.	..	....	....	Under consideration.
18. IRRIGATION.					
1 Transfer of Minor Irrigation Works from the Revenue Department to the Public Works Department.	Pages 80-91	..	Deferred for a G.O. Ms. No. 3801, period of two tember 1948.	....	....
25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.					
1 Reorganization of the village panchayats and abolition of the Inspectorate.	Page 17	..	....	....	Under consideration.
2 Mumfassal staff for Firka Development may be reduced to two officers per firka. Number of peons also is very large. Rural Recreation Officers and ballad singers for Firka and Village Development work might be retrenched.	Page 59	..	Accepted with G.Os. Ms. No. 174, Firka Develop- ment, dated 25th March 1948 and No. 664, Revenue, dated 23rd March 1948.	1,07,300	....

20th April 1949]

3 No need for a Special Officer for Broad-casting. If necessary an additional Assistant Director of the Grade Rs. 240-400 might be sufficient.	Page 23	..	Accepted. The present sanction to the post of Special Officer expired on 31st December 1948. Post not continued beyond that date.	....	....
4 The post of artist in the Department of Information and Publicity may be abolished in view of existence of two photographers.	Do.	..	Accepted	....	....
5 The post of two out of three upper division clerks in the Department of Information and Publicity may be converted into lower division clerks.	Do.	..	Do.	....	....
6 Conversion of the post of Editor and Assistant Editor to <i>Dakshini Hind</i> into post of Journalist and Hindustani Translator.	Do.	..	Rejected	....	....
7 Reorganization of village administration.	Pages 7-9	..	Not accepted	....	....
8 Retention of Personal Assistants to Collectors of some districts and abolition of the post in other districts.	Pages 14-15	..	....	....	Under consideration.
9 Reorganization of the method of work in the Revenue Department.	Page 15	..	....	....	Do.
10 Village officers to be summoned from villages very sparingly.	Page 16	..	....	....	Do.
11 Minor irrigation works should be placed under the control of Public Works Department.	Pages 91 and 118.	..	....	....	Held in abeyance in view of the experimental scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 2692, P.W., dated 26th July 1948.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12 Delegation of powers to Collectors—			25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—cont.		
(i) Remission of fishery rentals ..	Pages 171-172 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
(ii) Cancellation of revenue sales confirmed by Revenue Divisional Officers.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
(iii) Sanction of arrears claims of Special Fund Establishments for pay and allowances.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
(iv) Write off of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
(v) Arrear claims of local bodies for cesses.	Do. ..	....	....	....	....
(vi) Sanction of Takkavi loans up to Rs. 5,000.	Page 172 ..	Accepted	G.O. No. 2567, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1948.	....	....
(vii) Write off of irrecoverable arrears of Takkavi loans.	Do. ..	Not accepted	G.O. No. 2741, Revenue, dated 18th November 1948.	....	....
(viii) Alienation of lands to local bodies under B.S.O. No. 24.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
(ix) Alienation of land revenue on roads and appurtenances.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
(x) Grant of beriz deductions ..	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
(xi) Lease of foreshore lands ..	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
(xii) Repairs to tents ..	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
(xiii) Construction of and repairs to cattle-pounds.	Do. ..	....	....	....	....
(xiv) Renewal of lease of lankas without auction on existing rentals.	Do. ..	Not accepted	G.O. No. 2544, Revenue, dated 27th October 1948.	....	....

20th April 1949]

(xv) Private sale of town sites ..	Page 171 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
(xvi) Stamp duty—Collectors' powers to write off irrecoverable arrears of stamp duty and penalty to be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	Page 172 ..	Not accepted	G.O. No. 2856, Revenue, dated 29th November 1948.	....	....
(xvii) Re-assignment of bought-in lands.	Pages 170-171 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
13 Delegation of powers to Board and Collectors re—					
(1) Sanction of charge allowance ..	....	Accepted	G.O. No. 3009, Revenue, dated 16th December 1948.	....	....
(2) Purchase of books ..	....	Do.	Do.	....	....
(3) Appointments, transfers, etc., of clerks by Revenue Divisional Officers.	....	Rejected	Do.	....	....
(4) Purchase of furniture ..	....	Accepted	Do.	....	....
14 Notifications under sections 4 (1) and 17 of Land Acquisition Act and declarations under section 6 of the Act to go to Government direct from Collectors.	Page 172 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
15 Abolition of a separate district charge for the Nilgiris.	Pages 174 and 225-226.	....	....	....	Do.
16 Tahsildars to be relieved of Treasury work.	Page 174 ..	....	....	....	Do.
17 Janabandi—Time-limit to be fixed for each district.	Page 175 ..	....	....	....	Do.
18 In section of sub-treasuries and collecting depots by Revenue Divisional Officers and Treasury Deputy Collectors.	Page 172 ..	....	....	....	Do.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—cont.					
19 Transfer of resettlement work from the Director of Resettlement and Employment to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and retrenchment of staff.	Page 61 ..	.. Accepted..	.. G.O. Ms. No. 39, Public (Resettlement), dated 7th January 1948.	RS. 2,67,384 per annum.	....
20 Transfer of land colonies from the Director of Resettlement and Employment to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and retrenchment of provincial staff.	Do. 1 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
21 Abolition of the post of Special Officer for Departmental Enquiries and his staff of one clerk and two peons.	Page 17 ..	.. Accepted ..	.. Memorandum No. 3928/47-5, Public (Services), dated 11th February 1948. G.O. No. 112, Public (Services), dated 17th January 1948.	....	....
22 Unnecessary references to Public (Services) to be avoided.	Page 18 ..	.. Do.	....	....	....
23 Secretariat staff to be pooled together and treated as one unit for purposes of promotion to the extent possible.	Do. ..	.. Not accepted ..	.. G.O. No. 2366, Public, dated 22nd September 1948.	....	....

20th April 1949]

24 Reorganization of the Legislature Secretariat.	Page 20 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
25 Installation of an automatic switch-board in Secretariat Telephone Exchange and consequent reduction in the number of telephone operators.	Do. ..	.. Accepted ..	....	....	....
26 Separation of judiciary from the executive.	Pages 15, 16 and 27.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
27 Abolition of the scheme of training clerks.	Page 61 ..	.. Accepted ..	.. G.O. No. 789, Public, dated 27th March 1948.	3,16,000 (1948-49).	....
28 Abolition of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.	Page 96 ..	.. Do.	.. G.O. No. 312, Public, dated 10th February 1948.	2,50,000	....
29 Abolition of His Excellency the Governor's Band.	Do. ..	.. Do.	.. G.O. No. 539, Public, dated 5th March 1948.	50,000	....
30 Statistical staff in the offices of the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Industries and Commerce to be retrenched.	Page 149, paragraph 6.	Not accepted	.. Memo. No. 3534/4S, Public (E. & S.), dated 12th June 1948.	....	....
31 Appointment of District Administration Officers and abolition or reduction in the number of Regional Officers.	Pages 13-14 ..	.. Do.	.. G.O. No. 2336, Public (Special), dated 10th September 1948.	....	....
1 Separation of judiciary from the executive.	Pages 15, 16 and 17.	....	....	....	Under consideration.

27. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

[20th April 1949]

20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—cont.					
2 Establishment of a court of original jurisdiction for the city with one or two senior District Judges for disposing of all original cases of higher denomination and the number of Judges in the High Court reduced.	Pages 27-29	....	....	....	Official Bill for legislation has been drafted.
3 Raising of the limit of jurisdiction of all the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in view of the rise in prices of movable and immovable properties.	Do.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
4 Examination of the receipts for service of summons and other processes and for execution work in all the courts to be made so that wherever the receipts are far below the costs incurred in the maintenance of the establishment of process-servers and the amins and the office staff, necessary retrenchment may be effected and that the service of process through parties may be relied upon to a larger extent.	Do.	....	....	....	Do.
5 In respect of criminal courts, one common system may be adopted in all department, viz., that the ordinary police staff should serve processes.	Page 180	....	....	....	Do.
6 Giving of more work to Official Receivers who, in many districts, do not have sufficient work.	Pages 28 and 180.	....	....	....	Do.

8 Suggestions for economics in expenditure in the Judicial Department.	Page 96	....	....	....	Do.
9 Reduction of establishment in the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, Madras.	Do.	....	....	....	Do.
10 Abolition of the shorthand special pay and another special pay of Rs. 9 given to a clerk of the Official Assignee.	Page 129	Accepted	G.O. Ms. No. 2394, Home, dated 18th June 1947.	....	....
11 Reorganization of Process Service establishment in Revenue Courts so as to ensure that the cost of the establishment is covered by the fees levied. The establishment the cost of which is not so covered should be retrenched.	Pages 28-29	....	....	....	Under consideration.

28. JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

1 Children Act—Certified Schools—Reductions in the number of schools and other suggestions.	Page 30	Rejected	G.O. Ms. No. 3955, Home, dated 26th October 1948.	....	....
2 Children Act—Private institutions connected with juvenile reformation—The Roman Catholic Girls' Higher Elementary Training Schools, Vellore and Sacred Heart's Poor Home, Pallurthi—Grants—Discontinuance.	Page 75	....	....	....	Under consideration.
3 Shifting of Penitentiary to some place outside the municipal limits where suitable buildings can be found or constructed, with plenty of water.	Page 30	....	....	....	Do.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation. (1)	Reference to pages in the report. (2)	Orders of Government. (3)	Number and date of G.O. or Memo. (4)	Amount of savings. (5)	Remarks. (6)
28. JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS—cont.					
4 Industries that may be introduced in jails to be investigated and steps taken without delay to bring production in the jails to up-to-date lines.	Page 30 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
5 Prisoners in the Rajahmundry Jail to be asked to work in the Andhra Paper Mills and even in other jails; paper-making to be introduced as an industry.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
6 Deputy Jailors and warders to be given some training in Psychology and Jailors and Sub-Inspectors of Police to be trained together, if possible, for their respective work.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.
7 Assistant Inspector-General of Prisons to be vested with responsible work and utilized for development schemes.	Do. ..	Rejected	G.O. No. 4357, Home, dated 9th December 1948.	....	....
8 Continuance of the present arrangement under which there is a whole-time medical officer for the Central Jail and Women's Jail, Vellore.	Page 139 ..	Accepted	G.O. No. 564, Home, dated 13th February 1948.	....	....
29. POLICE.					
1 For the sake of uniformity in the districts in which brass badges and lathis are not supplied at present to talayaris, supply may be made. The Committee does not recommend the withdrawal of the supply already made in some districts.	Page 16 ..	Rejected	G.O.Ms. No. 3157, Home, dated 17th August 1948.	....	....

20th April 1949]

2 Imparting of instruction in Psychology to Sub-Inspectors of Police under training.	Page 30	....	....	....	Under consideration.
3 Merging of Prohibition (Enforcement) Department with the Police Department.	Page 32	....	....	....	Do.
4 The present system of abstraction and consolidation of pay bills of District Police Force on a district basis should be dispensed with, that the pay bills should be passed separately for each police station after the necessary check and correction with debit balance account and returned to the station for encashment at the nearest sub-treasury. The system of fixed travelling allowance may be introduced for the Police Subordinates as there would be saving of considerable volume of work.	Pages 32-33	Rejected	G.O. Ms. No. 3634, Home, dated 29th September 1948.	....	....
5 Menial establishment—Adoption of the following standard scale for the employment of peons in the Police department— District Superintendents of Police—One peon for office and two for residence. Other touring gazetted officers—One for office and one for residence. (Other gazetted officers—One peon each. Office—Two peons for offices with a strength of ten non-gazetted officers or less and one additional peon for every eight non-gazetted officers.	Pages 77-78	....	....	....	Under consideration.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29. POLICE—cont.					
Replacement of District Intelligence Bureau Inspectors by Sub-Inspectors. Replacement of Joint Intelligence Bureau, Mathurai, by separate District Intelligence Bureau for the districts of Mathurai North, Mathurai South and Ramnad.	Pages 96-97	Accepted	G.O. No. 4242, Home, dated 17th November 1948.	62,996 per annum.	....
7 Reduction of two sergeants in the Nilgiri district.	Page 97	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 1078, Home, dated 23rd March, 1948.	7,974 per annum recurring and Rs. 132 non-recurring.	....
8 Abolition of posts of Personal Assistant to District Superintendents of Police, North Arcot and Tirunelveli.	Page 32	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 2953, Home, dated 2nd August 1948.	13,614 per annum.	....
9 Abolition of the Nilgiri Police district and constitution of the districts into a Deputy Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police's Subdivision.	Page 151	....	....	....	Under consideration.
10 Transfer of headquarters of the Deputy Inspector-General, North Range, to Vijayavada and that of Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, to Coimbatore.	Page 151	....	....	....	Do.
11. Abolition of post of Personal Assistant to District Superintendent of Police, East Godavari.	Pages 216-217	Rejected.	G.O. R. No. 2750, Home, dated 3rd November 1948.	....	....

20th April 1949]

12 Abolition of the post of Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad district.	Do.	Do.	G.O. R. No. 2681, Home, dated 27th October 1948.	....	....
36. SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.					
1 Amalgamation of the Connemara Public Library, Madras, and the Library of the Registrar of Books, Madras.	Page 20	....	....	....	Under consideration.
37. EDUCATION.					
1 There should be a Director and a Joint Director, one of whom should be in charge of University Education and the other in charge of all other Education.	Page 35	....	A post of Joint Director created in lieu of one of three posts of Deputy Directors.	....	....
2 There is no need for a separate Woman Officer in the Director of Public Instruction's office to look after girls' education but it is desirable to have a Woman as one of the Deputy Directors.	Do.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
3 Posts of four Divisional Inspectors to be abolished.	Do.	....	....	....	Do.
4 Inspectorates for boys' and girls' elementary schools to be amalgamated.	Page 36	Accepted	G.O. No. 747, Education, dated 2nd April 1948.	13,000	....
5 Four posts of clerks attached to four Regional Physical Directors to be abolished.	Page 35	....	....	....	Under consideration.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
37. EDUCATION—cont.					
6 Engineering Colleges to be placed under Chief Engineer.	Page 36	....	....	....	Under consideration.
7 Introduction of universal compulsory elementary education in ten years—Specific allotment to be made for the purpose every year.	Pages 36 and 74.	....	....	....	Do.
8 Any additional resources available to be earmarked for elementary education.	Page 36	....	....	....	No specific action is called for.
9 'Teaching' to be made one of the optional subjects for S.S.L.C. and those who take this optional course may be appointed as teachers after they practise teaching for one year.	Do.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
10 Employment of larger number of women teachers in elementary schools.	Do.	....	....	....	No action, as recommendation is in keeping with the present policy of Government.
11 Abolition of 'one-teacher' and 'two-teacher' schools.	Do.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
12 No separate elementary schools for boys or girls or Muslims or Fishermen, etc.	Do.	....	....	....	Director of Public Instruction has issued instructions abolishing distinction between boys' and girls' schools.

20th April 1949]

13 Closure of uneconomic secondary schools— (a) Government schools	..	..	Do.	..	Accepted in respect of certain classes of forms of certain schools and the decision given effect to so far in respect of the following three schools— (i) Government Secondary and Training School for Muslim Women, Bellary. (ii) Government High School for Girls, Little Kancheepuram. (iii) Government Ismaili secondary School for Girls, Abiramam.	....	5,623	....	....
(b) Local body and private schools.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Do.	....	1,530	....	....
14 Transfer of Government Secondary Schools to the management of local bodies or private agencies.	Do.	..	Do.	..	Do.	....	1,050	....	....
15 Special institutions for particular communities—Abolition—discontinuance of separate schools for Muslims.	Page 37	..	..	..	Not accepted for the present.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
16 Compulsory elementary education to be introduced in all urban areas immediately.	Page 74	..	..	..	G.O. No. 266, Education, dated 7th February 1948.	....	....	....	Do.
						....	....	....	Under consideration with item 7 above.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
37. EDUCATION—cont.					
17 Educational concessions to children and dependants of soldiers.	Page 74 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
18 Revision of the system of grants-in-aid to local bodies for secondary education.	Page 73 ..	....	....	....	Do.
19 Scholarships to cadets in the P.W.R.I.M., Page 81 ..	Page 81 ..	....	....	....	Do.
Dehra Dun, K.G.R.I.M. Colleges, Bangalore and Belgaum, and the Royal Indian Navy.	Pages 81 and 83.	....	....	....	Do.
20 Scholarships, fee concessions and boarding grants to backward classes and others.	Page 83 ..	....	....	....	Do.
21 European and Anglo-Indian scholars and stipends—Abolition of differentiation.					

38. MEDICAL

1 Opening of two more first-class hospitals in the City.	Pages 37—38 ..	Deferred for the present.	G.O. No. 3861, P.H., dated 15th November 1948.	....	....
2 Extension of the system of appointment of Honorary Medical Officers. (In all Government Hospitals the number of Honorary Medical officers to paid officers should be in the ratio of 3 : 1 and the essential duty posts should always be filled by paid officers.)	Page 37 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
3 Appointment of Deputy Collectors as Lay Secretaries and Treasurers.	Page 35 ..	Decided to make no change in the existing rules.	G.O. No. 725, P.H., dated 10th March 1948.	....	....

20th April 1949]

4 Paying wards in hospitals—Gradation of wards and charges to serve the different classes of people.	Do. ..	Do.	G.O. No. 4136, P.H., dated 7th December 1948.	....	....
5 Increased accommodation in the paying wards of the city Hospitals.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
6 The present system of rural medical relief which has not been a success may be abolished and that the amount spent in granting subsidies and stipends to Rural Medical Practitioners and Local Bodies may be utilized in implementing taluk and primary health centre scheme.	Page 38 ..	....	....	....	Do.
7 Appointment of a small Committee or a Special Officer to examine and to make suggestions for the improvement of the existing system of supply of diet articles, drugs, equipment, etc.	Do. ..	Accepted	G.O. No. 149, P.H., dated 18th January 1949.	....	Do.
8 Opening of combined Primary and Group Centres under Postwar Reconstruction Schemes Nos. 92 and 99.	Do. ..	Accepted with modification.	G.O. No. 2390, P.H., dated 12th July 1948.	25,700	....
9 Grants to tuberculosis sanatoria should be paid on the basis of aid given to poor patients, a uniform rate per non-paying bed should be arrived at.	Pages 39 and 74.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
10 Reduction in the number of posts of ward sisters employed in Government Hospitals.	Page 39 ..	Rejected	G.O. No. 509, P.H., dated 20th February 1948.	....	....
11 The post of the Special Officer for the Reorganization of the Department of Indian Medicine was not necessary.	Do. ..	The post is retained up to 30th June 1949.	G.O. No. 2208, P.H., dated 29th June 1948.	....	....

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
38. MEDICAL—cont.					
12 Grants to Tuberculosis Sanatoria and the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Vizagapatnam, should be given on the basis of aid given to poor patients and the number of non-paying beds.	Page 74 ..	..	....	Rs.	Under consideration.
13 <i>Capitation grants to Leprosy Asylum.</i> —The existing practice may continue.	Do. ..	..	....	....	Do.
14 <i>Grants to private missionary medical institutions.</i> —Grants should be paid on the number of the non-paying beds where it is absolutely necessary so that the existing grant is not exceeded.	Do. ..	..	....	....	Do.
15 The existing system of grants to the Maternity Hospital, Gudivada, Women and Children's Hospital, Kandramanickam, Free Ayurvedic Dispensary, Mukkamula, Mission Dispensary, Kollimalais, and Ramakrishna Vaidyalaya, Perianayackanpalayam, Coimbatore may continue.	Do. ..	..	....	....	Do.
16 Grants to Missionary Medical College, Vellore.	Do. ..	..	....	....	Do.
17 Surgeon-General's Office—Retrenchment—Four additional posts.	Page 77 ..	.. Accepted	.. Memorandum No. 43666/48-2, P.H., dated 7th July 1948.	1,872 per annum.	....

20th April 1949]

39. PUBLIC HEALTH.

1 Retrenchment of the four posts of Engineering Supervisors attached to the four Regional Malaria Organizations.	Do. ..	.. Accepted	.. G.O. No. 1837, P.H., dated 2nd June 1948.	9,780	....
2 Abolition of the post of a Second-class Health Officer sanctioned for the Poonamallee Health Unit.	Do. ..	.. Do.	.. G.O. No. 240, P.H., dated 27th January 1949.	2,116	....
3 Abolition of a post of Assistant Director of Public Health and the staff under him.	Do. ..	.. Do.	.. Do.	14,100	....
4 Keeping in abeyance the post of Research Health Officer, Madras, and the staff under him.	Do. ..	.. Do.	..	11,800	....
5 Consideration of the possibility of transferring the Nutrition officers in the Food Department to the Public Health Department and the limitation of staff for investigation and survey in the Nutrition Department.	Do. ..	..	....	....	Under consideration.
6 Maternity and Child Welfare centres to be more widely distributed and to have one more Assistant Directress of Public Health.	Do. ..	.. Rejected	.. G.O. No. 2275, P.H., dated 6th July 1948.	....	....
7 The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee is not in favour of the suggestion of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee for pooling of the taxes levied by all municipalities into a Common Fund. Government will be justified in being more generous in case of municipalities or other urban areas which are too poor to pay their share of capital expenditure.	Do. ..	..	..	....	....

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
39. PUBLIC HEALTH— <i>cont.</i>					
The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee agrees with the recommendation of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee for the formation of a separate Public Health Engineering Service.	Pages 88 and 89.	....	....	RS.	Under consideration.
Until the Public Health Engineering Service is formed the execution of Rural Water-supply Schemes may be under the control of the Collector.		....	....	....	Do.
8 <i>Water-supply schemes of local bodies.</i> — If the funds at the disposal of Government for financing Water-Supply Schemes are not sufficient, Government will be justified in raising a loan for the purpose and spread repayment for a long term of years, providing a sinking fund, in the meanwhile. If the resources of local bodies are not sufficient the repayment of loans to be given to them may be spread over a longer period.		....	....	....	Do.
9 Retrenchment in King Institute, Guindy.	Page 96 ..	....	....	....	Do.
10 King Institute, Guindy—Stenographers—Reduction of.	....	....	....	....	Do.

20th April 1949]

40. AGRICULTURE.					
1 The Marketing Officers and the four Assistants with necessary subordinate staff for conducting market surveys, working cost, gathering marketing information, etc. The Agricultural Departments should be reorganized so as to cover all these services and serve as an Intelligence Bureau for Agricultural Marketing.	Paragraph 6 on page 41 of the report.	The Government approved the proposals of the Director of Agriculture for the reorganization of marketing section on a regional basis and these proposals were in consonance with the recommendation.	No. 1645, Development, dated 5th April 1948.	Increase of expenditure Rupees 48,100.	....
2 The Agricultural Department might be reorganized and that eight posts of Deputy Directors of Agriculture be abolished.	Pages 41-42 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
3 Audit of transactions in the Agricultural Department should be entrusted to trained audit staff under the control of Examiner of Local Fund Accounts or any competent authority and that an experienced officer should be posted to assist the Director of Agriculture in framing budgets and in dealing with financial matters.	Page 41 ..	....	....	....	Do.
4 The work relating to the supervision, erection, operation and hiring of pumps, boring sets, tractors, bulldozers, etc., which is at present done by the different departments such as Agricultural, Industries, Electricity and other departments individually should in future be done by the Agricultural Department.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Under consideration in the departments referred to in column (1). The decision so far taken is that supervision, erection, etc., in respect of pumping and boring sets of the Industries Department need not be transferred to the Agricultural Department.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
40. AGRICULTURE—cont.					
5 The Committee recommended retention of the Personal Assistants to the District Agricultural Officers even after the trading schemes are taken away from the Agricultural Department.	Page 41 ..	..	..	....	Under consideration.
6 The Committee recommended that a survey should be made by some competent person or persons and advice taken as to the organization, teaching and field work of the Agricultural Department.	Do. ..	..	Accepted with modification.	....	....
7 Results of research should be popularized and demonstration should be done on ryots' lands by asking the ryots themselves to carry out the improvement guaranteeing them against loss, if any.	Do. ..	..	Accepted	....	....
8 The existing arrangement for the lending of money to agriculturists for the purchase of seeds and manure through the Agricultural Department may be continued.	Do. ..	..	..	....	Under consideration.
9 There should be a large recruitment of agricultural graduates in the Revenue Department so that when the Revenue Officers go to rural parts, they may be able to advise the ryots in matters relating to agriculture.	Do. ..	..	..	....	....

20th April 1949]

10 No case for grants to students, clubs and Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla in view of the fact that clubs attached to other Professional and Arts Colleges do not get a grant.	Page 76 ..	..	....	....	Do.
11 Levy of a cess on commercial crops ..	Page 139 ..	Rejected	..	....	..
41. VETERINARY.					
1 District Veterinary Officers to work in District Veterinary Hospital while at headquarters.	Page 42 ..	..	....	....	Under consideration.
2 Officers of Livestock Section should be qualified men by education and experience.	Do. ..	..	....	....	Do.
3 Abolition of either the post of Joint Director of Animal Husbandry or Livestock Development Officer.	Do. ..	..	....	....	Do.
4 Reduction of scholarships granted in the Madras Veterinary College.	Page 81 ..	..	....	....	Do.
42. CO-OPERATION.					
1 Separate department for cottage industries is to be formed with a Cottage Industries Board. The staff now employed under the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Ameliorative staff employed in Board of Revenue (Excise) to attend to work relating to cottage industries must be transferred to the new department. This may result in a saving of expenditure to a tune of Rs. 10 to 20 lakhs.	Pages 47-48 ..	..	....	....	Under consideration.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
42. CO-OPERATION—cont.					
2 The post of Joint Registrar for Re-settlement should be abolished when separate Boards are set up for Cottage Industries and Housing.	Page 44	....	....	....	Under consideration.
3 Audit may be separated from administration and the audit of the co-operative functions may be transferred to the control of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Pages 44-45	....	....	....	Do.
4 Constitution of a Housing Board to deal with problems connected with housing and the appointment of a Housing Committee.	Pages 83-84	....	....	....	Do.
5 The power of punishment of Senior Inspectors may be delegated to Deputy Registrars.	Page 200	Accepted	G.O. Ms. No. 2929, Public (Ser- vices), dated 29th November 1948.	....	....
6 The power to fix the lending limits of Co-operative Central Banks in respect of short and medium term loans may be delegated to Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.	Do.	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 4732, Development, dated 17th September 1948.	....	Under consideration.
7 The power to issue audit certificates of all societies in the districts (except those of Central Banks and Central Stores) may be delegated to Deputy Registrars.	Do.	....	....	....	....

20th April 1949]

8 Delegation to Deputy Registrar of powers now exercised by Registrar of Co-operative Societies in regard to certain administrative matters under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, e.g., arbitration references, utilization of reserve funds, etc.	Pages 200-201	Accepted	G.Os. Nos. 5131, Development, dated 18th October 1948; 5302, Development, dated 27th October 1948; 5132, Development, dated 18th October 1948; 5129, Development, dated 18th October 1948.	....	....
9 The powers of declaring Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies as approved probationers may be delegated from the Joint Registrar to Deputy Registrar.	Page 200	Accepted	G.O. No. 5365, Development, dated 29th October 1948.	....	....
10 The power of recommending applications for investment of funds of local bodies in the Co-operative Central Banks may be delegated to the Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.	Page 201	Do.	G.O. No. 5327, Development, dated 27th October 1948.	....	....
11 The power to issue orders for adjustment of excess share capital of primary societies towards loans due by them may be delegated to Deputy Registrars.	Do.	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 5161, Development, dated 19th October 1948.	....	....
12 The power to incur expenditure from District Liquidation Fund may be delegated to Deputy Registrars.	Do.	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 5025, Development, dated 13th October 1948.	....	....

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation. (1)	Reference to pages in the report. (2)	Orders of Government. (3)	Number and date of G.O. or Memo. (4)	Amount of savings. (5)	Remarks. (6)
13 The power to forward certificates of collateral securities in Central Banks may be delegated to Deputy Registrars.	Page 201	Accepted	G.O. Ms. No. 5046, Development, dated 15th October 1948.	....	....
14 Delegation of powers to the Deputy Registrars regarding the admission of members to and their expulsion from Land Colonization Societies.	Do.	Do.	G.O. No. 5177, Development, dated 19th October 1948.	....	....
15 Egg-Marketing Societies—Abolition of posts of Junior Inspectors and recovery of 50 per cent of the cost of clerks and egg collectors from societies.	Page 213	....	....	....	Under consideration.
1 Separate department for cottage industries is to be formed with a Cottage Industries Board. The staff now employed under the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the ameliorative staff employed in Board of Revenue (Excise) to attend to work relating to cottage industries must be transferred to the new department. This may result in a saving of expenditure to a tune of Rs. 10 to 20 lakhs.	Page 46	....	....	....	....
2 The industrial and chemical laboratory located in the Government Textile Institute should be developed and properly equipped so as to serve as an analytical research and testing laboratory for all industries.	Pages 47-48	....	....	....	Under consideration.

43. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES.

20th April 1949]

3 Post of Director of Industries and Commerce—Appointment of a businessman.	Page 45	Rejected	G.O. No. 5364, Development, dated 29th October 1948.	....	....
4 Abolition of the posts of District Industries Officers and retention of Assistant Industrial Engineers at Madras.	Page 46	....	....	....	Under consideration.
5 Abolition of the manufacturing section of the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras.	Pages 46-47 of the report.	Rejected	Memo. No. 10968-D-II/48-4, 23rd dated January 1949.	....	....
6 Information Bureau Section in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce should be a fully equipped institution containing all the information necessary to help industrialists. The institution should be in charge of a capable Officer with technical knowledge and reorganized on efficient lines with a library attached to it.	Page 47	Accepted	G.O. No. 5364, Development, dated 29th October 1948.	....	....
7 Pumping and Boring Section in the Industries department—Transfer to Agricultural department.	Do.	Rejected	....	....	....
8 Recommendations relating to Fisheries department.	Pages 48-49	....	....	....	Under consideration.
9 One of the Public Works Department Supervisors working in the Anamalais should be retrenched.	Page 51	Deferred pending completion of major works in progress.	G.O. No. 6437, Development, dated 30th December 1948.	....	....
10 The post of Breeding Assistant in the Propagation Section of the Anamalai Plantations may be retrenched.	Do.	Accepted	Do.	....	....

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
43. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES—cont.					
11 The posts of one Assistant Chemist and one Factory Overseer attached to the Government Quinine Factory, Nadvattam, should be retrenched from that factory after the incumbents of the posts are transferred to the Modern Quinine Factory on the Anamalais.	Page 51 ..	Accepted	G.O. No. 6437, Development, dated 30th December 1948.	RS. ....	....
12 One of the posts of seven Assistant Superintendents, Government Cinchona Plantations, may be retrenched.	Pages 51 & 97 ..	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 2728, Development, dated 27th May 1948.	3,240	....
13 The number of Head Overseers in the Plantations may be reduced by 4 or 5, keeping those that are necessary.	Page 51 ..	Rejected	G.O. No. 6437, Development, dated 30th December 1948.	....	....
14 Five or at the most six upper division clerks against the existing strength of eight upper division clerks in the office of Director, Cinchona Department, are sufficient and that the remaining may be of the lower grade.	Do. ..	Accepted with modification (2 posts of upper division clerks ordered to be kept unfilled).	Do.	....	....
15 The check-measuring overseer in the Office of the Director should be relieved of office work and that a separate draughtsman should be appointed in the office.	Do. ..	Accepted	Do.	....	....
16 Intensive Khadi Scheme—Centres and Sub-Centres—Reduction in the strength of officers and staff.	Page 58 ..	Rejected	G.O. No. 780, Firka Development, dated 16th November 1948.	....	....

20th April 1949]

17 Constitution of an Advisory Board for the Cinchona department.	Page 83 ..	Rejected	G.O. No. 6027, Development, dated 7th December 1948.	....	....
18 Constitution of a statutory advisory body (like the Railway Board) to help the administrative and technical staff by advice and also to help Government in the administration and management of the undertakings.	Pages 83 & 232 of the report.	Accepted in regard to Kerala Soap Institute.	....	....	....
19 Retrenchment of one post of peon in the office of the Manufacturing Chemist, Government Quinine Factory, Nadvattam, two posts of peons in the office of the Propagation Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais, and one post of peon in the office of the Assistant Engineer, Government Cinchona department.	Page 77 ..	Accepted	G.O. Ms. No. 466, Development, dated 2nd February 1948.	Rs. 1,725 annuum.	per
20 Retrenchment of one post of Foreman in the Government Quinine Factory, Nadvattam.	Do. ..	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 2728, Development, dated 27th May 1948.	Rs. 910 annuum.	per
21 Abolition of one of the three posts of Assistant Chemists in the Government Quinine Factory, Nadvattam, and appointment of a Laboratory Assistant instead.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Rs. 680 annuum.	per
22 Two posts of the Overseer on Rs. 65-4-85 sanctioned for employment in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais, in connexion with 1948 planting to be held in abeyance.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	....	....

The posts have since been revived in G.O. Ms. No. 4814, Development, dated 24th September 1948.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
43. INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES—cont.					
23 Statistical staff in the offices of the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Industries and Commerce to be retrenched.	Page 149, para. 6, graph 6.	Not accepted	Public (E. & S.) Memo.No. 3534/48, dated 12th June 1941.	....	....
7. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.					
RECLAMATION OF BACKWARD TRIBES.					
1 Abolition of denominational institutions like Kallar, Koravar, etc., schools whenever accommodation can be found for the pupils elsewhere or by throwing open such institutions to all communities without any special facilities for any particular community.	Page 37	Accepted.	(All G.O. Ms. No. 4200, Home, dated 15th November 1948. Reclamation for Kallar, Koravar, etc., children should be thrown open to all communities, provided preference is given to children of Kallar, etc., communities.)	....	....
2 Handing over the Kallar Reclamation work to the Education or Co-operative departments.	Page 97	Only supervision of the work has been transferred to the Labour department without touching the district machinery.	G.O. Ms. No. 2960, Home, dated 2nd August 1948.	Not known	Proposals for transferring the entire reclamation work to the Labour department and retrenching the police staff are under consideration.

[20th April 1949]

3 (i) Giving full fee concessions to the children of notified tribes in all stages of education.	Pages 162-163	....	....	Do.	Under consideration.
(ii) Extending the existing rates of scholarships given to Harijan children to children of Kallar and other similarly situated communities.		....	....	Do.	
(iii) Revising the existing rates of non-residential scholarships granted to Kallar, etc., communities.		....	....	Do.	
(iv) The industrial and mid-ferry scholarships granted to children of notified tribes should be made uniform.		....	....	Do.	
4 Abolishing the boarding grants given to Korava pupils in the Tiruchirappalli district.	Page 213	....	....	....	Do.
5 Denominational institutions—Abolition of.	Page 37	....	....	....	Do.
6 Special grants— The Committee is of the opinion that the Labour department should not give grants at their discretion to institutions which provide education to Harijans among others. Any grant that is given should be of the nature of a capitation grant based on the number of Harijan pupils studying in the institution.	Page 75	....	....	....	Do.
7 Scholarships and stipends—Re-organization.	Pages 81-83	....	....	....	Do.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
47. MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—cont.					
8 Amalgamation of boilers and factory inspectors—Complete merger of the two sections under one Chief Inspector and reduction in the number of Inspectors of Boilers.	Pages 52-53, item 17.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
9 Boiler Inspectors should be placed on the same scale of pay as Inspector of Factories and form one cadre.	Page 53, item 17.	....	....	....	Do.
10 Conversion of the post of Assistant Commissioner of Labour into that of Deputy Commissioner of Labour	Page 52 ..	....	....	....	Do.
11 Transfer of Employment Exchanges to the Labour department.	Do.	....	....	....	Do.
12 Scholarships and stipends for Scheduled Caste boys and girls undergoing training in industrial course—Adoption of a uniform rate.	Page 52 ..	....	....	....	Do.
13 Reorganization of welfare work among women.	Page 62 ..	....	....	....	Do.
14 Amalgamation of Madras Fire Service with the Police department.	Page 133 ..	....	....	....	Do.

20th April 1949]

50. CIVIL WORKS.

1 Contage charges charged for water-supply and drainage schemes is excessive and may be considerably reduced.	Page 75 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
2 Amalgamation of P.W.D. and Highways not desirable and that these two departments should be kept separate.	Page 54, item 19, paragraph III (a).	....	....	....	Do.
3 Reduction of the number of Superintending Engineers in the Highways department.	Pages 54-56 ..	Accepted, (Orders so far issued abolishing Bellary Circle.)	G.O. No. 4627, P.W., dated 30th November 1948.	....	....
4 Irrigation—Major—Investigation and preparation of estimates—Proposals for expedition.	Pages 55-56 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.

52-A. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

1 Abolition of the post of Consulting Engineer (Electricity) to Government.	Page 56, item 19.	Rejected	....	....	....
2 Constitution of a Statutory Board for the administration and management of Government commercial undertaking—Electricity department.	Page 83, item 9.	....	....	....	Under consideration.

56. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

1 Retrenchment of one post of Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, if the Government did not have yet another branch press as required by the Superintendent, Government Press.	Pages 56-57 ..				Under consideration.
---	----------------	------	------	------	----------------------

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
56. STATIONERY AND PRINTING—cont.					
2 Reduction in the number of forms printed for every department.	Pages 56-57 ..	....	....	....	Question under consideration by a special staff sanctioned in G.O. No. 3311, Education, dated 29th December 1948.
3 Amalgamation of the Stationery Office with the Government Press.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
4 No printing should be done at private presses as far as possible.	Do. ..	....	....	....	Do.

57. MISCELLANEOUS.**Government Commercial undertakings—****Government Bus Service—**

(1) That a statutory Board should be set up and business experience associated with it.

(2) That the method of maintaining accounts and auditing should be similar to those in private commercial concerns.

Under consideration.

63. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

20th April 1949]

1 To amalgamate the offices of the P.M.T.C. and P.R.O. and thus effect a reduction in staff.	Paragraph 2, page 61.	....	....	....	Under consideration.
2 To amalgamate the posts of A.R.Os. and R.T.Os. into one and also the offices under them.	Do.	....	....	....	Do.
3 Proposal to delegate larger financial powers to Collectors and the Board.	Pages 203 and 211. Rejected.	....	....	....	....
4 Proposal to amalgamate offices of the Food Department (Secretariat) and the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) and the posts of Secretary to Government, Food Department and the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.	Item 3 (c) on page 141.	Do.	..	G.O. No. 1110, Food, dated 8th December 1948.	....
5 Retrenchment of staff in the Civil Supplies Department by a reorganization of the procurement and rationing staff.	Item 6, page 143, pages 227 and 228.	Do.	..	G.O. No. 715, Food, dated 3rd August 1948.	....
1 The distribution of groundnut cake, seeds and chemical manures should be taken away immediately from the Agricultural Department and handed over to co-operative societies.	85-A. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING. Pages 40-41 ..	(1) Groundnut cake—Accepted <i>in toto</i> . (2) Seeds—Accepted with modifications. (3) Chemical manures—Principle accepted but details under consideration. (4) Distribution of iron and steel agricultural implements—Accepted.	G.O. No. 4074, Development, dated 28th October 1948, Ms. No. 4276, Development, dated 17th August 1948, No. 6250, Development, dated 17th December 1948.	Ms. No. 172 lakhs ..	....

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
85-A. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING—cont.					
2 The Government Malt Factory to be handed over to the Industries Department to avert a loss in its working. The question of selling it to a private agency should also be examined.	Pages 40-41	Rejected	G.O. No. 4943, Development, dated 4th October 1948.	....	....
3 Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal—Installation of silk twisting and throwing plant.	Page 50	Accepted	G.O. No. 3819, Development, dated 19th July 1948 and No. 3364, Development, dated 29th October 1948, and No. 6437, Development, dated 30th December 1948.	....	....
4 Abolition of Government Milk Factory, Madras.	Item 2 on pages 229-230.	Not accepted—It was decided that the factory should be continued for one more year, i.e., till the end of 1949-50.	G.O. No. 8, Food, dated 4th January 1949.	....	....
5 Appointment of statutory Advisory Boards to help the Government to run their business undertakings efficiently and profitably— (i) (1) Government Milk Factory, Madras, (2) the C.S. units and (3) the schemes for the purchase and sale of food-grains. (ii) Government Malt Factory.	Page 83, section 9.	Accepted..	G.O. Ms. No. 9, Food, dated 4th January 1949.	....	....
	Do.	....	....	....	Under consideration.

20th April 1949]

GENERAL.

1 Retrenched personnel—Absorbing in future vacancies.	Page 4, paragraph 5.	Accepted	G.O. No. 108, Public, dated 10th January 1949.	....	....
2 Frequent transfers to be avoided.	Page 22	Do.	G.O. Ms. No. 2787, Public, dated 10th November 1948.	....	....
3 Supplies to officers in camps to be stopped.	Page 22	....	....	....	Covered by orders issued on similar recommendation by the Corruption Enquiry Committee.
4 Permanent retention of temporary sections in Government offices which have been in existence for more than five years and are required for normal work.	Page 70	....	....	....	Under consideration.
5 Reduction in the strength of peons by about 25 per cent.	Pages 77-78	Accepted	....	....	....
6 Economy in contingent expenditure.	Page 79 and paragraph 14 on page 159.	....	....	....	To examine the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee, a Special Officer was appointed to suggest ways and means for effecting economy in contingent expenditure. He has submitted his reports to Government. The reports are individually examined by departments concerned and orders passed as and when the examination of each report is completed.

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		GENERAL—cont.			
7 Holidays—Penultimate Abolition.	Saturdays— Page 80 ..	Not accepted ..	Public U.O. Note No. 2442/47-1, dated 29th January 1948.	....	....
8 No need for an Organization and Methods branch to promote efficiency in Government offices.	Pages 80-81 ..	Accepted..	G.O. No. 3591, Public, dated 13th December 1947.	....	....
9 All rural development works distributed over several departments to be brought under a single department and under a single Minister (Minister for Rural Development).	Page 134 ..	Not accepted ..	....	....	....
10 Disciplinary action—Rules relating to procedure—Simplification.	Pages 142-143 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
11 Delegation to heads of departments in respect of making appointments from the approved lists sent by the Madras Public Service Commission or the High Court.	Pages 220-221 ..	Not accepted ..	G.O. No. 2428, Public, dated 29th August 1948.	....	....
12 Grouping of allied subjects so as to be under a single Minister.	Page 227..	Do.	....	....	....
13 Reorganization of Secretariat procedure—Delegation of powers to write off losses—Enhancement of powers to heads of departments and others.	Item 1 (d), page 18.	....	....	....	Under consideration.

20th April 1949]

14 With reference to the grant of mileage concessions to Grade V officers governed by rule 25 (B) of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules, the Committee has recommended that where an officer is not required to keep a car, there is no reason for exempting him and placing him in class IV for purposes of travelling allowances.	Page 22 ..	....	....	....	Do.
15 Class I and II special pays may be abolished in several cases.	Pages 65-66 ..	....	....	....	Do.
16 For each office or department in which more than two officers are working, a pool of shorthand-writers might be set up, its strength being fixed at about 50 per cent of the number of officers.	Page 66 ..	Not accepted ..	....	....	....
17 A periodical review of the rates of special pays in unhealthy localities may be undertaken on the advice of the Director of Public Health with a view to seeing whether the localities have become less unhealthy and, if so, whether they can be abolished altogether.	Do. ..	Reviewed, No reduction or abolition considered necessary.	....	....	....
18 Reorganization of the pension system into one of Pension cum Provident Fund cum Insurance.	Pages 63-70 ..	....	....	....	Under consideration.
19 Motor car allowance given to officers in Madras City may be reduced to Rs. 75 in cases where it is at present higher than Rs. 75 per month.	Pages 66-67 ..	Accepted with modifications. (It has been decided that the limitation on conveyance allowance will apply only to new posts.)	G.O. No. 758, Finance, dated 6th August 1948.	....	....

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GENERAL—cont.					
20 Increasing the age of retirement from 55 to 58 (as recommended by the Central Pay Commission) not recommended by the Committee.	Pages 67-70	Committee's view accepted and existing age of superannuation, viz., 55 retained.	Memo. No. 60854, P-15, dated 4th September 1948.	....	....
21 Permanent retention of temporary posts after a certain period.	Page 70	....	....	....	Under consideration.
22 Standard scale of perquisites for all offices and officers.	Pages 77-79	Accepted with modification.	G.O. No. 326, Finance, dated 5th April 1948, and amended in G.O. No. 689, Finance, dated 15th July 1948.	....	....
23 Power to sanction additional charge allowance under Fundamental Rules may be given to heads of departments.	Page 77	Rejected	G.O. No. 863, Finance, dated 2nd September 1948.	....	....
24 A districtwar statement of receipts and expenditure by major heads may be prepared if the cost is not likely to exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum; it is not worthwhile to prepare such statement if the cost will exceed the above limit.	Page 89	Accepted	Finance B.G.U.O. Note No. 2354, B.G. 48-3, dated 1st April 1948.	....	....
25 A general reduction of 20 per cent. in certain items of contingent expenditure, such as office expenses, miscellaneous, etc.	Page 79 and page 139, paragraph 14.	....	....	....	Under consideration.

20th April 1949]

26 Exhibiting office contingent expenditure separately from other items of contingent expenditure in the Provincial Budget Estimates.	Page 159	Accepted	G.O. No. 1177, Finance, dated 13th December 1948.	....	....
27 Raising the limits for reference of cases to the Standing Finance Committee.	Page 221	....	....	..	Under consideration.
28 Location of the Secretariat and the offices of the Heads of Departments in the same building or near each other.	Page 227	....	....	..	Not accepted so far as Local Fund Audit Department is concerned. The recommendation is under consideration in regard to offices of other Heads of Departments.
29 Delegation of larger powers to Heads of Departments and subordinate officers.	Page 77	....	....	..	Not accepted in the case of Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. Under consideration in respect of others.
30 Retrenchment in staff (including superior officers) in the Secretariat offices of the Heads of Departments and other offices up to the extent of 12½ per cent.	Pages 227-228	....	....	..	Accepted generally by all departments and given effect to wherever possible to the extent feasible.
31 Unification of audit under a common agency. Transfer of co-operative audit work to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Page 231, paragraph 4.	....	....	..	Under consideration.
32 Levy of audit fees by Local Fund Audit Department from Local Boards.	Page 231	Rejected	G.O. No. 37, Finance, dated 17th January 1949.	..	....

[20th April 1949]

Summary of recommendation.	Reference to pages in the report.	Orders of Government.	Number and date of G.O. or Memo.	Amount of savings.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) RS.	(6)
		GENERAL—cont.			
Reorganization of the Secretariat Procedure—Reference to Legal Department—To be restricted to cases of absolute necessity.	Page 221 of the report.	Accepted	....	..	....
Reorganization of Secretariat Procedure—Delegation of powers to Heads of Departments.	Page 18 ..	....	....	..	Under consideration.
Appointment of Heads of Departments as Secretaries or Joint Secretaries to Government.	Pages 20-21 ..	....	....	..	Do.
Retrenchment in Secretariat staff to be effected by requiring Heads of Departments to submit direct to Hon'ble Minister's proposals which do not require noting in the Secretariat.	Page 21 ..	....	....	..	Do.
Unification of conditions of service of Local Board servants—Provincialization.	Page 71 ..	....	....	..	Do.
Method of selection of higher officers like Collectors, Executive Engineers, etc., from a list of persons to be obtained from the Federal Public Services Commission.	Page 16 ..	Rejected	G.O. No. 2875, Public, dated 23rd November 1948.	..	....
Interchangeability of officers from the Secretariat to the Executive and vice versa.	Page 18 ..	Do.	G.O. No. 2903, Public, dated 25th November 1948.	..	....

20th April 1949]

40 Office procedure—Person in possession of statistical information to submit it direct to Government.	Page 18 ..	Accepted	G.O. No. 3131, Public, dated 13th December 1948.	..	....
41 Office procedure—Method of disposal of petitions, etc., received by Hon'ble Ministers.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	..	....
42 Office procedure—Personal consultations with departments.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	..	....
43 Standard outturn of work in the Secretariat per clerk per day.	Pages 19-20 ..	....	....	..	Under consideration.
44 Withdrawal of telephones in the residences of Government Officers.	Pages 78-79 ..	Accepted	..	4,074	The figure in column (5) represents savings on account of 11 residential telephones which have so far been ordered to be disconnected.
45 Delegation of powers to District and other Officers.	Pages 76 and 184-211. ....	....	....	..	Under consideration.
46 Formation of District Councils ..	Page 86 ..	....	....	..	Do.

[20th April 1949]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1077 asked by P. K. Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, held on 20th April 1949, page 863 supra.]

List of places where orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were passed in the Malabar district.

Designation of the Magistrate who passed the order. (1)	Names of the amsoms in respect of which orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were passed. (2)
Sub-Magistrate, Taliparamba.	<i>Chirakkal taluk.</i> (1) Karivellur, (2) Peralam, (3) Kankole, (4) Alapadamba, (5) Irikkur, (6) Melapatam, (7) Sreekandapuram, (8) Kalliodyanga, (13) Sruvassy, (14) Naduvil, (16) Taliparamba, (17) Muyyam, (18) Kurumathur, (19) Kutleri, (20) Chuzhali, (21) Koyyam and (22) Panniyur.
Sub-Magistrate, Kuthuparamba.	<i>Kottayam taluk.</i> (1) Tellicherry Municipality, (2) Kuthuparamba Panchayat Board area (comprising the amsoms of Manantheri, Kuthuparamba and Patyam), (3) Pazhassi, (4) Kolari, (5) Kallayi, (6) Menaprom and (8) Olavilam.
Sub Magistrate, Vythiri.	Vythiri sub-taluk (Wynaad taluk).
Sub-Magistrate, Quilandy.	<i>Kurumbranad taluk.</i> (1) Quilandy, (2) Perambra, (3) Payyoli, (4) Badagara, (5) Nadapuram and (6) Kuttyadi.
Sub-Magistrate, Kozhikode.	Kozhikode sub-taluk.
Sub-Magistrate, Tirurangadi.	<i>Ernad taluk.</i> (1) Mannur, (2) Feroke and (3) Kadalundi.
Sub-Magistrate, Ottappalam.	<i>Walluvanad taluk.</i> (1) Mundamuka, (2) Kulappalli, (3) Vadana-kurussi, (4) Karakkad, (5) Kuruvatoor, (6) Koonthara, (7) Mundakattukurussi, (8) Cherukode, (9) Vallapuzha, (10) Chelavara, (11) Ottappalam, (12) Cherplacherry, (13) Karalmanna, (14) Vaniamkulam, (15) Marayanmangalam, (16) Eledathmatamba and (17) Trikkitteeri.

20th April 1949]

Designation of the Magistrate who passed the order.
(1)

Names of the amsoms in respect of which orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were passed.
(2)

Sub-Magistrate, Tirur.

Ponnani taluk.
(1) Kattiparuthi, (2) Kuttipuram, (3) Naduvattam, (4) Maliyakunnu, (5) Irimblyam, (6) Cherukutangad, (7) Purathur, (8) Atavanad, (9) Thozuvannur, (10) Edayur and (11) Vadakkumbram.

Sub-Magistrate, Alathur.

All the amsoms of Palghat taluk.

Sub-Magistrate, Chowghat.

Whole of Chowghat sub-taluk.

Sub-Magistrate, Palghat

Palghat Municipality and a radius of 10 miles thereof.

Sub-Magistrate, Badagara.

Kurumbranad taluk.

(1) Kunnummakara, (2) Onchiam, (3) Uralangal, (4) Muttungal, (5) Eramala, (6) Edacheri, (7) Katcheri, (8) Iringannur, (9) Theeneri, (10) Parakatavu, (11) Cheikkiyad, (12) Valayam, (13) Velliode, (14) Vanimal, (15) Naripetta, (16) Kunnummal, (17) Kayakkodi, (18) Kovilampara, (19) Mokeri, (20) Kuttiadi, (21) Vatayam, (22) Velam, (23) Cherapuram, (24) Thiruvallloor, (25) Chamrattoor, (26) Kottappalli, (27) Ayancheri, (28) Aroor, (29) Katameri, (30) Kuttipuram, (31) Iyyaacode, (32) Velloor, (33) Kuminancode, (34) Purameri, (35) Velathapuram, (36) Karthikappalli, (37) Vykkilasseri, (38) Chorode, (39) Valliappali, (40) Ponmeri, (41) Memunda, (42) Mantharathur, (43) Palayad, (44) Puduppanam, (45) Nadakkuthazha, (46) Badagara.

Sub-Magistrate, Manjeri,

Nilambur and 10 miles around it.

Sub-Magistrate, Cannanore.

Chirakkal taluk.

(1) Cannanore Municipality, (2) Elayavoor, (3) Puzhathi, (4) Chirakkal, (5) Pappinisseri, (6) Kalliasseri, (7) Kuttithoor, (8) Kandakkai.

Sub-Magistrate, Perintalmanna.

Mankada (Walluvanad taluk).

Sub-Magistrate, Fort Cochin.

Fort Cochin Sub-taluk.

[20th April 1949]

Designation of the
Magistrate who passed
the order.Names of the amsoms in respect of which orders
under Section 144, Criminal Procedure
Code, were passed.

(1)

(2)

Sub-Magistrate,
Ponnani.

All villages in Ponnani sub-taluk.

*Chirakkal taluk.*Sub-Divisional
Magistrate,
Tellicherry.

(1) Kalliat, (2) Padiyur, (3) Kanheleri,
(4) Eruvassi, (5) Nedyanga, (6) Srikanda-
puram, (7) Malapattam, (8) Kandakkai,
(9) Kuttiattur, (10) Irikkur, (11) Chirak-
kal, (12) Azhicode, (13) Cannanore town,
(14) Fuzhathi, (15) Elayavoor, (16) Tali-
paramba, (17) Karivellur, (18) Payyan-
nur, (19) Kokkanisseri, (20) Vellur,
(21) Peralam, (22) Alapatamba,
(23) Korome, (24) Kankole, (25) Eram-
mam, (26) Periyaram, (27) Kokkanisseri,
(28) Cheruthazham, (29) Irikkur,
(30) Blathur, (31) Kandakai, (32) Malap-
tam, (33) Chengalayi, (34) Nedyanga,
(35) Eruvassi, (36) Morazha, (37) Andoor,
(38) Pappinisseri, (39) Payyannur,
(40) Vayakkara.

Kottayam taluk.

(1) Tellicherry Municipality, (2) Kuthupa-
ramba Panchayat Board area, (3) Dharm-
adam, (4) Panur, (5) Peravoor, (6) Pina-
rayi, (7) Vadakkumnad, (8) Kodiyeri,
(9) Kallali (10) Thiruvangad, (11) Eran-
holi.

Sub-Divisional,
Magistrate,
Malapuram.

Kottakkal amsom in Ernad taluk.

Sub-Divisional
Magistrate,
Palghat

Cheriamundam amsom in Ponnani taluk.

Sub-Divisional
Magistrate,
Fort Cochin.

Fort Cochin.

Additional District
Magistrate,
Malabar.Feroke, Kadalundi and Mannur in Ernad
taluk.District Magistrate,
Malabar.Kozhikode Municipality and a radius of 10
miles around it.*Chirakkal taluk.**Karivellur Station limits.*

(1) Vellur, (2) Alaparamba, (3) Karivellur,
(4) Kankole and (5) Peralam.

20th April 1949]

Designation of the
Magistrate who passed
the order.
(1)Names of the amsoms in respect of which orders
under Section 144, Criminal Procedure
Code, were passed.
(2)*Peringome station limits.*

(1) Vayakara, (2) Peringom, (3) Kuttur,
(4) Panapuzha, (5) Eramam, (6) Thadika-
davu.

Baliaparam station limits.

(1) Puthiyatheru, (2) Pappinisseri, (3) Kan-
napuram, (4) Eranavu, (5) Azhicode,
(6) Narath, (7) Kannadoparamba.

Payyanur station limits.

(1) Kokkanisseri, (2) Payyannur, (3) Ko-
rome, (4) Kunhimangalam, (5) Cherutha-
zham, (6) Madayi, (7) Kandannapalli,
(8) Pariyaram, (9) Ramanthali, (10) Kun-
naru, (11) Thiruvattur, (12) Ezhome.

*Kurumbranad taluk.**Quilandy station limits.*

(1) Kizhariyur, (2) Arikkulam.

Payyoli station limits.

(1) Meppayur.

*Kottayam taluk.**Mattanur station limits.*

(1) Irritty, (2) Payam, (3) Thillengari,
(4) Aralam, (5) Peralimala, (6) Muzhak-
kunnu, (7) Pazhassi, (8) Kolasi,
(9) Farora.

Kuthuparamba station limits.

Shivapuram.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 22nd April 1949.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

* 1074 Q.—Question postponed from the list for 20th April 1949.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Hon. Members will remember that Question 1074 has been postponed to to-day to enable hon. Members to put supplementary questions.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, with reference to the separation of the judiciary from the executive appearing on pages 13 and 15 of the statement placed on the table of the House, whether the Government are aware that the United Provinces Government have taken as an experiment the question of separation of the judiciary from the executive in ten districts of that Province, and may I also know when the Madras Government propose to implement that scheme in this Province? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ I have seen the budgetary provision of the United Provinces Government in regard to this subject. We will take into consideration what they are doing before we finalize our decision.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ I think, Sir, so far as the principle of the separation of the judiciary from the executive is concerned, it has been accepted. The question is when that principle will be put into practice.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ That is quite so, Sir.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ May I know, Sir, the number of peons, lower division clerks and upper division clerks who have been retrenched consequent on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, and the saving the Government have effected as a result of such retrenchment? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Notice, Sir.”

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ If the United Provinces Government take it into their head to see what this Government are going to do in the matter before they take any action, may I know, Sir, what this Government will do then? ”

[22nd April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Some Province or other must be the pioneer in this matter. In so many matters, we have been the pioneers. We want other Provinces to be pioneers in some other matters."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, with reference to the question just now put by me, as in response to the request of the Hon. Minister, I already gave him notice of my question yesterday, may I know why he comes forward now and asks for notice?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"My explanation is that at 4-45 p.m. yesterday I got on the telephone notice of supplementary questions. I could not then contact the departments concerned and get the necessary answers. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that a separate question may be put."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, this Government are committed to the separation of the judiciary from the executive. May I know why they take so much time to effect it?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have not yet taken final decisions in regard to the implementation of the separation of the judiciary from the executive, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Among the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, we find proposals for the closure of uneconomic schools. In this regard, may I know, Sir, why the Government have particularly chosen Muslim schools for laying their axe upon?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think the hon. Lady Member is correct when she says that the axe was laid on the Muslim schools alone. All uneconomic schools were closed as a result of the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that out of the three schools closed by the Government two happen to be Muslim schools?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is evidently just an accident, Sir."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"Sir, with reference to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee for the abolition of the Nilgiris district, which was actuated by very sinister motives . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, is the hon. Member in order in using the words 'very sinister motives'?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in order."

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"I meant only the Committee, not the Government Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not right on the part of the hon. Member to attribute motives to the Committee."

22nd April 1949]

SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER:—"Sir, there was a press communiqué to the effect that this recommendation has been rejected. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has also stated like that. Now, in the statement laid on the table of the House, it is stated that the question is under consideration. May I know what is the exact position now?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have dropped the idea, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Will the Government, Sir, give speedy effect to the recommendation of the committee to convert the present post of Inspectress of Schools, Central office, into that of Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, as this is very desirable and will not involve any additional expenditure to the Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter is under active consideration."

SRI K. SUBBA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are contemplating to abolish all the departments created as a war measure?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Except the Department of Civil Defence or perhaps the Fire Service Department also, there are no departments which were started as a war-time measure. We are taking all steps to retrench as far as possible."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"In view of the fact that the proposed amalgamation of the Inspectorates for boys' and girls' elementary schools is disapproved of by the Muslim community, will not the Government abandon this amalgamation so far as the Muslim schools are concerned?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member is asking for the opinion of the House, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The Hon. Minister does not seem to have followed my question. May I ask, Sir, whether, in view of the express desire of the Muslim community that the Inspectorates for boys' and girls' elementary schools should not be amalgamated, the Government will not respect their wishes and abandon this proposal so far as the Muslim schools are concerned?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I cannot give off-hand assurance that the proposition will be sympathetically considered. But I can say that due consideration will be given to their representations."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, on page 54 of the statement, the first recommendation is 'Abolition of the post of Consulting Engineer (Electricity) to Government', and the orders of the Government on this proposal is 'Rejected'. May I know, Sir, what is meant by 'rejected'. Does it mean that there is going to be no Consulting Engineer or is there going to be one?"

(No answer.)

[22nd April 1949]

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, with reference to the recommendation of the Committee as regards reduction in the number of High Court Judges, may I know what is the number of High Court Judges that the Government propose to reduce?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This matter is still in correspondence with the various authorities."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Instead of proceeding piecemeal with retrenchment proposals, may I ask, Sir, whether it would not be better to have a broad-based view and policy, and then proceed with retrenchment?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have considered that proposition several times, Sir. We cannot have an overall picture and say this much we should have and this much we should retrench. As and when proposals come, we have to take decisions on the merits of each and every proposal."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Do the Government realize, Sir, that the question of the re-organization of the village panchayats mentioned at page 7 of the statement is very important, and is also one involving important principles of trying to implement democracy in actual practice? Will the Government take a very speedy decision in the matter as it is essential to give the necessary impetus for training in, as well as to inculcate a spirit of, Democracy? I want to know whether the proposal will be implemented at an early date?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are likely to arrive at a final decision with regard to this subject very soon, Sir."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, whatever may be the retrenchment proposals connected with the Education department, will the Government see that girls' schools are inspected only by Inspectresses of schools and not by Inspectors?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, a definite policy is pursued by the department in these matters. I do not think it is wise to reverse that policy just now."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, on page 35 of the statement, against the recommendation 'water-supply schemes of local bodies', it is stated that they are under consideration by the Government. May I know what the Government propose to do and how are they going to finance those schemes?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Recently, Sir, the Hon. Minister for Public Health convened a conference on this subject, and that conference has arrived at certain tentative decisions. They will be placed before the Cabinet, and final decisions will be taken."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the fact that Government will not be landed in any extraordinary

22nd April 1949]

amount of expenditure with reference to the question I put, will the Government see that the girls' schools (I once again ask) are inspected only by Inspectresses, as was the practice until very recently?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I for myself do not see any great advantage in confining inspection of girls' schools to Inspectresses. Even Inspectors can certainly inspect these girls' schools. I think there is nothing dangerous about it."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask, Sir, what is the approximate amount saved by effecting retrenchment in all the subordinate services?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"That is the very question I put, Sir."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"Sir, a perusal of the Government retrenchment proposals indicates that the Government are very harsh on menial staff, especially Harijans. May I know why such a harsh action is taken on these menials?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member's presumption that all menials are Harijans is entirely wrong."

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the progressive enlargement of the nation-building activities of this Government, are the Government really serious that retrenchment is called for, particularly when there may be need for more and more personnel and a very effective reshuffling of the personnel?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This is exactly the reason why we would not accept many of the recommendations of the committee. Yet, when we feel that there are certain superfluous posts, we are retrenching them."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, with regard to this question of retrenchment, may I know whether this will apply to the Legislature Secretariat, and, if so, in what way?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, as far as I remember, it does not apply to the Legislature Secretariat, because we did not accept the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Do the Government realize that, after the advent of the popular Government in this Province, there has been an overall increase of work in all the departments and, if so, may I know whether they have any idea of the percentage of work that has increased in each department?"

10.45 a.m.

[22nd April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think between 1948-49 we have added many new posts to the departments. If the hon. Member takes an overall picture, I think it will be just the same or even less."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know whether the Retrenchment Committee recommended also reduction in the salaries of officials?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir. This subject was taken away from the purview of the Committee. They had nothing to do with the revision of scales of pay."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"As a result of the retrenchment and re-organization in the Government departments, may I know whether the Government are not actively considering the proposal to constitute the Legislative department as a separate department?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is aware that, at the Speakers' Conference recently held at Delhi, this was the main item discussed. The resolution passed by that Conference will be duly considered by the Constituent Assembly and by the various Provincial Governments and due action will be taken."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether it is a fact that the Madras Government need not wait for the decision of the Constituent Assembly in this matter and that they may freely, legitimately and legally take action in this respect and in view of the desirability of constituting the Legislative department into a separate department, whether the Madras Government will not take up the matter immediately?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This Conference was convened in April because they wanted to make some specific recommendations to the Constituent Assembly to be incorporated in the proposed Government of India Act. With regard to the constitution of the department into a separate Secretariat, we will have to see what other Governments are doing. For instance, the Bombay Government have accepted the recommendation. So, we will have to be given some time to implement it."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know why this fever of 'wanting to see what others are doing' has caught the Government and why this Government should not set an example to others in this matter?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government have examined the additional financial commitment involved in constituting the Legislative department

[22nd April 1949]

as a Separate Department? If there is no further financial expenditure, why are the Government hesitating to implement the resolution passed at the Speakers' Conference?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"How the Legislative Department should function *vis-a-vis* the Secretariat proper is a matter of procedure governed by the Business Rules."

SRI N. VENKATA SUBBAYYA:—"With reference to the proposed amalgamation of the revenue districts of Anantapur and Bellary into one registration district, may I ask the Government if they have considered the enormous difficulties that the people would experience and may I know whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Registration has protested against the proposal?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I don't say the Inspector-General of Registration has protested against the decision of the Government. But he did meet the Minister in charge of Registration, viz., myself, and he made representations that there will be a lot of hardship to the people in the districts concerned."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that a large number of persons have been ousted, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing or rather giving preferential treatment to the retrenchment personnel, whenever any new posts are created or vacancies arise in any Government Department?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They will be considered provided they have the required qualifications for the other departments and satisfy the age limit also."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Leader of the House to a previous question, that there was no danger in having Girls' schools inspected by male Inspectors, may I ask him whether he does not know of the insistent opinion that it is not desirable that the Girls' schools should be inspected by male inspectors? In view of the fact that the demand is persisting and insistent, will the Government reconsider their decision and restore the old practice of the Girls' schools being inspected by Inspectresses? I am not asking anything new. I ask only the old practice to be restored."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This is a recent innovation of the last two years or so and we have to get reports from the various districts as to how the new innovation has worked and whether it has proved successful or not. If there are complaints in various districts, certainly the Government will reconsider the matter."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Does the Hon. the Leader of the House realize that more than 90 per cent of the recommendations are yet under consideration? May I know when all these

[22nd April 1949]

recommendations of retrenchment will be seriously considered by the Government and when they will come to a decision in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That shows the enormity of the problem. We have to consult various Departmental Heads—the Secretariat and outside offices—and we are taking decisions rather slowly in the matter because we know the difficulties of retrenchment."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"With reference to the recommendation of the Committee that there should be 25 per cent reduction among menials, do the Government realize that this would severely hit the poorer classes? Will they, therefore, be very cautious in giving effect to this recommendation and not retrench to the extent of 25 per cent in the lower rungs of the official ladder but only to the minimum extent where it is absolutely necessary?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What is being done is exactly this."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that as soon as the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee were made known, almost all the District Collectors wrote to the Government that their work would suffer if the recommendations were implemented?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, that is so. But if, at that rate, we allow the Collectors and the Departmental Heads to have their say, they will never allow any reduction in staff. In certain cases we will have to force some retrenchment."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee about an overall reduction of 12½ per cent amongst the staff of the Secretariat and other Government Departments, may I ask whether the Government have started any enquiry with regard to the amount of work done by the staff, especially the non-gazetted staff in the various offices, regarding which, I understand, the work has increased enormously and that there is not much scope for retrenchment?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Many offices are representing to the Government that 12½ per cent retrenchment is not possible and we are certainly not retrenching in those cases. While the general rule is 12½ per cent, we are also making as many exemptions as is desirable and necessary."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the retrenchment will apply to the village establishment and if so, in what way do the Government contemplate trying it?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

[22nd April 1949]

N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"In view of the impending linguistic division of our Province, will the Government defer giving implementation to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee until such time as these new Provinces are formed as it will need, for the huge paraphernalia of the administration, a very larger establishment than what the Government can afford to have now?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I thought that pending the decision on the question of linguistic Provinces, it was much better to accept the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee so that the new Provinces, when they are formed, may have their own staff."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not a fact that there are several top-heavy Departments like the Highways Department? If so, may I know why the Government should retrench smaller people like the maistries and retain the bigger officials on very high salaries?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the Chief Engineer for Highways. Under the rules, we have to provide for two Chief Engineers, one for Irrigation and Buildings and the other for Highways. So, we will have to retain one for the present."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"In pursuance of the question put by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I want to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House in view of the fact that he could not find it necessary and practicable to appoint a Lady Member to the Cabinet, how it is practicable and how it will be an administrative necessity and possibility that women Inspectresses go and inspect Boys' schools and Men Inspectors inspect Girls' schools?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As far as I know, the system that was introduced some time ago, has been working all right."

SRI B. S. MURTHI:—"May I know whether the retrenchment proposals will not affect the women staff recruited recently?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know if the Government seriously consider that an allowance of Rs. 75 will do to maintain a motor-car?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It was considered on many occasions whether that pittance of Rs. 75 will do for maintaining a car. We always presume that the officer uses the car for other purposes than his official work."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know why the numerous Personal Assistants given to Collectors, Agricultural Officers and in several Police and other Departments, have not yet been curtailed, even though it was a war necessity or a war measure?"

[22nd April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Each individual case in each individual district is taken into consideration and the necessity for retention or otherwise is being gone into."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"As a result of the retrenchment, very many Sub-Registrars are being sent out of the Department. Will it not affect the work of the Department and make the people of the area suffer?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am in charge of Registration also. As far as I am aware, there is no Sub-Registrar retrenched."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether the Government had a complete over-all view of retrenchment before they appointed the Retrenchment Committee?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Before we appointed the Committee, we could not have a good picture of the entire retrenchment. But we did feel that there were some superfluous posts which could usefully be retrenched and that a Committee was necessary."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know why the Government have not accepted the recommendation of the Committee as regards the abolition of the post of Special Officer for the re-organization of Indian Medicine?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There was still work on hand. There was some report to be implemented. That is why we retained the post for a few more months."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know whether, as a matter of retrenchment, the present Cabinet will not be expanded?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Leader of the House, that Rs. 75 is quite enough for the officers because they go on private work, may I tell him that there is a sense of frustration amongst the officers? Does he think that this sort of petty reductions would cheer up the officers to do any hard and useful work?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is also frustration among the tax-paying public and they cannot afford to pay any additional taxes. In view of that, we cannot give them anything more."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Does the Hon. the Leader of the House realize that the officers ought to be kept cheerful and made to work although it means the payment of the money of the taxpayers?"

22nd April 1949]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are aware that our officers should be kept very cheerful."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that there is very poor representation to the Harijans in Government service, will the Government consider the desirability of not giving effect to the retrenchment proposals, so far as the Harijans are concerned?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When a post is superfluous, whether it is occupied by a Harijan or a member of any other community, that post must go. We shall, however see that the retrenched Harijans are provided with jobs in other departments."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Will the Government give speedy effect to the recommendations of the Committee regarding the constitution of a Provincial Housing Board? I may point out here that the Central Government have constituted such a Board."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It will be duly considered."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have allowed half-an-hour to this important question. Now, we pass on to the next question."

* 1077-A Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall take up this question at the end." 11 a.m.

Alleged firing by the Police at East Gangavaram village.

* 1077-B Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA (on behalf of Sri B. Perumalla Naidu): Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was firing by the Police on the 15th April 1949 on a big congregation of people which assembled for a socio-religious festival at East Gangavaram village, Darsi taluk, Nellore district;

(b) the circumstances that led to the firing; and

(c) the number of casualties therein?

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

" (b) A detailed report on the incident has not yet been received but from a telegram from the Collector it appears that the crowd that had assembled for the 'Gunti Ganga Jatra' which was being held at the outskirts of the village became unruly, attacked the Sub-Magistrate, Sub-Inspector of Police and the Police constables who were on bandobust duty and set fire to sheds. The Police were therefore forced to open fire.

" (c) One person in the crowd was killed and another injured. The Sub-Magistrate and five Police officers were also injured."

[22nd April 1949]

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, since the incident has created dissatisfaction in the mind of the people and since the Government have not been able to get a thorough report, may I know whether the Government will appoint a small Committee with the same M.L.A. also on the Committee to go into the question and to make an independent report to the Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Both the Collector and the Inspector-General of Police have promised to send a detailed report about the matter and when that report is received we shall consider what action has to be taken."

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1949.

* 1077-C Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA (on behalf of Sri T. Viswanatham): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether His Excellency the Governor-General has given his assent to the Madras Permanent Settlement Repeal and Conversion of Estates and Ryotwari Act;

(b) whether the communication conveying his assent will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government are taking steps to implement the provisions of the Act and if so, what those steps are?

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

" (b) While conveying the assent of the Governor-General the Government of India intimated that they would like to be consulted before the rules relating to the form and manner of payment of compensation are promulgated by the Provincial Government. The Government of India have also assumed that in dealing with the mining and mineral rights the provincial Government would abide by the general mining and mineral policy of the Government of India and they have desired that the draft rules to be framed under section 20 (2) should be shown to them before promulgation; and they have stated also that the Governor-General has accorded his assent on that assumption.

" (c) Yes. The details have not yet been settled; they will be settled shortly."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, as a result of the conditions imposed upon the Bill, may I know if the Madras Government will not be able to implement the various provisions of the Act until the conditions referred to by the Governor-General are carried out?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no difficulty about implementing it. As I have just now read, the assent of the Governor-General has been received but the Governor-General would like to see the rules before they are promulgated and we shall certainly do it."

[22nd April 1949]

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Governor-General has asked the rules to be sent to him before they are placed before the Assembly and passed by it?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already stated the Government of India have stated that they would like to be consulted before they are promulgated by the Provincial Government."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Since the consent to be given seems to be conditional and since the mode of payment in regard to minerals will be under the rule-making powers, will the Government take the House into confidence by placing the rules before this House?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"So far as the mineral aspect is concerned, as I have just now read, the Government of India are anxious that the Madras Government should fall in line with the general policy of the Government of India. That is what is indicated and that is what I have stated."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the full text of the order of the Governor-General with regard to this Bill will be placed on the table of the House?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, I should have very much liked to do that. That was in fact what was asked in the question. But, there is a technical difficulty. I have not obtained the consent of the Government of India for placing it before the House and so I could not do it. But, I can assure the House, I have given almost verbatim portions of the letter and the whole difficulty is that I cannot place the copy of the letter on the table of the House without getting the consent of the Governor-General in the matter."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the rules are ready and when the Government intend to despatch them to the Governor-General for his approval?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, I have called for a meeting of the officials concerned on the 26th of this month to discuss the various aspects of the matter and after discussion the rules will be sent to the Governor-General for approval."

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, since the fasli year closes on the 30th June 1949, may I know whether the Act will come into force before that date?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Act does come into force but it has nothing to do with the fasli year. It is only question of assent being received and the necessary steps being taken."

[22nd April 1949]

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Is it not better, Sir, that this House is given an opportunity to study the rules before they are actually sent to the Governor-General for assent?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is a question of procedure that has to be decided. As I have stated, I am going into the question as to what exactly is the procedure to be adopted in the matter, whether it has to be placed before the House and after discussion go to the Governor-General or whether prior consultation of the Governor-General has to be taken. These are all matters which are being considered. But I can assure the House that the House will certainly be taken into confidence and there is nothing to be kept back from the Members of this House."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether by adopting the suggestion of the Government of India with regard to mining rights, namely, the Madras Government coming into line with the other parts of India, will involve further compensation to the zamindars than that indicated by the Hon. Revenue Minister who moved the Bill and whether it will be increased or decreased. I want to know whether that question has been examined by the Government of India?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"So far as I know there is no question of additional compensation being involved in the matter. If I remember right, I believe the then Hon. Revenue Minister, the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao, gave an assurance on the floor of this House during the discussion of the Bill, about the protection that was sought to be given to mining rights to lessees in zamindari areas where the lessees happen to be the zamindars themselves. I do not think any additional compensation will be involved in accepting the proposal of the Government of India. It is only a question of falling in line with the general mining policy of the Government of India."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that at the time the Act was passed in this august House, his predecessor made a promise that soon after this Act was passed, he would bring in a Land Revenue Bill, as he felt there was maldistribution of land in this Province, in order to have a uniform distribution of land among the agricultural population?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I do not know how the question arises here."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, how the Government have understood this sentence, namely: 'While conveying the assent of the Governor-General the Government of India intimated that they would like to be consulted before the rules relating to the form and manner of payment of compensation are promulgated by the Provincial Government.' I want to know whether the Government have understood this as assent

[22nd April 1949]

absolute or whether the assent would be still conditional upon the decision of the Government with regard to the form and manner of the payment of compensation and if so, whether the Madras Government will be pleased to take the House into confidence before they actually communicate their wishes to the Central Government?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"We have understood it as it is communicated to us. I do not think it is conditional. I would like to point out to the hon. Member, the words there are, 'the Government of India would like to be consulted before the rules are promulgated'."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, if as suggested by the Governor-General, the recommendations are accepted by the Provincial Government, what will be the financial implications of this Act and whether there is an indication by the Central Government that payment should be made immediately to the zamindars?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"There is no more indication than what I have stated just now before the House."

Correspondence in regional languages.

* 1078 Q.—**SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:** Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to extend the experiment of carrying on correspondence in certain districts in regional languages, to any other districts; and if so, when and to what districts?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"The reports of the Collectors of Tiruchirappalli and East Godavari and the Heads of Departments on the results of the experiment of the scheme have been received and the matter is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"Sir, may I know whether the Government have come across any difficulties in having correspondence in the regional languages in those districts where experiments are going on and if so, what steps the Government have taken to overcome those difficulties?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not difficult. The Government have, however, consulted the Collectors whether they have experienced any difficulties in carrying on correspondence in the regional languages. We are awaiting their report."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are 64 questions on to-day's agenda and I would like all of them to be answered."

[22nd April 1949]

Supply of hand-pounded rice.

* 1079 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are supplying hand-pounded rice in any part of this Province;

(b) if so, where and what quantity; and

(c) whether the Government have made any arrangements to encourage the production and distribution of hand-pounded rice and, if so, in what manner?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) & (b).—The Government consider that the revival and encouragement of hand-pounding of rice can best be done by requiring that only paddy or hand-pounded rice instead of milled rice should be sold in the ration shops in those firkas and centres selected for intensive rural reconstruction where the majority of the people are accustomed to eating hand-pounded rice. They are accordingly supplying hand-pounded rice according to the scale of ration in force from time to time in 14 out of the following 15 firkas and centres selected for intensive rural reconstruction where the majority of the population is reported to be habitually using hand-pounded rice:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 Veerapandi. | 9 Polavaram. |
| 2 Puliankurichi. | 10 Pondurti. |
| 3 Kadambuliur. | 11 Gara. |
| 4 Malli. | 12 Madugula. |
| 5 Kalasapakkam. | 13 Kumbala. |
| 6 Vellakoil. | 14 Hindupur. |
| 7 Avinashi. | 15 Alur. |
| 8 Yerragondapalem. | |

The excepted firka is Polavaram firka in West Godavari district where rationing has not yet been introduced and hand-pounded rice will be issued in this firka also if and when rationing is introduced.

“(c) Instructions have been issued to the Collectors to get the paddy hand-pounded by the wholesale dealers or any other agency which may undertake the work and make available the hand-pounded rice for distribution through the ration shops. The Collectors of all districts have also been instructed to encourage the issue of paddy from the ration shops instead of rice to the consumers and to make paddy available in the ration shops for the purpose if there is a demand for it in order to enable the consumers to hand-pound the paddy themselves.”

[22nd April 1949]

Pay and allowances of Government Transport workers.

* 1080 Q.—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the wages and dearness allowance paid to the following categories of Government Transport workers: Drivers, conductors, cleaners, checking inspectors and other staff?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“A statement showing the information required is laid on the table of the House.”

Champakavalli Anicut.

* 1081 Q.—SRI S. K. PALIYA KUDUMBAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what action the Government have so far taken on my memorandum handed over to the Hon. Minister for Public Works on 11th September 1946 and 19th March 1947 stating that the Champakavalli Anicut and the Kanniya sluice feeding the tanks of Vasudevanallur and Sivagiri in Sankarankoil taluk, Tirunelveli district, from the Western Ghats, are in a damaged condition and requesting that they should be immediately repaired so that the water that may be supplied for the purpose of irrigation should not go waste?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The representation stated to have been sent on 11th September 1946 has not been received. On the petition, dated 19th March 1947, the Government have asked the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) to look into the matter and submit a detailed report to Government through the Board of Revenue. Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the Chief Engineer's report.”

Alleged explosion of an oxygen cylinder in the Sugar Factory at Vuyyur.

* 1082 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report about the explosion of an oxygen cylinder in the Sugar Factory at Vuyyur on 2nd February 1949, as a result of which two workers are reported to have been killed and two seriously injured;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what the names of the persons killed and injured are;

(c) what compensation has been granted to them; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Government to prevent the occurrence of such accidents in future?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) Yes, Sir. It is reported that seven workers were injured and that only one worker was killed.

[22nd April 1949]

"(b) The names of the victims are given below:—

Killed.—Lakshmikantha Rao.

Injured.—

1. Musiboyina Ramayya.
2. Chandana Nageswara Rao.
3. Shaik Ibrahim.
4. Valleru Subba Rao.
5. Mahabub Khan.
6. Valluru Prasada Rao.
7. Munama Lakshmayya.

"(c) The matter has been taken up by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, and the quantum of compensation will be determined by him.

"(d) With a view to prevent recurrence of such accidents the Inspector of Factories, Vijayavada, has issued clear instructions to the management to have the empty oxygen cylinders pre-treated before being cut on lathes."

Training centres in the Andhra districts.

11-15 a.m. * 1083 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of training centres in the Andhra districts with places and the number of teachers so far trained; and

(b) the number of teachers deputed to Wardha from the beginning till now from the Andhra districts?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The number of training centres in Andhra districts is 59. The places where these schools are located are specified in the statement* laid on the table of the House. It is not possible to give any estimate of teachers so far trained but it may be mentioned that in the current year, there are 241 teachers under training in Basic Training Schools and 6,406 in the ordinary training schools.

“(b) Nine.”

Rayalaseema Finance Enquiry Committee.

* 1084 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any copy of the report submitted by the Rayalaseema Finance Enquiry Committee constituted in the year 1937;

(b) what the recommendations of the Committee are;

(c) how many of them have been implemented; and

(d) if not implemented, the reasons for the same?

* Printed as Appendix II on page 1000 infra.

[22nd April 1949]

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) The Hon. Member presumably refers to the Famine Code Revision Committee consisting of officials and non-officials appointed by the Government in 1938. This Committee submitted its report in November 1938 in two sections, section I containing certain suggestions for the economic uplift of the districts liable to famine and section II containing certain recommendations for the revision of the Famine Code. The report was published in 1940. The various recommendations of the Committee were considered in detail by the Government and final orders were passed on them in the same year.

“(b) The recommendations of the Committee are too numerous to be catalogued.

“(c) Almost all the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented and necessary amendments incorporated in the Famine Code.

“(d) Certain suggestions of the Committee for amending the Famine Code were not accepted as they were considered impracticable.”

Transfer of the headquarters of the Additional First-class Magistrate, Pollachi.

* 1085 Q.—SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the existing Additional First-class Magistrate's Court at Pollachi has been ordered to be removed to Tiruppur from 1st April 1949; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) The District Magistrate, Coimbatore, had ordered the transfer of the headquarters of the Additional First-class Magistrate, Pollachi to Tiruppur, from the 1st April 1949; but the Government have instructed him to await the Government's decision in the matter.

“(b) The Additional First-class Magistrate, Pollachi, exercises jurisdiction over Pollachi, Udamalpet, Avinashi, Paladam and Coimbatore (excluding the Coimbatore Police subdivision) taluks. The District Magistrate considered that Tiruppur is a more central place.”

Appointment of a legislator to the Board of Film Censors.

* 1086 Q.—SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state the reasons for not appointing any legislator to the Board of Film Censors?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“No representation of Members of the Legislature as such is prescribed; but if any such Member is found particularly suitable and willing to serve and is not from the mufassal, the Government have no objection to appointing him to the Board of Film Censors.”

[22nd April 1949]

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know, what qualification the Hon. Minister has in his mind that a legislator should possess for membership in the Board of Film Censors?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"He should be a man of culture, interested in art and dramatic entertainments" (Laughter).

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Sir, I have asked for the reasons as to why no legislator has been nominated as member in the Board of Film Censors. The answer of the Hon. Minister only stated that no representation has been made by legislators. May I know, is it only on account of the fact that no legislator has made any representation that he has been left out. If that be so, may I ask that I should be included in the Board of Film Censors?" (Laughter).

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There is no particular reason for leaving out legislators. If there are persons with suitable qualifications, they can certainly be taken into the Board of Film Censors. Sir, these appointments are made from year to year."

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that certain very objectionable films, objectionable from the point of view of general politics and the Nation, are being allowed to be shown to the public because proper scrutiny is not being made by these officers who have not come out of the old moorings and who are not marching with the time?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member mean to say that if a legislator is appointed, he will be a better man." (Laughter).

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"All these considerations will be taken into account in making appointments in future."

M. S. ABDUL MAJID SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I want to know from the Hon. Minister, Sir, the qualifications that are essential to be selected as a Film Censor. Is it merely the whims and fancies of Selecting Officers or members should have some intrinsic merit?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government take into consideration all the required qualifications in making the selection."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The answer given by the Hon. Minister suggested that there is not sufficient talent among legislators yet found out by him, as to make them fit for membership in the Board of Film Censors. I want to know, does it amount to a reflection upon the capacity of the Members of this House? I wish to be told 'No'."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Members from the mufassal are not generally appointed to this Board. Only members in the city are eligible for these appointments because no travelling allowance is allowed. The field for choice is therefore limited."

[22nd April 1949]

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, Film Board உள்ளவர்கள் சரியான முறையில் censor செய்கிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கும் பொழுது இப்பொழுது சென்னையில் 'நல்லதம்பி' என்று ஒரு படம் ஒக்கிறது."

MR. SPEAKER:—" (Legislators) நம்மிலிருந்து ஒருவரை ஏன் nominate பண்ணவில்லை என்பதுதான் கேள்வி?"

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—"அப்படி. ஒரே படத்தைப் பார்க்கும் பொழுது அது கருப்புச் சட்டை இயக்கத்தையும், நாஸ்திகத்தையும் பரப்பக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது என்பது உண்மைதான் என்று Board கவனித்தார்களா? இன்னும் அந்தப்படம் ஒடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதே அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள போகிறார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்?"

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the members who are now put on the Board are persons of culture interested in art and dramatic performances?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir. Representation is given to different sections of communities speaking different languages. Their qualifications are duly taken into account in making appointments."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"Sir, I want to know the reason why no legislator has been put on the Board of Film Censors. That is my question and that question has not been answered. I want a definite answer."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There is no particular reason for leaving out Members of the Legislature. Members in the Madras City are eligible for membership. Members from mufassal are not eligible for it."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I know the number of hon. Members of this House who have acted on the stage?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information, Sir." (Laughter.)

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister said that nobody made any representation in this matter. I want to know whether these members are appointed only on application, and if so, whether any member did not apply and if it is not the practice, is it the view of the Government that no legislator in the City is found suitable for appointment?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The questions coming from many sides of the House indicate that hon. Members deserve representation in the Board of Film Censors. I can assure hon. Members that this matter will be taken into consideration next time."

Supply of cotton to spinners.

* 1087 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, that the spinning work has suffered a great deal due to want of cotton;

[22nd April 1949]

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the question of supplying cotton to those who are spinning (other than the All-India Spinners' Association)?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The Government have directed the Collector of Coimbatore to arrange for the supply of cotton to the All-India Spinners' Association also. The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Tiruppur, has since informed the Government that he has secured 25 candies of cotton by private negotiation, separately and that the question of allotment of cotton to the All-India Spinners' Association need not be pursued.

“(c) The Government are taking steps to procure cotton for supply to spinners within the seven centres taken up for the intensive development of khadi. During the years 1947 and 1948 the Government supplied cotton worth Rs. 1,02,979 and Rs. 1,70,125 respectively to spinners in these centres. The Government are also making arrangements to procure and supply cotton to spinners in 18 more firkas which have been selected for intensive rural reconstruction work and where there is a strong bias for khadi.”

Facilities for the employment of the political sufferers.

* 1088 Q.—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether any facilities exist at present for political sufferers to get employment through the Employment Exchanges?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“Yes. They can avail themselves of the services of the Employment Exchanges just like other employment-seekers.”

Bamman Canal, Chingleput district.

* 1089 Q.—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the water from the Bamman Canal passing through the Chingleput district is used for cultivation of lands;

(b) if so, for how many villages its water is utilized; and

(c) if not, whether the Government have taken any steps to carry out repairs to the canal and make its water useful for the lands in the villages through which this canal is running?

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

“(b) & (c) It supplies 71 tanks in 60 villages in Kancheepuram and Sreeperumbudur taluks. Repairs are carried out as and when found necessary in the channel.”

22nd April 1949]

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU:—“Sir, தயவு செய்து பதிலை தமிழில் சொல்லவேண்டும். இது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமானது.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“இன்றையதினம் 64 கேள்விகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொன்றையும் தமிழில் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றால் அது முடியாதகாரியம்.”

Proposal to run a model farm.

* 1090 Q.—SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to direct the Agricultural Demonstrators of each taluk to run a model farm of about 10 acres of wet and 20 acres of dry cultivation each?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The answer is in the negative.”

Establishment of a Radio Station at Kozhikode.

* 1091 Q.—M. V. HYDROSS SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Central Government regarding the establishment of a Radio Station at Kozhikode in Malabar;

(b) if so, what the nature of the communication received is; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government regarding the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) to (c) Attention is invited to the paper^a placed on the table of the house.”

Selection of dealers in yarn and cloth.

* 1092 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he promised recently in Coimbatore that he will take action regarding the licences granted by the Collectors for selling cloth and yarn to new comers when there are already old dealers without any adverse remarks against them; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this matter?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) The hon. Member is probably referring to my observation that the number of dealers in mill cloth had been increased considerably and that in selecting additional dealers under the expansion scheme suitable old dealers would be preferred to new comers and that if any cases of old dealers who had been overlooked were brought to notice, the Government would examine them with a view to their enlistment. As promised,

[22nd April 1949]

most of the old dealers have been absorbed under the expansion scheme. The Government have recently instructed the Collectors to license some more dealers, and here also old dealers, if readily available, will be preferred to new comers."

Target fixed for procurement in surplus districts.

* 1093 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) how many surplus districts failed to supply its full quota in procurement and what they are;

(b) what the quantity fixed for those districts is and how much has been procured;

(c) what the reasons for not procuring the full quota are; and

(d) what action the Government propose to take for such irregular procurement?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a), (b), (c) & (d) The answer * is placed on the table of the House.”

Concession to be given to the children of hill-tribes and aborigines.

* 1094 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the educational facilities so far conferred on Harijans are available to the aborigines and the ex-criminal tribes students;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) if the availability is conceded from what date the concessions will be enforced?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) The Education Department grants full fee concession to pupils belonging to the Harijan community in schools and colleges. A list of Harijan communities eligible for the concession is appended in the Madras Education Rules. Such of the aboriginal tribes and ex-criminal tribes as are already included in this list of Harijan communities will be eligible for the grant of full fee concession.

The following measures are undertaken by the Labour Department for the amelioration of Harijans, Aboriginal and Hill tribes and ex-criminal tribes:

- (1) Provision of separate labour schools.
- (2) Supply of midday meals in all labour schools.
- (3) Award of scholarship for

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1001 infra.

[22nd April 1949]

(a) *Ordinary education.*

(i) Residential scholarships.

(ii) Non-residential scholarships.

(b) *Post-graduate courses in M.A. or M.Sc.*

(i) *Professional and Commercial courses.*

(i) Midwifery scholarships.

(ii) Physical Education scholarship in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.

(iii) B.Sc. Agriculture.

(iv) M.B.B.S.

(v) Sanitary Inspector.

(vi) B.E. Engineering.

(vii) Engineering (Upper subordinate).

(viii) Engineering (Probationary and Lower subordinate).

(ix) L.I.M.

(x) B.V.Sc. Veterinary.

(xi) B.T. or B.Ed.

(xii) Compounders Training.

(xiii) Diploma in Medical Radiology.

(xiv) Diploma at certified Radiological Assistant

(xv) Scholarships for Law course (Five scholarships are reserved for poor and deserving students belonging to the Yerukala, Yenadi and other aboriginal tribes).

(4) Exemption from payment of examination fees.

(5) Scholarships for Industrial education, such as Carpentry, Blacksmithy, etc.

(6) Dispensing with production of poverty certificates in schools and colleges.

(7) Renewal of scholarships and boarding grants in failed cases in secondary schools and Engineering and Medical Colleges.

(8) Maintenance of Hostels by the Labour Department.

(9) Payment of lump-sum boarding grants.

In addition to the facilities noted above the Government have also under their consideration a proposal to sanction special boarding grants to the Koya pupils studying at Polavaram and Bhadrachalam.

“(c) Government propose to extend with effect from 1949-50 full fee concession to the pupils of all the aboriginal and hill tribes who are now eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government. Such of those ex-criminal tribes as are included in the list of aboriginal and hill tribes will also become eligible for full fee concession according to this proposal.”

[22nd April 1949]

11-30 a.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"Under the Rules, the question time is only an hour; this one hour is now over. We have some more questions to be answered. If these are printed in the official proceedings, hon. Members will only be able to get the copies two months hence. So, I think I will take half an hour more and finish the rest of the questions. I request hon. Members not to put supplementary questions."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"If the supplementary questions are not allowed, it will be preferable to have them printed in the proceedings as usual. I would make the suggestion, however, these may be separately printed and supplied to hon. Members even before they appear in the regular proceedings of the Assembly."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Instead of that, it is better that they hear the answers now."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"One side of the picture is complete when the questions are answered but unless we have the opportunity of putting supplementary questions, it will be understood that we have no supplementaries to ask."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already made the point clear. It is simply because we have no time. Therefore, I think, it is better hon. Members hear the answers to their questions."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"One or two supplementary questions may be allowed on important points, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It does not mean all questions. All right."

Lands allotted to ex-Servicemen at Thirumangalakottai.

* 1095 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have allotted lands on land colonization scheme for ex-Servicemen at Thirumangalakottai in Pattukkottai taluk, Tanjore district;

(b) if so, what the area of land allotted for the purpose is and how many acres are brought under cultivation and the number of families settled in that colony and the number of applications pending for allotment;

(c) whether any I.N.A. men are included in that scheme;

(d) if not, whether the Government have considered the desirability of including them also in the scheme; and

(e) whether the Government have got any proposal to bring under cultivation the lands which are not brought under cultivation so far?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Out of the total extent of 1,578.77 acres of land allotted to the land colonization society, an extent of 1,425 acres has been set apart for cultivation by the colonists. About

22nd April 1949]

375 acres of land have so far been brought under cultivation. At present there are 162 members on the rolls of the society. One hundred and eleven members have been allotted 579.03 acres of land at the rate of 5 acres each on the average. One hundred and thirty-eight members are now residing in the colony. The remaining 24 members are also expected to settle in the colony as soon as housing accommodation is provided for them. Seventy applications for membership are still pending.

" (c) I.N.A. men who belonged to the Indian Armed Forces prior to their entry into I.N.A. are eligible for membership in the land colony. Nineteen I.N.A. personnel have been admitted as members of the colony. Civilian personnel of the I.N.A. are not eligible for admission.

" (d) This Government considered the question of eligibility for admission of the civilian personnel of the I.N.A. in consultation with the Government of India, who have extended financial aid to these colonies and have decided to exclude them from the scope of the scheme.

" (e) Out of 1,054 acres to be reclaimed in the colony, about 171 acres have already been reclaimed. Reclamation of the remaining area is in progress."

Prohibition College.

* 1096 Q.—SRI S. GURUVULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent on the Prohibition College every month;

(b) what boarding arrangements are made in the hostel;

(c) whether this Prohibition staff will be amalgamated with the Police department;

(d) how many of the Prohibition Sub-Inspectors are Harijans; and

(e) the reasons for giving only 3 months training to the people trained at Bellary and the reasons for extending this training period to one year in the case of new recruits this year?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" (a) The amounts spent on the Prohibition Staff College every month are—

	RS.	A.	P.
August 1948	...	...	1,000 0 0
September 1948	...	...	17,927 2 3
October 1948	...	...	40,474 11 9
November 1948	...	...	32,966 10 9
December 1948	...	...	44,662 14 0
January 1949	...	...	44,186 4 0
February 1949	...	...	36,462 4 3.

" (b) There are three messes in the hostel (vis.), Sub-Inspectors' mess, Petty Officers' mess and Guards' mess. Vegetarian food is served in all the messes. There is one non-vegetarian

[22nd April 1949]

kitchen, which serves one dish a day to the Sub-Inspectors who require it, on payment of extra charges. Each mess has a mess committee of its own which manages the mess with the assistance of the Vice-Principal. One trainee is deputed every day to work as mess orderly in each mess and he supervises the cooking and serving of food to the trainees of his mess.

"(c) A final decision has not yet been reached in the matter.

"(d) Ten out of a total of hundred Prohibition Sub-Inspectors undergoing training in the Prohibition Staff College are Harijans.

"(e) When the Bellary Training School was opened, the need for men was so great that the Government were compelled to post the men to regular duty after a training of three months in the school supplemented by practical work for a month in the Prohibition Station Houses. It is essential that the enforcement staff is adequately trained. The Government consider it takes much longer to train the recruits satisfactorily and have accordingly ordered that the Prohibition staff now under training at Madras should have a year's training in the case of Sub-Inspectors and Petty Officers and six months in the case of Guards."

Bonus for surrender of paddy.

* 1097 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government issued a circular that in the case of those who did not surrender their stocks of paddy on or before 20th November 1948, the price of paddy will be reduced by six annas per maund;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have actually increased the price of paddy after the prescribed date contrary to their previous circular;

(c) if so, what the reasons are;

(d) whether it is a fact that the mirasidars who surrendered their stocks immediately before 20th November 1948 have applied to the Government to give them bonus;

(e) if so, what action the Government have taken on this representation; and

(f) whether a statement showing the amount recovered districtwar by way of surcharge for the stock of paddy and rice held on 20th November 1948, i.e., the date after which the rates have been increased will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The answer is placed on the table of the House."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I find from the statement regarding procurement that there is surplus food

* Printed as Appendix V on page 1002 infra.

[22nd April 1949]

grains available in Tanjore and that the Government have not been able to procure all the surplus for want of certain facilities, namely, money. I feel, Sir, that having regard to the shortage of food in the other parts of the Province, all available food grains that is offered to the Government must be procured and steps may be immediately taken for such procurement."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Government are anxious to procure all food grains offered to them; they are doing it; but they may not be able to do it all in one day. They have certainly made arrangements for taking them into Government stocks as early as possible."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Will the Hon. Minister consider the suggestion that if possible licensees from other districts may be allowed to procure in Tanjore, one of the reasons given being that the licensees of Tanjore have not enough money to procure the paddy available?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"That will reduce the whole scheme of procurement to a farce, the whole lot of men flying to Tanjore for procurement."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of repaying the enhanced price collected from the stock-holder to the cultivators who surrendered paddy on account of Government's circular, in accordance with the E Form so that they may have confidence in Government circulars in future?"

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

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"It is a sorry state of affairs in Tanjore where merchants who are to procure have not got the necessary money and they are offering less than the controlled price. When the Government control the price but allow the merchants to offer less than the controlled price on the ground that they have no money, is it not a very bad thing?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Government have fixed the price and they are at liberty to sell them at that price. If in between they choose to enter into a transaction with the merchants, how can Government help it?"

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Would the Government allow licensees from other districts to go and purchase in Tanjore and allow them to bring the rice to their districts?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I have already answered that question."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"The fact seems to be that the ryots are ready to sell but the merchants do not buy it at the controlled price; that is rather bad. Or the Government must have another agency to buy; when they control prices, it should not be open to the merchants to say: I do not buy now; you wait for a month or two."

[22nd April 1949]

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Government have already enlarged the number of guaranteed purchasers and as many people as are willing to purchase are being given permits to purchase."

Revival of the old taluk boards.

* 1098 Q.—SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAMANIA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have before them any proposal to revive the old taluk boards?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"The answer is in the negative."

Persons registered under the Habitual Offenders Act.

* 1099 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons have been registered under the Habitual Offenders Act so far; and how many of them belong to Settlements;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government originally wanted to abolish the Bitragunta Criminal Tribe Settlement and later on abandoned it;

(c) if so, why; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Bitragunta Criminal Tribe Settlement has got only 24 confined settlers; how many of them are above 20 years old; what are their ages; and what the present expenditure on this settlement annually is?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—" (a) No person was registered in 1948 under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948. The number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, and the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1943, and who are deemed to have been registered under section 16 of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948 is 3,183; and the number of such persons who are confined in settlements is 685.

" (b) to (d) The Bitragunta settlement was ordered by the Government in August 1948 to be closed down. All the internees have accordingly been released."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Can I ask, Sir, what the policy of the Government is regarding the abolition of such Settlements in view of the report submitted to them by the Aboriginal Tribes Enquiry Committee?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The question of the remaining settlement is being examined whether to hand over to a co-operative society to be considered as a co-operative settlement."

[22nd April 1949]

Subsidy for wells.

* 1100 Q.—SRI A. RAYAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the subsidy for wells has been raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000;

(b) the number of applications received for subsidies in the Anantapur district from the time the scheme was sanctioned;

(c) the number sanctioned so far; and

(d) the number of wells completed up to date?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) No.

" (b) Thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-two applications were received up to the end of January 1949 under the various Well Subsidy Schemes since 1944.

" (c) Subsidies have been sanctioned for sinking 3,800 new wells and for repairs to 1,076 old wells.

" (d) Nine hundred and sixty new wells and 762 old wells have been completed up to end of January 1949."

Alleged escape of certain Communist prisoners from the Central Jail, Cannanore.

* 1101 Q.—SRI K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the escape of the Communist prisoners from the Cannanore Central Jail;

(b) if so, how many have escaped;

(c) whether any of them has been recaptured;

(d) whether any enquiry was conducted about the escape of the prisoners, and if so, what the result is?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) Nine.

" (c) Information so far received shows that two of them have been recaptured.

" (d) Enquiries into the incident were conducted independently by the Inspector-General of Police and the Inspector-General of Prisons. Their reports have been received and action is being taken on them. The Government have as a result of the incident and the reports of the officers directed the Inspector-General of Prisons to take immediately certain remedial measures besides deterrent action against those who were negligent or who have abetted the escape."

[22nd April 1949]

Alleged stealing of a cystoscope from the General Hospital.

* 1102 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a cystoscope was stolen from "A" Theatre in General Hospital in 1946-48;

(b) the cost of the cystoscope;

(c) the person or persons responsible for the safe custody of the cystoscope; and

(d) who are made to pay for it; why and how?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes, the loss was reported on 20th October 1948.

“(b) The cost of the cystoscope is Rs. 337-14-8 including freight charges.

“(c) The staff nurse in charge of the theatre is responsible for the safe custody of the instruments in her charge in the theatre.

“(d) The matter is under investigation by the Police and their final report is awaited. On receipt of their report, the question of recovering the loss, if any, caused to Government from the person or persons responsible will be considered.”

Alleged looting by the Special Armed Police stationed at Palni.

* 1103 Q.—SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Armed Police now stationed at Palni looted many shops and mercilessly attacked several persons on the night of 13th February 1949;

(b) whether any criminal action has been taken against the concerned police constables;

(c) whether any steps have been taken for the Investigation of the details of looted properties;

(d) if so, what the estimate of the looted properties is;

(e) whether compensation will be given to the persons whose properties have been looted; and

(f) what steps have been taken by the Government to prevent such acts of the Police Force and save the public in future?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) Some of the Special Armed Police men looted a few petty shops near the railway station and attacked some persons on the night of 12th February 1949 and not on the night of 13th February 1949.

“(b) A case has been registered by the Police under sections 147, 323, 325, 379 and 437, Indian Penal Code, and it is under investigation. The concerned Special Armed Police men have been suspended and remanded to Police custody pending further proceedings.

2nd April 1949]

“(c) Yes.

“(d) It is estimated that the total damages including the value of the articles alleged to have been removed may be Rs. 2,000 (two thousand).

“(e) The question will be considered if claims are received from those concerned and are found admissible.

“(f) Suitable disciplinary and other action will be taken against the Special Armed Police men involved in the disturbance. A senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was a Captain in the Army, has since been appointed as Commandant of the Unit at Palni and all possible precautions are being taken to prevent such occurrences.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“May I know, Sir, whether these people were found drunk; otherwise what is the cause for their looting?” 11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“How can I know their motive?” (Laughter.)

SRI P. NATESAN:—“May I know what was the cause for the looting?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I have no information.”

Scarcity of drinking water in Jackanarai village, Kotagiri.

* 1104 Q.—SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute scarcity of drinking water in Jackanarai village, Kotagiri, in the Nilgiri district;

(b) whether it is a fact that a water-supply scheme proposed some ten years back, has not been carried out yet;

(c) whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development by the villagers some time back when he visited the village; and, if so, what the action taken on that is; and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take immediately to get over the water famine impending in this village during the present summer months?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) This is the report.

“(b) A scheme of protected water-supply to Jackanarai group of hamlets was put down for execution in 1941-42. This scheme like many other water-supply schemes could not be executed for want of a special staff and G.I. pipes and fittings.

“(c) The memorandum was not received in the department. The President, Panchayat Board, Jackanarai, has just now forwarded to put a petition from the residents of the village and its surroundings.

[22nd April 1949]

"(d) The Sanitary Engineer has been instructed to depute one of his staff to the place to find out what could be done to provide drinking water facilities for the area, and to submit a report to the Government."

Well Subsidy Scheme in the Nilgiri district.

* 1105 Q.—SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Well Subsidy Scheme has been extended to the Nilgiri district;

(b) whether any applications were called for from the ryots in this connexion;

(c) whether any wells have been sunk under this scheme in this district; and, if so, what the number is; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is possibility of sinking a number of wells in Gudalur, Masanigudi and Kilkotagiri areas of the Nilgiri district?

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

“(b) & (c) The Collector of the Nilgiris was asked to give wide publicity to the scheme. No applications for subsidy were, however, received till the end of January 1949.

“(d) The Government have no information.”

High-speed test examination in shorthand.

* 1106 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether high-speed test examinations in English shorthand are conducted twice a year; and

(b) if not, whether any representation has been received either by the Director of Public Instruction or by the Government requesting them to hold these examinations in October also?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The high speed tests in English shorthand are held only once a year in the month of April.

“(b) A representation was received in June last requesting for holding two examinations a year; but the Commissioner for Government Examinations was not convinced of the need for holding the examinations twice a year.”

Alleged arrest of a Legislative Assembly Member.

* 1107 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly was arrested by the Police and released on bail on 18th February 1949 for moving yarn;

(b) whether it is a fact that Chingleput Police authorities had confiscated the yarn from the lorry; and

[22nd April 1949]

(c) if so, what the number of the lorry and who the owner of it are?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) No Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly was arrested by the Chingleput District Police on 18th February 1949 in connexion with the movement of yarn.

“(b) No.

“(c) Does not arise.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“In view of the fact that such a false and malicious report has appeared in certain papers, may I ask why the Publicity and Information Department which I hope is functioning, did not think fit to give a correct version both on behalf of the Police and the Government.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I shall call for the information.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—“தலைவர் அவர்களே, பிரபல தினசரி பத்திரிகையில் பெரிய விளம்பரத்தில் இந்த news ஆனது வந்திருக்கிறது. அரசியலை எதிர்க்கிறவர்கள் பல சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய பெயரை இவ்விதம் propaganda செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை ஏன் தடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“இந்தக் கேள்வியைத்தான் அவர் இங்கிலீஷில் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“As I have said, I shall call for the information.”

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Will the Hon. Minister go beyond getting the information, or will he stop with getting the information?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“After the information is received, if action is found necessary it will certainly be taken.”

Radio sets supplied to the panchayats.

* 1108 Q.—SRI K. R. KARANTH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of radio sets supplied by the Government to the panchayats till now in the different districts of the Province, excluding the City of Madras;

(b) whether there is any distinction made between South Kanara and the other districts in this matter; and

(c) what the fee charged annually for these radios is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Six hundred and sixty-three sets. A statement showing the number of radio sets supplied by the Government to panchayat boards in the different districts is placed on the table of the House.

“(b) No distinction is ordinarily made in the supply of radio sets to panchayat boards in South Kanara district and

[22nd April 1949]

panchayat boards in other districts in this Province. Usually a set will be supplied to a panchayat board only if it agrees to pay for the cost of the set in advance. The Government, however, supplied in 1947 as a special case, 13 radio sets to certain panchayat boards in South Kanara district. The question as to whether any amount should be recovered from each panchayat board towards the cost of the set supplied to it is under consideration.

“(c) Rupees 90 per annum per set exclusive of licence fee of Rs. 10 per annum payable to Postal department, except in respect of the 13 radio sets referred to in clause (b) for which it is proposed to fix annual recurring charges on the merits of each case.”

Alleged destruction of two sheds belonging to the “Gandhi Orphanage,” Saidapet.

* 1109 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that two sheds belonging to the Mahatma Gandhi National Uplift Home (Gandhi Orphanage) in Perungalathur village in Saidapet taluk were destroyed by some of the villagers when the Secretary was arranging with the Ministers for performing the opening ceremony;

(b) whether any action was taken by the Police on the complaint filed by the Secretary of the Orphanage; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Secretary presented petitions to the Collector, Chingleput district, and to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Saidapet, on 18th February 1949 about the threats of the villagers of Perungalathur to murder him; and, if so, what action was taken on the petitions and whether any protection was given to him?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) The Government have no information. Enquiries show that there is neither an Orphanage nor a Home of this name in the village. Two huts were erected by some one on the village grazing ground poramboke about two months back and the roof of the huts was removed but it is not known by whom this was done.

“(b) As this is a case of suspected mischief the Police have referred it as non-cognizable.

“(c) The District Magistrate, Chingleput, forwarded the petition to the District Superintendent of Police for remarks, who stated that the matter is obviously civil in nature. The Stationary Sub-Magistrate has filed the petition with the records of the case on the same subject filed by the farm servant of the petitioner under sections 323, I.P.C., and 24 of Cattle Trespass Act and which is still pending.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY:—“May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the existence of the two

[22nd April 1949]

sheds erected by the Sangham was not even justified by the Collector, the Tahsildar and other officers, and even on representation to the Home Secretary and other officers, no action has been taken, because certain influential members of the locality are preventing the Police from taking proper action?”

(No answer).

Introduction of Prohibition in the Agencies.

* 1110 Q.—S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India were requested to give permission to introduce Prohibition in the Agencies; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have given their approval to do so?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“(a) The permission of the Government of India is not necessary to introduce prohibition in the Agency tracts and they were not therefore addressed in the matter.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Grant of permission for Government servants to hold office in the Madras Race Club.

* 1111 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have directed that no Government servant should be an office-bearer in the Madras Race Club; and

(b) whether the Government servants who have been elected as office-bearers of the Race Club have obtained the previous permission of the Government before they became such office-bearers?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) A few Government servants are Stewards of the Madras Race Club but they are not paid any honorarium. Their work as Stewards does not in any way affect their normal official duties. It is in the nature of a hobby for which under the rules, previous permission of Government is not necessary.”

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Is the Leader of the House aware of the promise given by the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam that this matter will be considered and that permission would not be given to these officers to become officers of that club?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The promise was fulfilled, and therefore we thought no further action was necessary.”

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of not advising their officers regarding their social club activities?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“So far we have not interfered with their normal social activities.”

[22nd April 1949]

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" May I know, Sir, who are those officers who have been permitted to function as Stewards? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We have not permitted anybody, as they do not need previous permission. The Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Director of Animal Husbandry, are functioning as Stewards."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—" Are the Government aware that the Inspector-General of Police used his official influence to get himself elected by his subordinate officers going about canvassing votes for him? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have no information."

MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" As the post of office-bearer involved election and as election involves canvassing is it not a fact that these officers are using their official pressure to get themselves elected? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I do not think official pressure was brought to bear. As the voters are all high-placed officials they have voted on their volition and not on official pressure, and it is in this way they were elected."

H. S. HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it the opinion of this Government that this is a healthy practice to be allowed? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" This is purely a private club and as such it does not come under the cognizance of the Government."

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—" Will the Government make inquiries for the Hon. Minister said in reply to my question, that he has no information; I am told Police officers went about canvassing votes; will the Hon. Minister make an inquiry and see whether it is a fact or not? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We shall see whether any information has to be called for."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" In view of the fact that the policy of the Government is not to encourage betting, do not the Government think it inconsistent with that policy to allow a respectable and responsible officer in charge of law and order to function as Steward in a racing club? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" When betting on racing goes away their activities may be different. Now we are treating it purely as a club just like the Cosmopolitan and Gymkhana Clubs and so no previous permission of the Government is required to accept any post in it."

22nd April 1949]

Relief shops in Chingleput district.

* 1112 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of relief shops that existed in the Chingleput district during the period of decontrol;

(b) how many relief shops were abolished as a result of their conversion into ration shops after controls were re-introduced; and

(c) what the complaints against such abolished relief shops were?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) The number of relief shops that existed in the Chingleput district during the period of decontrol varied from time to time and the maximum number was 775 and this was during the week ending 18th July 1948.

" (b) Forty-one relief shops were abolished.

" (c) No complaints were received against those shops but they were abolished on administrative grounds—such as low off-take, regrouping, etc."

Language or religious group associations in Medical Colleges.

* 1113 Q.—SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO (on behalf of Sri B. Anantachar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are associations in the Medical Colleges, based on language or religious groups;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) how long they have been there?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) There are no associations based on language or religion in the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, and in the Guntur Medical College, Guntur; but, such associations do function in the Madras Medical College and Stanley Medical College, Madras.

" (b) The associations formed in the Medical Colleges in Madras are—

- (1) Muslim Students' Union,
- (2) The Students' Christian Association,
- (3) Telugu Cultural Association, and
- (4) Tamilian Students' Association.

" (c) These associations have been functioning for a long time and the exact date of their origin is not known."

Distribution of mill textile goods.

* 1114 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, ever since the commencement of the mill cloth quota system, piecegoods which are not liked

[22nd April 1949]

by the public and are not wanted by them, are allotted to the dealers in the Pattukottai and Arantangi taluks in the Tanjore district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of mill textile goods have now been marked higher than the prices which ruled in normal times, and if so, who marks the prices and who checks the marking of prices; and

(c) whether it is a fact that mill textile goods in the hands of retail mill cloth dealers in the Pattukottai taluk remain unsold and that the same varieties of cloth are allotted to the dealers again?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) No, Sir. Whatever variety of cloth is allocated to the district is distributed equally among all the wholesalers in the district and the wholesalers in their turn distribute their quota equally among the retailers linked with them...

“(b) The present prices of textile goods are undoubtedly higher than the prices that obtained prior to the war. Under the present control, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, fixes the prices of each variety of mill cloth and the mills concerned mark the prices so fixed on the cloth. The authority concerned to ensure correct marking of prices is the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

“(c) The problem of disposal of accumulated stocks of certain varieties of cloth is not peculiar to Pattukkottai taluk alone. Almost all the dealers throughout the Province are confronted with this problem. Strict instructions have been issued to the representative buyers *cum* wholesale consignees of this Province who effect purchases from the mills in Bombay to confine their purchases only to such varieties as will readily sell in the Province. Further, in order to liquidate the accumulation of unpopular varieties, the wholesale dealers have been permitted to dispose of such stocks to any licensed dealers anywhere in the Province. All wholesalers and retailers have been permitted to sell certain unpopular varieties and also other varieties which remain undisposed of for a period of three months to any ready-made garment makers or tailors. Wholesale consignees and wholesale dealers are also being permitted to sell undelivered stocks of cloth with them to any dyer or printer of cloth. It is hoped that these measures will facilitate quick disposal of slow selling varieties accumulated with the dealers.”

12
noon.

Prosecution launched against the directors of the Mahalaxmi Textile Mills.

* 1115 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB RAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a judgment of the High Court according to which the awards given by the Industrial Tribunal in the matter of Mahalaxmi Textile Mills is *ultra vires*;

[22nd April 1949]

(b) whether the Government sanctioned prosecution against the above mill contrary to the provisions of section 24 of the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(c) whether the Government have ordered the withdrawal of the prosecution launched against the directors of the above mills for their not implementing the award of the Industrial Tribunal?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) The Government have perused a copy of the judgment of the High Court holding that the award is invalid.

“(b) The High Court has held that the reference issued by the Government to the District Magistrate asking him to prosecute the management of the mills is not valid.

“(c) Yes, Sir.”

Opening of a high school at Darsi.

* 1116 Q.—SRI B. PERUMALLA NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a representation, dated 24th March 1948, from the residents of Darsi taluk, Nellore district, for the opening of a high school at Darsi;

(b) whether any action was taken by the Government on the above representation, dated 24th March 1948; and

(c) whether there are any taluk headquarters in this Province which do not have even a middle school, and if so, whether a list of such taluk headquarters will be laid on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Yes. The Government did not consider it necessary to permit the opening of a high school at Darsi, as a middle school has already been opened at Kurichedu, a more central place in the taluk.

“(c) Yes. A list* of such stations is laid on the table.”

Cancellation of the relief shop granted to Harijans of Naduveerapattu village.

* 1117 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the relief shop granted to Harijans of Naduveerapattu village, Sreeperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district, has been cancelled and given to one Rev. Anthiah in the month of January 1949;

(b) if so, for what reasons;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Harijans ran the shop for six months successfully; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the working of the shop is irregular?

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 1005 infra.

[22nd April 1949]

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a), (b) & (c) The relief shop run by a Harijan, Sri Kannan, was not transferred to Rev. Father Anthiah. Sri Kannan was allowed to continue as a relief shop dealer during the decontrol period. But, he was fined twice during that period for certain irregularities. He was therefore not selected as a ration shop-keeper when rural rationing was introduced this year. A ration shop was allotted to Rev. Father Anthiah as he was running the relief shop granted to him during decontrol period without any complaint and as he was the only genuine applicant for the shop.

“(d) The shop that is now being run by Rev. Father Anthiah is being run properly.”

Action taken against the anti-Hindi movement in the Province.

* 1118 Q.—SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by the Government against the anti-Hindi movement in the Province; and

(b) the number of persons arrested and convicted?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) The Government have not taken any special action against the movement as such. Persons who in furtherance of the movement violate the law of the land are dealt with according to law.

“(b) Five hundred and fifty-eight persons were arrested and three hundred and eighty-three persons were convicted in connexion with the Anti-Hindi Agitation up to the end of January 1949.”

Woollen industry in the Province.

* 1119 Q.—SRI K. BOKKAI GOWDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state what steps the Government have so far taken to establish and develop woollen industry in this Province?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The climatic conditions in this Province are such that there is no market for woollen goods locally except for cumblies and carpets. The raw materials available here are suitable only for manufacturing coarse varieties of woollen goods. The Government are encouraging co-operative societies of cumby and carpet weavers.”

Maternity centres in Ramnad district.

[* 1120 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of maternity centres in Ramnad district; and

[22nd April 1949]

(b) the number managed by the Government and the local boards?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) There are 20 Maternity and Child Welfare centres and one Maternity Home in Ramnad district (10 centres in rural areas and 10 centres and one Maternity Home in municipalities).

“(b) All the centres and the Home are managed by the local bodies only.”

Occupation of a portion of the Court building by the District Munsif of Markapur.

[* 1121 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Munsif of Markapur, Kurnool district, has been occupying a portion of the Court building as his residence with family for the last nearly two years; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in that connexion?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) & (b) Yes; the District Munsif was permitted to occupy a portion of the Court buildings, as no suitable accommodation was available for him. It has since been reported that the owner of a house, which is being constructed, has promised to lease the building to the District Munsif, Markapur, for his accommodation.”

Statement made by Dr. B. Natarajan.

* 1122 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by Dr. B. Natarajan, Economic Adviser to Government, on 20th February 1949 wherein he has stated that a large number of cinema theatres have to be constructed if Prohibition is to be successful in this Province;

(b) whether the Government agree with the above suggestion; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to increase the number of cinema theatres in this Province?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) The Government have not seen the alleged statement of the Economic Adviser. [The Government understand that it was his own personal opinion and that he did not suggest that the Government should build pakka picture houses for the urban folk.]

“(b) The question does not arise.

“(c) The Government have taken no steps in the matter.”

[22nd April 1949]

Abolition of the Chief Court of Pudukkottai.

[* 1123 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to abolish the Chief Court in Pudukkottai; and

(b) if so, what the reason is?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) & (b) With the introduction of the laws of this Province in the Pudukkottai State from the 1st April 1949 the courts in that State had to be reconstituted to bring them into line with the courts in this Province. A sub-court and two District Munsifs' Courts have, therefore, been constituted under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, from the 1st April 1949 in the place of the Chief Court, Pudukkottai.”

Price of the Punjab gram dhal.

* 1124 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the price of Punjab gram dhal per bag of 2½ Imperial maunds sold by the private merchants in the first week of February 1949 in Madras City;

(b) what was the price of Punjab gram dhal in Madras City before the introduction of control, i.e., in the month of September 1948;

(c) if there is increase in the price, the reason therefor; and

(d) the actual time taken for transit of gram dhal from Punjab to Madras?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) to (c) The price of Punjab gram dhal in February 1949 was Rs. 70 per bag of 2½ Imperial maunds as against Rs. 57 per bag in September 1948. Though the control over gram was introduced in October 1948, the actual receipt of gram on Government account commenced only from February 1949. Meanwhile, owing to the stoppage of imports from overseas and also from other provinces and States on private account, the stocks held by the trade began to steadily decrease since October last and hence, the rise in the price.

“(d) No information is available with the Government. Hon. Member may address the railway authorities in the matter.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“As reported in the papers, with regard to grams and pulses the Madras Government have been cheated to the tune of 3 lakhs of rupees. May

[22nd April 1949]

I know whether the Government will be able to give details as to how they are put to this loss by acts of cheating on the part of the dealers?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The Government are aware of it and they are taking action with regard to the culprits.”

Distribution of ration cards to the Harijans, etc., of Kulittalai taluk.

[* 1125 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”]

SRI P. KAKKAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the karnam of Athiharam village, Marungapuri zamin, Kulittalai taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, is not giving ration cards to the poor Harijans and the poor villagers?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The answer is in the negative.”

Persons prosecuted for tapping sweet-toddy.

* 1126 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons that have been prosecuted for tapping sweet-toddy without licence in the Tirunelveli district;

(b) the nature of punishment meted out to them; and

(c) the number of cases pending?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“(a) Two hundred and twelve persons were prosecuted for tapping for sweet toddy without licence in the Tirunelveli district up to 31st January 1949.

“(b) Fines amounting to Rs. 1,456-12-0 were imposed in 162 cases and sentences of simple and rigorous imprisonments varying from 2 to 15 days were imposed in 12 cases.

“(c) Thirty-eight cases were reported to be pending.”

Teachers working in the Palni and Kodaikanal hills.

* 1127 Q.—SRI K. P. KAMAKSHI CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers from the plains do not like to work in schools in the villages of Palni and Kodaikanal hills;

(b) if so, why the Government refuse to consider the proposal of restoring hill allowance to those teachers who are natives of the respective hill villages;

[22nd April 1949]

(c) whether frequent representations have been made to him during the past two and a half years regarding the restoration of hill allowance to the teachers working in schools in the villages of Palni and Kodaikanal hills; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) No official complaint has been received so far in the matter.

“(b) Hill allowance is granted to all teachers in the localities which are considered expensive according to the rules in the Manual of Special Pay and Allowances. The question of granting unhealthy localities special pay also to those teachers who are natives, is still under consideration.

“(c) Yes, but the representations relate only to unhealthy localities special pay.

“(d) The matter is under consideration and is awaiting the receipt of a report from the Collector of Mathurai.”

Non-provision of amenities by building societies.

* 1128 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that co-operative building societies and other building schemes are not making any provision for amenities such as school buildings, health and welfare centres, playgrounds for children, dispensaries, markets cattle-sheds, etc.; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will insist on such amenities before sanction and subsidy is granted to them by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) Whenever a co-operative housing society acquires a block of land for allotment of sites to members for construction of houses, about 1/5th of the area acquired is ordinarily set apart for common purposes, such as roads, parks, markets, etc. Where, however, a society undertakes construction of houses on sites already in the possession of its members, the question of providing such amenities does not arise.”

Construction of different types of modern houses.

* 1129 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government are considering a proposal to construct two or three types of modern houses in each district to serve as model for others?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“No, Sir.”

[22nd April 1949]

Selling of paddy at ceiling prices.

* 1130 Q.—MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that producers of paddy in many districts are not able to sell their paddy at the ceiling prices either to the Government direct or to the mill-owners or procuring agents?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Smallpox attack in Vijayavada.

* 1131 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of attacks of smallpox in Vijayavada from 1st January 1949 up till 28th February 1949;

(b) the number of deaths during the period;

(c) the reasons for the virulence of the disease; and

(d) the precautions and the preventive measures taken to arrest the spread of the disease?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The number of attacks from 1st January 1949 to 28th February 1949 was 602.

“(b) The number of deaths during the period was 135.

(c) Congestion and overcrowding and the presence of a large number of unprotected persons in the municipality due to influx of refugees from Hyderabad State, might have contributed to the virulence of the epidemic.

“(d) 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 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 been put up for the isolation and treatment of smallpox patients. Other preventive measures taken are disinfection, cleansing and educative propaganda. The Municipal Council, on its own authority, has also ordered the closure of schools and cinemas.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“In view of the widespread prevalence of this smallpox throughout the coastal districts, particularly in Krishna district, what steps have the Government taken to provide beds for treatment for the disease in the various headquarters and other hospitals in Krishna district and elsewhere?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“A separate question may be put, Sir.”

[22nd April 1949]

Validation of Industrial Tribunals.

[* 1132 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not in his seat. The answer will be printed in the proceedings."]

S. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to bring in legislation to give effect to the advice of the Central Government to validate the existing awards of Industrial Tribunals?

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

Malabar Tenancy Legislation.

* 1133 Q.—MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN SAHIB (on behalf of M. V. Hydross Sahib Bahadur): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Government have taken regarding the Malabar Tenancy Legislation; and

(b) when the Tenancy Bill is likely to come up before the Legislature?

THE HON. SRI H. SITHARAMA REDDI:—" (a) and (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Question No. 798 (starred) given on the floor of the Assembly on 3rd March 1949."

Applications for grants by the Madras University.

* 1134 Q.—ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state whether any applications for grants were received from the University of Madras during the year 1948-49; and, if so, whether the Government will give the details of such applications?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The University of Madras applied for grants for the following three schemes in the year 1948-49:—

(1) institution of a Professorship and Readership in the Oriental Section of the University;

(2) development of the departments of Applied Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Statistics and Legal Studies; and

(3) the institution of a department of Hindi from 1949-50.

The first proposal was treated as a Part II Scheme for 1949-50 and provision has been made for a grant of Rs. 5,000 for Professorship and Rs. 3,700 for Readership.

Item (3) is under consideration.

With regard to item (2), the grants asked for amounted to Rs. 11.20 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 3.82 lakhs recurring. Usually applications for grants from Universities should be ready for being sent to the Finance Department by the 31st

[22nd April 1949]

October so that the Government might have time to examine the various proposals and come to proper conclusions. But this application was received by Government only as late as 5th January 1949 and that too not in the usual way but by a demi-official letter addressed to the Premier. The Government did not therefore have sufficient time to consider this application as a Part II Scheme for 1949-50. It is open for the University to submit proposals again in time in the proper manner and when the proposals are so received, they will be duly considered."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask whether the Government at least now will give up their adherence to technicalities, particularly in view of the importance that education means to the Province, and make the grants asked for by the University of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It has not been rejected. When the proposals are made again they will be considered."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I ask whether the Hon. Minister in charge of Education will be more generous to the Universities, for it means higher education which is now a necessary education?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government will certainly be generous to the Universities."

The Anti-Corruption Department.

* 1135 Q.—MAHIN SCHAMNAD SAHIB BAHADUR: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any officers other than the Police officers in the Anti-Corruption Department; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether there is any proposal to take any officers other than the Police officers in the Anti-Corruption Department?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"The answers to clauses (a) and (b) are in the negative."

Posts advertised by the Madras Public Service Commission.

* 1136 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the amount received from the applicants for posts advertised by the Madras Public Service Commission in 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49; and

(b) the expenditure incurred for advertisements?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—" (a) Rs. 44,099, Rs. 81,807 and Rupees 1,04,416, respectively.

" (b) Rs. 7,347, Rs. 16,975 and 14,284, respectively."

[22nd April 1949]

Alleged leakage of information from the office of the Madras Public Service Commission.

* 1137 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether any person working in the office of the Madras Public Service Commission since 1946 had been involved in the leakage of official information and if so, what the nature of the leakage and the action taken are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise."

Extension of time for payment of peshkush.

* 1077-A Q.—RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to extend the time of payment of peshkush by zamindars and also advise zamindars in their turn not to compel sub-landholders under them by filing suits against them for payment of kist?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Time for the payment of arrears of peshkush or jodi and cesses for faslis 1357 and 1358 has been granted till 30th June 1949. There is no proposal to grant a further extension of time. The Government are not concerned with the arrangements entered into between the principal landholder and his sub-landholders."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Are the Government aware of the serious situation created by the passing of the Zamindari Abolition Bill, that the zamindars are not able to collect money from their tenants and consequently they are not able to pay the peshkush?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is why the time has been extended till 30th June."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Do the Government realize, Sir, that the extended time up to 30th June will not enable the zamindars to pay off their commitments to the Government?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is hoped vigorous steps will be taken both by Government and the zamindars to see that the land revenue is not kept in arrears."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Are the Government aware that while vigorous steps by the Government against zamindars will be effective, vigorous steps by zamindars against their ryots will not have any effect?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It has been represented by some of the zamindars that further time was needed to collect rents and after considering the various representations, it was decided to extend time till the end of June. The time cannot be extended further unless there are special

[22nd April 1949]

reasons, and it is hoped that within this period several zamindars will be able to collect the rent and there will be no need for further extension."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether it has been rendered impossible to collect rent unless we file suits and filing suits are prevented by the enactment of this Legislature and what steps are taken to remove that ban so that the zamindars may be able to collect the rents?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I am not quite aware what legislation the hon. Member is referring to, which prevents the filing of suits. There is no such legislation; so there is no question of anybody being prevented from filing suits. But we know the difficulties in collecting rents. Knowing the difficulties, we have extended the time up to the end of June."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I draw the attention of the Government to the provisions in the Rent Reduction Act that only the reduced rents that are to be fixed by the Special Officer can be the only sum collected and that the zamindars are prevented from filing suits and collecting the rents, because they have not yet been settled, even in respect of faslis for which the limitation periods are fast approaching?"

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Are the Government contemplating to help the zamindar to collect rents from their tenants which are due from them?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should very much like to have hon. Member's suggestions in writing to the Government."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Will the Government be pleased to issue a press communiqué calling upon the tenants to pay up the rents due to the zamindars?" 12-15 p.m.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"That is one of the aspects that is being considered."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"In cases where the Government are convinced that the zamindars are not able to collect the rents, will they consider the desirability of extending the time beyond the 30th June 1949?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I cannot give any such assurance."

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR:—"As the Government are responsible for the inability of the zamindars to collect the rents and their consequent inability to pay the peshkush, will the Government themselves take over the estates temporarily, pending the final abolition of zamindaris?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Zamindari Abolition Bill has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. So there is no question of taking over the estate temporarily. Only the question of taking over the estates permanently will be considered."

[22nd April 1949]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" May I draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister to the fact that April to September are very slack months during which no collection can be made by any zamindar and in view of this, will the Government grant extension of time for the payment of peshkush till a suitable date or till such time as the Government take over the estates? "

(No answer.)

M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—" Is it not a fact that the landholders are harassing the tenants by bringing their lands to sale? "

(No answer.)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Retrenchment effected in the Government departments.

155 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the retrenchments actually effected in each department after the present Government have taken charge; and

(b) the retrenchments under proposal in each department in the coming official year?

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably means retrenchments effected as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. The information will be found in the statement placed on the table of the House in answer to question No. 1565 asked by Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin.

(b) The retrenchments under proposal in each department are those referred to in the statement as being 'Under consideration'.

Details regarding cases filed under the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts.

156 Q.—SRI M. P. PERIYASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state the number of cases filed and the number dismissed and the number for which punishment was awarded under the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act in the Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts for the past one year, talukwar?

A.—A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

Details regarding the number of death sentences in the Province.

157 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the number of death sentences awarded throughout the Province, districtwar, for the last three years;

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 1006 infra.

[22nd April 1949]

(b) the number commuted;

(c) the number pardoned;

(d) the number of mercy petitions received for commutation?

A.—(a) A statement* showing the figures is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The sentence of death was commuted in 65 cases during 1946, 30 cases during 1947 and 24 cases in 1948. The petitions of six persons sentenced in 1948 are still under consideration.

(c) Nil.

(d) Petitions were received on behalf of all the condemned prisoners excepting two sentenced in 1948 who declined to submit petitions.

Grants given to Arts and Professional Colleges.

158 Q.—SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of grants given to Arts and Professional Colleges in the current year; and

(b) how many colleges are run by Christians, Muslims and Hindus and what the grant given to them respectively is?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of colleges run by Christians, Muslims and Hindus is as follows:—

Christians—19.

Muslims—2.

Hindus—22.

A statement b showing the amount of grant disbursed in 1948-49 is laid on the table of the House.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 80 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

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 Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949, to hold its sittings outside Madras whenever the Committee thinks it necessary to do so.'

" Most of the members of the Select Committee are from one district, namely, the Coimbatore district. Some of the members of this Select Committee are also members of the Select Committee

* Printed as Appendix X on page 1007 infra.

b Printed as Appendix XI on page 1008 infra.

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [22nd April 1949]

on the Madras Sugar Factories Control Bill which is also sitting outside Madras. It will facilitate business if both the Select Committees sit in one and the same place."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'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 Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949, to hold its sittings outside Madras whenever the Committee thinks it necessary to do so'."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Will the Hon. Leader of the House assure the House that representation will be given to Harijans in all Select Committees. I find that no representation has been given to them on the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion does not at all relate to the constitution of the Select Committee. It merely asks the leave of the House to enable the Select Committee to hold its sittings outside Madras."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not see the reason why this very small Select Committee should try to indulge in incurring an unwarranted expense. The policy of this Government is not to waste public money. This is quite evident from their retrenchment policy and similar things. The Select Committee can sit in Madras and dispose of the Bill in half an hour; it will not require many days even. I think the acceptance of this motion will result in huge waste of public funds. I request the Government to reconsider the matter and not to press the motion. In the copy of the motion originally circulated, leave was asked for holding sittings at Ootacamund. But in the motion as subsequently circulated and moved, leave is asked to hold sittings outside Madras. In this small matter, I do not see why the Government should go against the wish of the people."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"My hon. Friend's assumption that there will be additional expenditure is not quite correct. If the meeting is held in Madras, members coming from Vizagapatnam and Coimbatore will have to be paid travelling allowance from their places to Madras and back. If the meeting is held in Vizagapatnam or Coimbatore, the members in those places will not draw travelling allowance. In that way, the expenditure will be more or less equal to what it will be if the meeting is held in Madras."

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 Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949, to hold its sittings outside Madras whenever the Committee thinks it necessary to do so'."

The motion was carried.

22nd April 1949]

(2) MOTION UNDER RULE 80 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

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

'That under rule 80 of the Madras Assembly Rules read with rule 111 (7) thereof, the leave of the House be granted to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949) to hold its sittings outside Madras whenever the Committee thinks it necessary to do so'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That under rule 80 of the Madras Assembly Rules read with rule 111 (7) thereof, the leave of the House be granted to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949), to hold its sittings outside Madras whenever the Committee thinks it necessary to do so'."

RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, I am glad that the Hon. Minister has brought forward this motion. In the Select Committee several Members raised the question of examining witnesses outside Madras particularly in places where there are big temples like Rameswaram, Mathurai, Tiruchirappalli, and Chidambaram and mutts like the Dharmapuram mutt, Tiruvadhurai mutt and Udipi mutt. Some of the Members do not have full knowledge of the working of some of these temples and mutts. It will be advantageous to hold the sittings in some places outside Madras from the point of view of the Committee's work. I am glad that the Government have accepted the suggestions made by several Members. With these words I support the motion."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, I support the motion. But I do not go so far as the hon. Member Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiyar in saying that the Committee should have the power to tour from one end of the Province to the other. As the Committee has to deal with temples, it is necessary that it should visit several parts of the Province where it could collect the necessary particulars. I am told that the Committee has received nearly six hundred representations and that most of those who have sent them want to give evidence in person. Instead of asking the witnesses to come over to Madras, it is necessary that the Committee should adjourn to some central place, one in the north and one in the south, to which the witnesses could have easy access. It is with that idea that I support the motion."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"The motion as it was circulated to the Members was for leave to hold the sittings of the Committee at any hill station in Southern India."

MR. SPEAKER:—"In the motion moved, those words have been deleted."

[22nd April 1949]

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"If that is so, I have nothing to say."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"All that I like to say is that the Government have not done well in substituting the words 'outside Madras' for the words 'at any hill station in Southern India'. It will be very nice if they stick to their original intention and hold the sitting in the hill station, and in that contingency I suggest that the Committee may be reconstituted so as to include me also." (Laughter.)

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"I wish to lodge my protest once again over this criminal waste of money. The acceptance of this motion is a naked betrayal of the Congress principle of simplicity. Why should this Committee consisting of nearly thirty Members go all the way to a cool hill station? The best place for the Committee in summer is the Tirumalai Hills rather than a hill station. The general principle of the Congress is that there should not be any waste of money. I do not know how of all persons in the Cabinet, the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon who is noted for high thinking and simple living should have thought it fit to move to hill stations. He is a Malabar man accustomed to the heat of the summer. I am sure even our Hon. Premier is one with me in that we should avoid as far as possible expenditure which could be avoided and set an example to the subordinates. There is a complaint that the high officials of the Government are indulging in unnecessary tours. The Government have recently issued instructions to the officers not to indulge in unnecessary tours and thereby effect some saving in travelling allowance. I think the Government will do well to set an example themselves."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"There has been a certain amount of confusion because of the change made in the motion. We changed it because we thought that the Committee should have the power to visit not only the hill stations but also any place where it thinks it necessary to hold its sittings."

"As regards the point raised by the hon. Sri V. Raghavayya, I think the holding of sittings at centres outside Madras will be more economical than holding the sittings in Madras."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—"

"That under rule 80 of the Madras Assembly Rules read with rule 111 (7) thereof, the leave of the House be granted to the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1949), to hold its sittings outside Madras whenever the Committee thinks it necessary to do so."

The motion was carried.

[22nd April 1949]

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS. ?

(1) THE MADRAS RE-ENACTING BILL, 1949 (L.A. BILL NO. 13 OF 1949).

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I beg to present the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1949) and move—

'That the Bill as reported by the Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration at once'.

"The Bill was discussed in detail before it was referred to a Joint Select Committee. The report of the Joint Select Committee has been circulated already. It will be seen from the report that the Select Committee made changes only in respect of two Bills. It has transferred the Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Acts of 1941 and 1946 from the first schedule, which contains Acts permanently re-enacted, to the third schedule which contains Acts temporarily re-enacted for a period of one year. The effect of the transfer is that these two Acts will be in force up to and inclusive of 29th April 1950. The House will remember the discussion in the course of which some hon. Members strongly urged that the Elementary Education Act of 1941 should not be re-enacted at all because it took away the statutory liability of the Government to contribute to the local body a sum equivalent to the proceeds of the education tax levied by it. The hon. Sri T. Viswanatham was particularly insistent on this point in the Select Committee. As the acceptance of the suggestion involved huge financial commitment to the Government, I consulted my Hon. Colleague the Finance Minister. I told Mr. Viswanatham that this suggestion deserved serious consideration, that nothing would be lost by postponing the matter for a few months as no provision had been made for making contributions this year, that in the meantime we may consider the question and perhaps drop the Bill and provide the necessary funds in the next year's budget. The hon. Member was satisfied with my explanation but wanted an assurance that the consideration would be over within six months. I could not commit myself to any definite time-limit but said that nothing would be lost by postponing the permanent re-enactment of the Act till the end of this year, as no provision had been made for contributions this year. I wish that there will be no need for this Bill to come up before the House once again."

"Sir, regarding the other enactment, namely, the Elementary Education Act of 1946, there was divided opinion in the Select Committee. It was about the powers of the Chairmen and the Presidents of District Boards to punish the defaulting guardians under the Elementary Education Act. If the Bill is dropped, then all the powers will go to the Chairman, which is a remedy worse than the disense. The power of the Chairman was only to punish and not to condone. Now instead of the Chairman, the District Educational Officer is authorized to make use of those powers. The appellate authority is the Director of Public Instruction, while

12-30
P.M.

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [22nd April 1949]

in the case of the chairman, the appellate authority is the Revenue Divisional Officer. The Select Committee suggested that these two Acts should be further re-examined as early as possible and if necessary, fresh legislation should be brought forward and that in the meanwhile, these should be continued for another one year, and that is why they have been taken to the Third Schedule, so that they may be in force for one year, during which they may be re-examined, and to this the Joint Select Committee has agreed.

"The other change effected by the Select Committee relates to the Madras Act VIII of 1941. Under the Bill as published, decisions given by the Provincial Government under section 413 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, section 369 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and section 234 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, could be modified or cancelled by the Provincial Government, at the instance of any of the local authorities concerned. The Joint Select Committee altered the words 'at the instance of any of the Local authorities concerned' into 'at the instance of the local authorities concerned' and the words 'at the instance of any such local authority' into 'at the instance of such local authorities', with the result that the modification or cancellation can be made only at the instance of all the local authorities concerned.

"Sir, these were the amendments made by the Joint Select Committee. Now as regards the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, I must say that his objection was fundamentally to the two Acts themselves. He wants that both the two Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Acts should go. I have already explained my reason why I cannot agree to that. My hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam urged in the Select Committee that almost every one of the sections in those two Acts should be examined in detail before they could be brought before this House for being passed. Every one of those sections of these two Acts are already in force and if these two Acts are now to be dropped altogether, then we shall have to revert back to the position in 1921 and that means every machinery that is now going on will have to be disturbed and we will have to run an entirely fresh and a different kind of machinery, thus dislocating the whole of the present arrangements in all the temples and religious institutions, which is a very undesirable thing indeed. Already a comprehensive Bill dealing with the religious endowments has been referred to a Joint Select Committee and we have also moved that the Joint Select Committee to consider it might hold its sittings outside Madras wherever they think necessary to do so and we will examine all the aspects of the question and make it as complete and as comprehensive as possible, in the meanwhile. Now we are only asking that we may allow these two Acts to be in force for one year till next April, by which time the other Bill will be considered and brought before the House for being passed. That is why the Joint Select Committee could not accept the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.

[22nd April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

"Sir, I move that the Report of the Joint Select Committee on this Bill be taken into consideration at once."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949, as reported by the Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration at once.'

"I must also inform the House that to-day being Friday, we shall sit only till 1 p.m. before lunch."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the Hon. Law Minister has not satisfied me with regard to any of my objections. My amendment was that the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Acts, 1944 and 1946 which were passed by the Advisers' Government and which are now sought to be renewed for one more year should not be renewed on account of the several reasons I have given. Now the objections that are urged for the purpose of a full consideration being given to the matter are three in number. First it is stated that by accepting these Acts again, there will be a vacuum that would be made up by re-enacting these Acts. The second reason urged by the Hon. Law Minister was that we have already got another new Bill which is being considered in detail in the Select Committee, that we shall wait till that comes out and in meanwhile, we shall get on with this re-enactment. The third reason was that because this Act is going to be in force for only one year, there will be no harm in getting on with it. These are the three explanations given for re-enacting these two Acts for another one year. None of them is satisfactory to me, as I shall presently show. My objections consisted of certain major objections, some minor objections and some drafting absurdities. One of my major objections was that during the time of the Adviser's regime, the Government for obvious reasons tried to take away the powers of the Committees and officialized the entire system during the years 1942 to 1946. They wanted to have all the reins of power into their hands, with regard to these institutions, so that the Committees could not have any moving ground at all. But my point is that when once the popular Government came into being, it would be nothing short of a sin against Democracy, if they too after three years of their administration should only register the verdict of their Bureaucratic predecessors, the Adviser's Government and adopt the same methods.

"Sir, the second fundamental objection which I have been pointing out every time and which has been repeated in every Act, namely, ousting the jurisdiction of the Civil Court, is, I should say, a sin against law. Every Act that is now enacted contains a provision like this: 'that no suit shall lie against any provisions of this Act to a Civil Court' or 'that no legal proceedings shall be brought forward to cancel or modify any of the decisions or awards passed under the provisions of this Act, etc.' This kind of thing has been going on in almost every piece of legislation and I believe it has become a regular feature in all the measures

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [22nd April 1949]

that are enacted now-a-days to oust the jurisdiction of Civil Courts altogether. Sir, I think there is something to be said of the old *vasana* of those particular seats in the Treasury Bench, which the Bureaucratic Government were occupying previously, because having been accustomed to the enjoyment of power for years together, they wanted that no local Civil Courts should function over their heads, that they should keep all power into their hands and that they should make every one of their orders final and that for every section of the Act they introduced, there should be no legal proceedings and that no actions done by them under the Act passed by them should be questioned in a court of law. Now why should we have that blot continued by a popular Government also after three years of their administration? Now we are asked to repeat those things for one more year.

"Then Sir, thirdly another method. I should say not a very commendable one—of short-circuiting the procedure, instead of directly saying, that 'there shall be no suit against any of the provisions of the Act', is being adopted in many of these Bills, because if an appeal is allowed, there will be a second appeal and a final appeal to the highest court, etc., and so to by-pass it, the method adopted is by saying, 'any appeal by means of an application to a court and the decision of the court on that application shall be final', or to convert it into a *Persona Designata* by all means of drafting devices with the result that the whole basis of civil liberty is smashed altogether.

"Sir, another thing which the Act seeks to do is to take away the temple funds and keep them into the pockets of the authorities. It is stated that for any neglect on the part of the temple committee, a surcharge order will be passed and that there will be an appeal only to the Provincial Government. A man might have swindled about Rs. 10,000 of temple money, but if he had done it with the approval of the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner, then no proceedings shall be taken against him and no surcharge order shall be passed against him in respect of the amount he has swindled. A provision has been introduced to that effect, which is like a *Prayaschittam* from all the sins committed by him, which even courts should recognize. Action in any case of misappropriation, neglect or breach of trust can be taken against, only with the approval of the Assistant Commissioner; and the absurd thing is that if the temple lost Rs. 10,000 owing to the mismanagement of any of its trustees, it should be made good only to the Board and not to the temple. Such a law like this will never be placed on the statute book of any civilized country even for one single minute. Yet I find, Sir, that these two Acts have been recommended by the Joint Select Committee to be continued for one more year. Now after three years of popular Government, it is stated, 'let a bad Act which contains very many most absurd provisions be there for one more year, because we have no time to examine and to go through each and every section of it in detail at present'. But the Hon. Minister for Law says that he had considered them in the Select Committee.

[22nd April 1949] [Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar]

What is the consideration given by the Select Committee? Within 3 hours the whole of these Acts were rushed through. That is not the way in which a Select Committee should consider and examine Bills, even though they are to be in force only for one year. That is not the way by which you can introduce an Act and that is not the way in which the Select Committee should dispose of Bills like these. The Government say that if these Acts are not passed to-day, they will not be able to get the assent of the Governor-General before the end of this month, and that there will be chaos afterwards. Sir, I submit that kind of chaos will not happen if the Government had taken action in time.

"Sir, one other Act to which I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. Law Minister is the Habitual Offenders Act. About a year ago I drew the attention of the Hon. Law Minister to the fact that about 30,000 people were registered as habitual offenders according to the Act, and I requested him to go into the question and see that the Act was re-examined and justice done to the habitual offenders. The Hon. Minister then promised me that he would see that the defect is remedied within three days. The hon. Mr. Rajaram Nayudu was also there and he is greatly concerned over that matter. More than a year has passed and yet we have failed to find any justice done to these 30,000 inhabitants who have been registered as habitual offenders.

"With regard to another Act I pointed out that in the case of educational institutions where the trustee was not a developing trustee the institutions were likely to suffer. The Hon. Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar, who was in charge said he would rectify it as soon as possible before the next session of the Assembly. Several sessions of the Assembly have now passed. Promises are made by the Government at a time when they want to get Bills passed and those promises are so much worth as those of a debtor who promises to pay the debt the next day. It is why I say that when once they get into the Statute Book there is hardly any room for their coming up here. Another danger that I fear is with regard to the assurance that these things will be considered at the time of the next Act. But then it will be said: 'These Acts have been in force for three years before and they have been in force for the fourth year also and therefore they have become established institutions. Therefore the new Act is also likely to be modelled on the basis of the existing Acts'. Therefore, I say that it is not proper to have brought in these two Acts."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Speaker, I endorse every thing that has been said by Sri Vaidyanatha Ayyar in respect of the objections to the Act as it stands which was passed by the Advisers' regime. There are very many objectionable things in these Acts, Sir, and there are some good things also. So far as the question of allocation of business between the President and other Members and so far as some other matters of administration are concerned, they must be left to stand. These are all matters which are really provided for in these Acts and they are really to be continued without any amendment. Therefore, to say wholesale that the whole

[Sri K. Bhashyam]

[22nd April 1949]

thing ought to go would create a good deal of confusion in the working of the present Act itself. I do not agree with him in his amendment to the effect that the whole Acts must not be there. It is of course not open to us to state here what was discussed in the Select Committee, Sir, but what happened in the Select Committee when this Bill was being discussed was, an assurance was given that so far as this matter is concerned, they would issue instructions to the Religious Endowments Board asking them not to issue any new notification and to see that no fresh schemes were made for a particular time, so that there might be no conflict when the new Act is passed. That assurance, I think, Sir, can be taken as the policy of the Government and that will satisfy the situation in some cases. The Government also seem to be aware of the fact that they must bring in a Bill very soon; it is not as if they are going to wait for one year because these Acts will be in force for one year. We have an assurance from the Government that the Bill will be taken up within three months. If the present re-enactment is not made and if the Acts were to be re-enacted by means of separate Bills with the necessary amendments, it will all lead to a lot of confusion in the working of the Board itself, and with respect to temples, mathis and other kattalais. Therefore, we thought it would be best and more to the convenience of the public and also to the administration of the various bodies and temples that these Acts may be in force for a short term. Though it is mentioned as one year we expect that the whole thing would be over by the next session in July or August. Of course, there is a good deal of difficulty and there are objectionable features in these Acts. But at the time of the passing of the Acts we had no voice because the Advisers were going on as they pleased. Now the whole thing ought to have been taken into consideration by the Government before and they should not have sprung this on us in this form."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We have passed that stage. Now the report of the Select Committee is before the House."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"That is what I am talking about, Sir. What I want to point out in the present case is that I sympathize with Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar in what he has said. But it is perhaps not politic or expedient that he should say that these Acts should be re-enacted for the short period they are to be in force."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may tell the House that this Bill has to be passed before 4 o'clock and then sent to the other House. Then it has to go to the Governor and the Governor-General for their assent before the end of the month."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is precisely about that I wish to talk and I am glad that you have reminded me of all this. Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar's real argument is that it is a rushed legislation. The Government should have taken care to have introduced the Bill at an earlier stage and allowed a discussion about the very offending Acts to which objection has been taken. Parts of the Act may have been good like the curate's egg and parts of it absolutely bad and parts fantastically absurd."

[22nd April 1949] [Sri N. S. Varadachari]

This thing should have been carefully examined. In fact, Sir, this is not the first time when such things occur in this House. Sometimes we are told that an Ordinance, if not passed into law, will cease to exist and that there will be chaos in the administration and that the Governor-General's assent will have to be timed for a particular hour on a particular day, and therefore they have to rush such legislation, as the Government cannot afford to lose time. But, Sir, the Government of the day must take great care to see that there is not this pernicious practice of rushed legislation. If they had done so, it would have hardly been necessary for you to have reminded people like me that this Bill should be passed into law at 4 o'clock or before 4 o'clock; so, it might go to the other House and get passed there in two hours, so that it might go to His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Governor-General for their assent. It is exactly the reason why we are protesting here to-day. In fact the two Acts to which exception has been taken contain in themselves very bad provisions of law and attention has been drawn to such provisions by my hon. Friend, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar. But we are feeling too helpless in the matter. We are told that these things will be reconsidered at a later stage when the amendments to the new Madras Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable Institutions Bill are considered. On that matter I am not quite sure, because of the policy just now adopted in this House of taking the Committee far away from the seat of the Government whereby the Cabinet will have no time to consider questions of policy as and when they arise in the Select Committee. It was a very good practice, Sir; for instance, when the Zamindari Bill was considered to have held the meetings of the Select Committee from day to day in Madras and hammered out questions of policy. The Government could take time to come to a decision on the subjects by referring them back to the Cabinet. I wish, Sir, some such procedure is followed even with regard to the Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable Institutions Bill. Many questions of policy are bound to arise and if we have to have a roving Commission far away from the seat of the Government, how are we to carry on? Points will arise from day to day on which decisions will have to be taken then and there, and consultations will be necessary with others who may be interested in the question but who may not be Members of Government. All this disadvantage is there. Now, Sir, we have to re-enact the legislation in a few hours. If the Government were satisfied that certain provisions which are good are necessary to ensure continuity of administration, they ought to have proved to the people as such in the Select Committee stage and they could have deleted certain other sections of the Acts which are not to be re-enacted. They have done no such thing. They have no time to take steps to implement their assurances. What happens is that there is such an amount of legislation like a luminous flood thrown on the House and immediately we are asked to make up our minds whether this should be so and so and whether we should like this to be in a particular form or not. I say that this practice should cease. At least at this stage we should be given ample time. After all there is no need to introduce so much legislation in a rush. They could

[Sri N. S. Varadachari] [22nd April 1949]

introduce only so much as could be implemented in the year and as would fit in a time table which would take into account both the legislative and administrative details which would arise in the course of the administration of the Act. All these things should be looked into carefully. Then we may not need so many Bills to be passed at each and every session. What we need is careful consideration of every question as it arises and if it does involve a question of policy, the Government and Members should have time to consider things on their merits. This pernicious habit, as I call it, of rushing legislation should be abandoned altogether."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I endorse most of the remarks made by Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar and Sri N. S. Varadachari."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Why 'Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar' and 'Sri Varadachari'!" (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. Yesterday sitting in the Select Committee I understood that the Government would be very willing to help us in one particular manner with regard to the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, namely, that they would see that instructions were given so that no important action was taken under the existing Acts except on routine matters and so that it may not very much upset the future and the Government may not take great advantage of the offending sections of the existing Act. I think the Hon. Minister will do it and I hope he will give that assurance here. That is all that I want to say, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar's objections, as he said, are fundamental, namely, that every section of the Act is wrong. He said, Sir, that I did not answer his fundamental objections. How can I answer, Sir, when I fundamentally disagree with him? Though there are certain sections in this which require modification or amendment, I fundamentally believe that these Acts are necessary and the whole Acts cannot be omitted. Therefore, I cannot answer his fundamental objection by a fundamental disagreement. That is all my answer to Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar."

"Sir, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar referred to the Habitual Offenders Act. In that connexion the assurance that I gave was that instructions would be issued that the same conditions as would apply to new offenders would apply to these persons who were to be registered. Only those who satisfied the condition of two previous convictions under those sections would be registered and instructions have been issued to that effect. Still, 3,000 cases have been registered as they satisfied the conditions."

"Mr. Bhashyam raised the question that certain orders issued by the Board will still stand even if the sections were amended by the new Act. We gave an assurance, Sir, that we shall issue instructions to see that no orders were passed which would jeopardise any amendment of the sections in the main Act. I said

[22nd April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

so and I shall see that instructions are issued. This is all the answer, Sir, that I have to give. I request that the Bill be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before I put the motion to the vote of the House I wish to point out that there is only one amendment given notice of. Shall we sit for ten minutes more and finish the work now itself instead of meeting again at 3 p.m.?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I won't say anything contrary to what you have said, Sir. But I wish only to point out that this will be an additional cause to aggravate the complaint that there is too much hurry."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1949), as reported by the Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was carried.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will now put clauses 1, 2 and 3 to the vote of the House. I will take preamble at the end."

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were put and carried.

The first schedule was put and carried.

The second schedule was put and carried.

The third schedule.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

'That the third schedule do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"Sir, I move—

'That the undermentioned Acts which are found in Schedule III be omitted from that schedule:—

Year.	No.	Short title.
1944	V	The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1944, as amended by Madras Act X of 1946.
1946	X	The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1946.

"Sir, I have to add a few more words to what I said at the first reading stage with regard to this amendment. I pointed out that there were several major mistakes of principle which the popular Government cannot afford to accept in these two Acts. Along with that complaint, the two more points that I want to mention are these. The Act of 1946 takes away the power of an ordinary person interested to move the court for having a scheme framed. The entire power to frame a scheme is given to the Board, and the Board itself has the power to frame schemes. Section 92 of the

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [22nd April 1949.]

Civil Procedure Code was replaced by section 73 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. That Act contained a provision for framing a scheme so that either the Board may make a motion to the court to frame a scheme or any person, with the consent of the Board, could bring in a suit. What the Act of 1946 did was to take away that particular sub-section which said that a suit could be filed for framing a scheme, and introduced a further sub-section saying that no suit shall lie for any relief provided in this Act in respect of such administration. The net result of both the sections 71 and 73 is that if a Board itself wants to frame a scheme, it may. But no third person, however well-intentioned he may be or however *bona fide* he may be, can get a scheme framed without the consent of the Board. That means the whole power is vested in the Board, and one of the main rights of persons interested has been taken away. A person proceeding *persona grata* with the Board, however erring the Board may be, is prevented from having any scheme framed. He may rest assured that no scheme can be framed.

Another point about which I bitterly complained was that a temple might be notified or a mutt may be notified without any reasonable ground. The High Court had very strong reasons to find fault with the action of the Government in the matter of notification. The power of notification is vested in the Provincial Government. The High Court have very strong remarks to make against the Act of 1946, under which no suit shall lie to any court and no action can be taken in any court including the High Court. The position is just the same as if the Public Safety Act existed depriving the powers of *habeas corpus*, under which injured persons could seek redress. Some of them are actually getting redress under the Habeas Corpus Act. I would say that it is almost abrogatory of the rights of the people. All the powers should not be vested in the hands of the Government. We claim to be a popular Government. Popular Government does not mean that a dozen Ministers alone should have almost autocratic powers. A popular Government ought to encourage groups of people judging their own affairs and administering their own affairs. The best place where they could do so is in regard to such institutions. To deprive them of this kind of right is to distrust all people as a whole. It will be a mockery if in all institutions people are suspected and therefore the committees stand disaffiliated, especially when we claim to be a popular Government. There are two or three drafting monstrosities which have been allowed to stand for the last four years, and I see no reason why even now they should be allowed to be perpetuated. I pointed out at the beginning, and I crave your indulgence, Mr. Speaker, that the definition of religious endowment is so beautifully enacted that any property which belonged to an institution or which had been endowed to an institution shall be deemed to be the property of that endowment. It might have been sold by the Government or by the institution or it might have been sold in auction. It might have been acquired by the Government and the Government House might have been built on it. Nevertheless, it will still be deemed to be

[22nd April 1949] [Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar]

the property of the endowment. This is a monstrosity which nobody can allow to remain on the Statute Book. I know that the Hon. Minister for Law sees that this is absurd, because there is no qualification there. Several such properties have validly passed out. I cannot at all understand how any amount which had been stolen or misappropriated by a trustee could be put back into the hands of the Board. It is something like encouraging the policeman to file a number of nuisance cases so that he may get more money into his own pocket. One of the worst examples is that the Board, being invested with powers to try every matter in which it is interested, can try any case whether that case comes under the Act or not. At least in 15 or 16 places the Act is defective. The Hon. the Minister for Law says that he agrees that the Act is defective in certain respects. He asks: 'There are some portions in the Act which are all right: why should you say that the whole Act should go?' I say that to the extent that we disagree fundamentally on some matters, the provisions of the Act may stand. But with regard to those matters which the Hon. Minister himself says that they are obviously wrong, I ask why should not those sections be segregated? Is there no time to segregate those sections? Any day four hours should be sufficient to segregate those sections. I challenge the Hon. Minister that the Legal Secretary, if only he is inclined to do so, can withdraw those sections which are obviously wrong in about half an hour. The pressure of time that it could not be done overnight is hardly an answer. I hope and believe that the Hon. Minister is very genuine about his assurances. He is also supported by the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham. But what guarantee is there that personal assurances will be followed when the statute is there creating certain rights and disestablishing certain others. I mean to ask to what extent personal assurances can go. The provisions in the Act are cited towards creating a wrong instead of a right. Therefore, it is much better that the Hon. Minister instead of throwing a whole set of Acts in one bundle on our heads really directed the Legal Secretary to find out which portions of the Act are necessary and which are not. This of course could easily have been done. This is a matter in which I have got a very great grievance. One point that I would submit is that Acts are coming out in great numbers. It is not as if great pains have been taken in framing these Acts. The rate in which Acts are showered on us reminds me of the slot in the Egmore station which is used for the issue of platform tickets. You have just to insert a coin inside the slot and out comes the ticket. For a single Act so much of human energy is employed. If the number of Acts put into the Legislature and passed by the Legislature is a sign of very good Government, then our Government can claim the maximum credit for having maximum number of Acts. For every possible stray grievance, Acts are passed. If so much energy should be employed with regard to the new Acts, why not the same enthusiasm be displayed with regard to the re-enactment of those Acts which have been enacted for minor grievances. I should also state that instead of flinging a bundle of Acts on us and

[Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar] [22nd April 1949]

saying 'you pick up and say which Acts are wrong', just as they had carefully analysed the other portions of the Acts, the Government might well have considered the provisions which should be taken out, albeit these Acts are going to remain only for a period of one year. Therefore, my submission, Mr. Speaker, is that where the Hon. Minister agrees that certain provisions are wrong, why not they be deleted from the Acts by an amendment. We both of us agree that certain portions are wrong, where we disagree, those portions may stand. But the other portions should be deleted by an Amending Bill. That is the reason why I have brought forward this amendment to drop out those two Acts, Sir."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the amendment. I do not propose to waste the time of the House by repeating the arguments advanced by my learned Friend Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar. Nor do I make hon. Members understand that by my speaking the Government are going to accept this amendment, and give us justice. All I like to say in this matter is that if the Hon. Minister really feels that some provisions are obnoxious and are to be deleted from the Acts, he could certainly have found time to do so. Even now it is not too late to see that in respect of such of those obnoxious provisions this Re-enacting Act is not made applicable. Then I think there will be an earnest desire on the part of the Members of this House to find out what is good and what is bad, and allow good things to continue and remove bad things. With these words, Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Amendment moved—

That the undermentioned Acts which are found in Schedule III, be omitted from that Schedule:—

Year.	No.	Short title.
1944	V	The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1944, as amended by Madras Act X of 1946.
1946	X	The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1946."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also rise to support the amendment moved by Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar. I want particularly to draw the attention of Government to the enactment of one section, i.e., section 78 in the Act of 1946. During the Advisers' regime this new section has been widened. This is a most obnoxious provision. Absolute powers are given to the Board to eject any person who is connected with the temple or mutt from any land that is in his possession. The *archakas* have been the hereditary servants of the authorities of the temples. They have been performing the most important functions connected with the temples. Without an *archaka* there can be no temple. There may be others or there may not be, e.g., pipers, dancers, musicians and *Vedapatakas*. But, without an *archaka*

[22nd April 1949] [Sri A. Kaleswara Rao]

a temple cannot be opened. Such useful servants they are, and they have been in possession of certain lands. They are performing useful services to the temple because they are enjoying these lands as wages for the service that they are performing. Such *archakas* exist in every temple. Therefore, taking the whole Province into consideration, something like one lakh of families are affected."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"On a point of information, Sir, I want to point out to my Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, that there are temples in Northern India where *archakas* are not required to be present to open the temple. For instance, we go to the Kasi Viwanathar temple and worship the *Lingam* there and *archakas* are not quite necessary."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Not in the Madras Presidency. I am glad that he has not given any instance of a temple in the Madras Province. These people have been holding the lands from generation to generation and have been performing these duties. Now the Board has made an injunction against their rights. They want to take away all these lands from them by hook or crook. They say that it is done in the name of the temple. Of course, it will be in the name of the temple. The man who makes a gift of the land necessarily gives it to the temple, asks these men to be in possession, enjoy it and perform the services. That is the way in which the gifts were given by their ancestors. They won't give to the man. It is only the temple property in his possession and so long as he performs the services, he is entitled to enjoy. But now, a new section without any meaning has been enacted. The cause of action arises only when a person is appointed as trustee or executive officer and not when there is a default on the part of the *archaka* in the performance of the duty or when he is absent. For the sake of removing that man from the possession of the land, a new trustee or executive officer is appointed purposely by the Board. For that purpose only a certificate from the President of the Board that it is a temple property is necessary. As soon as the certificate is given, the new trustee or executive officer takes it to the District Court and the District Court merely executes it. That is all that is required. Thus lakhs of people are affected by the action of the Board. In every village factions people go to the Board to remove the *archakas*. The *archakas* do not necessarily belong to one particular community. Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Harijans or Shop-herds. There are many communities and necessarily there are different kinds of temples. All these are affected and removed wholesale. It is very difficult afterwards to establish their rights—whether it is temple property or their property. So, the greatest injustice is being done and it affects something like one lakh of families. At least five or six lakhs of persons have held meetings to no purpose. Once we even waited upon the Premier and he promised to do something. What he did was to keep the Ordinance in abeyance. Now, again, they have run amuck and quite

3-15
P.M.

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao] [22nd April 1949]

recently the High Court also had to say in some cases that it was wrong. If the property is in the possession of a dismissed or suspended man, then such a section should be used. But now, it is used against persons who are in the possession of the lands simply because they are the office-bearers. The only thing is that a new trustee or executive officer has to come. One trustee resigns to get rid of these troubles. The archakas' affair has become a scandal and there is nobody to look after them. These two Acts are enacted in a most confused way and without any care for anybody. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to withdraw these Acts."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come into great trouble because these various pieces of legislation have not come for discussion each by itself so that we could discuss the various provisions on their merits. Yesterday, I found the trouble even greater in the Select Committee because although there were two important Bills on which there was a good deal of criticism the Member in charge of Hindu Religious Endowments was not a member of our Committee whereas the Hon. Minister for Public Works was a member. Although the Hon. Minister for Law is not in charge of the various departments, so far as he was concerned, we found that it was his duty to see that certain Bills were re-enacted before a particular date so that there might not be a vacuum—as he calls it—I do not agree—in the legislation of this Province and before the new Acts could come into force, the temporary Acts might continue their period of life for some time more temporarily. Therefore, it was not possible to discuss the various provisions upon their merits. Yesterday I tried my best to go into some of the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Acts of 1944 and 1946. But the question really before the Select Committee and the Hon. Minister for Law was that the Acts should be re-enacted and not to grant these things which were wrong in parts or wrong, in my opinion, fundamentally. Therefore, I could not really go into the matter and all that I could do was to get an assurance from the Hon. Minister that he would see to it that the Hon. Minister in charge of Hindu Religious Endowments would not issue instructions except in those of a routine nature so that the various difficulties pointed out by Sri Vaidyanatha Ayyar would not create any permanent harmful effects. I was myself of opinion that excepting one section relating to Temple Committees, all the other sections could be deleted absolutely because the scheme of the Act could not affect the machinery of the Hindu Religious Endowments or the department concerned, excepting in the matter of the Temple Committees. However, as I said, the Law Minister was in charge of all the Acts under this legislation. So, we could get only that assurance. Though I am not satisfied with the position that is all that could be obtained from the Hon. Minister for Law who is in a hurry that the whole legislation must be passed before a certain date, as you also, Sir, seem to be in a hurry before 3.25 p.m."

[22nd April 1949]

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, though I agree with the statements of facts mentioned by Mr. Viswanatham about what happened in the Select Committee, I do not agree with him that I was the only Member concerned with the passing of the Bill or that I could make any commitments regarding the merits of the Bill. When the point was raised in the Joint Select Committee, I mentioned that the whole matter or almost all the sections in one form or another in the Bill were being considered to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. It was pointed out by Messrs. Viswanatham and Bhashyam and others that some orders might be passed which might be permanent and which could not be cancelled even if the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was amended. I said 'We shall see.' As a matter of fact, I may tell the House that the ex-Premier, Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar, was taking care that no orders on a serious matter were passed, pending the disposal of the Bill that was introduced in the Assembly so that things might not be made more difficult. He has kept many things pending to await the disposal of the Bill before the House. So, I said that such contingencies should be avoided and instructions should be issued that only routine matters could be gone into and other matters which would have permanent commitments, if action were taken, should be desisted until the main Act was disposed of."

"Regarding the amendment of Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, I do not want to take shelter on the wording of the amendment when Vaidyanatha Ayyar suggested the removal. Removal is impossible when it is admitted that some sections are good and some sections are bad. So, absolute removal cannot be thought of. I do not want to take shelter under that. About 16 or 17 sections were referred to in the first reading of the Bill in the Joint Select Committee. I noted those sections but I found the difficulty. If I agreed to them, the Legal Department might be able to draft the necessary amendments dropping those sections. But suppose the advisory bodies are to be re-constituted. The original Assistant Commissioners will go on the 1st of May. The advisory bodies will have to take their place and it will take 3 or 4 months. Such things of serious consequences have to come under the original Act which will take more time than four hours. That was one of the main reasons why I said that we were considering the other Act. (Interruption.) I am for reviving the Advisory Committee, Sir. So, if the Advisory Committees are revived, people who have faith will have to be found. That is one of the things that we have to make in the new Act. Certain other defects were pointed out by Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar. I am in considerable agreement with those points. But even if we are able to make the legal changes by the wisdom of the Legal Department which even Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar compliments, other matters which cannot be done by the Legal Department, cannot be done in a matter of hours; it may take even four months. That is the nature of the work. That was why I suggested it might be extended for one year more so that within that period, we could see what could be done with the other Bill before the House."

[Sri K. Madhava Menon]

[22nd April 1949]

"Sir, much has been said about the haste in the matter. I have to inform the House that it is because the other main Hindu Religious Endowments Bill that has been referred to the Select Committee and which is before the Select Committee now. We were expecting that it would be taken up and disposed of in the course of the year. That was why some delay occurred in these things. Members are aware that it was before the House for a year. Notice was given but for one reason or another it was not taken up earlier. Every time we were thinking that it would be passed in the course of the year. So, it was the 'year' that was hanging fire. Therefore, we could not go into details in this Bill.

"Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar said that major mistakes of principle and obviously wrong things are in the Bill. There are certain things which do not commend themselves to me and which should be changed. There is opportunity for us to do it; but this is not the opportunity. So, we cannot take away the sections. To drop the Act will be a remedy much worse than the evil that we have in this Act.

3-30 P.M. "Sir, I did not say that no harm would be done. I said not more harm than was done for the last five years will ensue by extending it. That was what I said.

"I was surprised at the objection raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao. If I may say so, it was imagination running riot. Section 78 does not take away the right of the *archakas*. If the executive officer who is appointed does not get possession, he can apply to the court and get possession."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I know it."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Huge argument was built up by Mr. Kaleswara Rao and he said that lakhs of *archakas* will be thrown in the streets and people will be deprived of their property and everything will be in utter confusion and so on. I shall therefore read section 78. Of course this is a case of a good cause spoiled by bad argument. Section 78 of the Act says this:

'Where a person has been appointed as trustee of a mutt or temple or a religious endowment connected therewith or has been appointed to discharge the functions of a trustee by the committee of the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act and such person is resisted in, or prevented from obtaining possession of the mutt, temple or religious endowment concerned and the records, accounts and properties thereof, the court may on application by the person so appointed and on production of the order of appointment, direct the delivery to such person of the possession of the mutt, temple or religious endowment and of the records, accounts and properties thereof.'

So, Sir, it is not the trustee that goes to the court, but the court is asked to execute the order of the Board. What the section says is the *prima facie* proof of evidence of the right of the

22nd April 1949] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

person appointed by the Board to get possession, is recognized and the court is asked to recognize that. The aggrieved person is given the remedy."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I am not yielding, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"He does not know that portion and he has no experience."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I may not have had that experience of talking on nothing, Sir. So, Sir, there are defects in the Act which can be remedied. But, section 78 to my mind, is not one such. Mr. Kaleswara Rao's picture that lakhs of people will be thrown on the streets because of section 78, I can characterise only as imagination running riot.

"May I appeal to my hon. Friend, Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar not to press his amendment to vote, because the effect of the amendment seems to be for entirely dropping the Bill, not the section. It is not possible, Sir, at this stage to do it. The reason why I say that this cannot be done is, because the other Bill has been before the House for over a year and every one of the things will be considered when it is taken up. Of course, that may not be sufficient reason for him, but that is the only reason I can give."

SRI A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR:—"I am afraid, Sir, I cannot put my withdrawal and give sanction to several absurdities. Otherwise, I would have very frankly accepted the invitation of the Hon. Law Minister to withdraw it. Let me have at least that right."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Third Schedule was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

'That the Bill be passed into law.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be passed into law.'"

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

(2) THE MADRAS IRRIGATION TANKS (IMPROVEMENT) BILL,
1949—cont.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am not moving it, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether he is proceeding with it at the next session?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"There is not much time before us. Therefore, I propose to have the further consideration of the Bill at the next session."

[22nd April 1949]

IV.—PROROGATION OF THE HOUSE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before I read the Message from His Excellency the Governor, I wish to inform the House that this Fifth Session began on the 12th July 1948 and we sat for 85 days; there were 8 half-hour debates and 15 adjournment motions, out of which only 3 adjournment motions were discussed in the House. The number of Bills passed during the session was 28. The number of questions received was 2,061, out of which 1,137 have been answered."

M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHIB BAHADUR:—"We offer our congratulations, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received the following message from His Excellency the Governor of Madras:—

'In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935, I, Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Governor of Madras, hereby prorogue this session of the Madras Legislative Assembly with effect from the conclusion of business on 22nd April 1949.'

KRISHNA KUMARSINHJI,
Governor of Madras."

20th April 1949.

The House was then prorogued.

[22nd April 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1080 asked by Sri M. Kannappan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 941 supra.]

Statement showing the scales of pay and allowances paid to the workers of Government Transport, Madras City.

Designation.	Scale of pay. Rs.	Dearness allowance. Rs.	House allowance. Rs.	Batta for each shift. Rs. A. P.
Drivers (ordinary grade) ..	40—2—50 (initial pay of Rs. 46 per mensem).	21 to 22	7	0 12 0
Do. (selection grade) ..	50—2—60— 2½—75	21 to 22	7	0 12 0
Conductors	30—2—40— E.B.—2—50 (S.S.L.C. holders are started on Rs. 40 per mensem).	19 to 22	5 to 7	0 12 0
Cleaners	20—1—25	19	5	0 12 0
Checking Inspectors and Time-keepers.	35—2—45— E.B.—2—55 (S.S.L.C. holders are started on Rs. 45 per mensem).	19 to 22	5 to 7	1 0 0
General Foremen	150—10—250	17½ per cent of the pay plus Rs. 8 per mensem.	Do.	..
Junior Foremen	100—5—150	Do.	Ra. 10 or 10 per cent of the pay.	..
Electrical Foremen ..	100—5—150	Do.	Do.	..
Tyremen	40—3—55	21 to 22	7	..
Tyre Assistants	30—1—35	19	5	..
Mechanics	75—2½—100	24	7	..
Fitters	40—1—50	22	7	..
Fitter coolies	30—1—35	19	5	..
Electricians	75	24	7	..
Assistant electricians ..	50	22	7	..
Carpenter maistris ..	50—5—75	22 to 24	7	..
Carpenters	40—3—55	22	7	..
Painter maistris	50—5—75	22 to 24	7	..
Painters	40—1—50	22	7	..
Chief liners	50—5—75	22 to 24	7	..
Assistant liners	40—3—55	22	7	..
Tinkers	40—3—55	24	7	..
Blacksmiths	75	19	5	..
Hammermen	30	22 to 24	7	..
Spray painters	45—3—60— 2½—80	18	5	..
Helpers	16	22	7	..
Parking controllers ..	50	19	5	..
Petrol pump operators ..	25—1—35	..	..	..
Watchmen	At market rates.	..	..	..

[22nd April 1949]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1083 asked by Sri V. Raghavayya (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthi) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1948, page 942 supra.]

The 59 training schools are located in the following places:—

Serial number and name of place.	Number of institutions.		
	Men.	Women	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Chicacole	1	1	2
2 Parvatipur	1	..	1
3 Visakhapatnam	1	1	2
4 Bimilipatnam	1	(girls).	1
5 Guntur	1	..	1
6 Ohgole	1	1	2
7 Bapatla	1	1	2
8 Narasaraopet	1	..	1
9 Vinayasaramam	1	..	1
10 Masulipatnam	1	..	1
11 Vidyanagari	2	1	3
12 Gunadala	1	..	1
13 Cuddapah	1	..	1
14 Rayachoti	1	1	2
15 Kurnool	1	..	1
16 Nandyal	1	1	2
17 Cumbum	1	1	2
18 Chittoor	1	..	1
19 Kanigiri	1	1	2
20 Nellore	1	..	1
21 Naidupeta	1	2	3
22 Rajahmundry	1	..	1
23 Amalapur	4	1	5
24 Kakinada	1	..	1
25 Eluru	1	1	2
26 Pentapadu	1	1	2
27 Anantapur	1	1	2
28 Vijayavada	1	..	1
29 Parangipuram	..	1	1
30 Narasapur	..	1	1
31 Bellary	..	1	1
32 Madanapalli	2	1	3
33 Hospet	..	3	3
34 Vinayasaramam	..	1	1
35 Pentapadu	1	..	1
36 Tiruvur	..	..	..

(Basic training school.)

Do.

Do.

[22nd April 1949]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1091 asked by M. V. Hydross Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 947 supra.]

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have stated that their plan for the development of Broadcasting service in this Province provides, among others, the establishment of a new broadcasting station at Kozhikode with a transmitter of medium power (10 K.W. or more). One of the principal causes of delay is the need for erecting special buildings to house the transmitting equipment and studios. In order to minimize the delay they propose to open a pilot station with a transmitter of 1 K.W. shortly at Kozhikode. This station will be located in rented buildings and this Government have been asked to acquire suitable premises for the offices and studios.

(c) This Government have instructed the Collector of Malabar to suggest suitable accommodation for the pilot broadcasting station. In view of the importance and urgency, he has been asked to give the matter highest priority. During their visit to Kozhikode, the Planning Officer, All-India Radio, and the Project Officer, All-India Radio, inspected several buildings and vacant sites. The officers did not, however, come to a definite opinion with regard to buildings and sites required for the purpose and they promised to write to the Collector after their return to Delhi. Their further report is awaited.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1093 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 948 supra.]

(a) & (b) The following statement shows the targets fixed for procurement for export of rice in the six surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore for the Kharif year 1947-48 (that is 1st November 1947 to 31st October 1948) and the quantities actually moved against these targets:—

Name of the surplus districts.	Export target fixed for the year.	Quantity exported during the year.	Balance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
East Godavari	78,000	62,693	15,307
West Godavari	200,000	152,825	37,175
Krishna	140,000	116,536	23,464
Guntur	25,000	25,006	..
Nellore	15,000	14,169	831
Tanjore	200,000	214,878	..

It will be observed from the above statement that all the surplus districts except Guntur and Tanjore failed to reach the targets in full.

[22nd April 1949]

(c) The fall in procurement in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna and Nellore is due to the following reasons :—

(1) Natural unwillingness on the part of the producers to part with their surplus in view of the then existing policy of gradual decontrol and the expectation of high prices ;

(2) Increase in the offtake for local consumption by the non-producers due to the influx of people from Hyderabad (Deccan) ; and

(3) Smuggling from these districts.

(d) The Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the Deputy Commissioners are constantly touring in the areas watching the progress of operations and taking all possible steps to speed up procurement. Necessary instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, to the Collectors to maximize procurement this year by resorting to requisitioning of stocks and to prosecute, in some bad cases producers who withhold stocks in expectation of high prices, etc. The number of cases requisitioned during 10th April to 31st December 1948 was 3,832 cases as a result of which 220,820 imperial maunds of paddy and 254,142 maunds of rice were obtained. The progress of procurement in each revenue division is reviewed by the Board in addition to the fortnightly reviews. When a fall in procurement is noticed in any district, special attention is paid to it. Conferences of the Collectors and District Supply Officers, as the case may be, are held, as and when necessary, and steps taken to intensify procurement. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies expects that with the steps already taken as stated above, better results can be expected this year and in fact the progress in procurement in surplus districts this year so far has been better than in the last two years.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1097 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 952 supra.]

A.—(a) The Collector of Tanjore first issued a notification fixing 20th November 1948, as the last date for delivery of Kuruvai paddy by ryots in his district. According to this notification a Kuruvai paddy delivered after these dates was subject to a cut of six annas per maund. By a subsequent notification, the Collector extended the abovementioned dates to 20th and 31st December 1948.

(b) The Government issued orders fixing increased prices so as to take effect from 21st November 1948 in surplus districts and in the districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Malabar, South Kanara, Mathurai and Tirunelveli. But these orders have no relation to the Collector's notifications referred to in (a) above.

22nd April 1949]

(c) The increase in price was ordered in November following the usual practice of fixing prices for each Khariff year.

(d) & (e) Yes. In December 1948, certain representations were received by the Government that ryots who had delivered their surplus on or before the date fixed by the Collector before 21st November 1948, lost the benefit of the increased prices, while those who clung to their stocks enjoyed the benefits of the increase in prices. The Government have already explained, by means of a Press Note that it is not possible to give retrospective effect to the increased prices in respect of surpluses surrendered before 21st November 1948. This difficulty cannot be avoided, whatever may be the date fixed for the increase, as some ryots would have sold their paddy before the date and some others after the date. However, the question was examined, whether the price in respect of paddy delivered after the date fixed by the Collector should be the new price or the old price minus the reduction for late delivery. As the idea underlying the enhancement of prices is that they should synchronize with the arrival of new paddy for procurement, it was felt that any attempt to distinguish between old paddy and new paddy would bring in a number of complaints and also create complications. Instructions were, therefore, issued to Collectors that a cut need not be imposed for late deliveries of old paddy made after the new prices had come into force.

(f) Statement showing the amount of surcharge due, the amount collected up to 15th February 1949, and the balance on the stocks of rice and paddy held by the wholesalers and retailers at the close of 20th November 1948 in each of the districts in which the revised prices were given effect to from 21st November 1948 :—

	Rice.			Paddy.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 East Godavari ..	50,356	24,868	25,488	85,936	28,750	57,186
2 Guntur ..	1,30,573	53,766	76,807	95,537	45,496	50,041
3 Krishna ..	1,49,488	57,223	92,265	4,38,698	78,936	3,59,762
4 Mathurai ..	1,76,470	1,06,208	70,262	..	..	..
5 Nellore ..	64,663	64,346	317	9,442	8,619	822
6 Malabar ..	4,45,385	3,84,223	61,162	15,22,169	11,39,077	3,83,092
7 South Kanara ..	5,37,469	29,428	5,08,041	4,38,003	1,392	4,36,611
8 Tanjore ..	90,259	83,544	6,715	16,79,308	16,60,655	18,653
9 Tiruchirappalli ..	8,506	7,666	840	2,55,740	2,52,479	3,261
10 Tirunelveli ..	61,774	16,311	45,463	3,03,425	1,68,469	1,34,956
11 West Godavari ..	1,94,643	32,852	1,61,791	6,39,970	37,929	6,02,041
12 South Arcot ..	41,235	39,591	1,654	1,39,446	1,38,620	826
Total ..	19,50,821	9,00,016	10,50,805	56,07,674	35,60,422	20,47,252

	RS.
Total demand under paddy and rice	75,58,495
Total collection under paddy and rice	44,60,438
Balance under paddy and rice	30,98,057

[22nd April 1949]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1108 asked by Sri K. R. Karanth at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 959 supra.]

Statement showing the number of radio sets supplied by the Government to Panchayat Boards in different districts in the Province.

Number and district.	Panchayat Boards.
1 Vizagapatnam	19
2 East Godavari	55
3 West Godavari	40
4 Krishna	46
5 Guntur	36
6 Nellore	25
7 Chittoor	13
8 Cuddapah	8
9 Kurnool	21
10 Bellary	21
11 Anantapur	18
12 Chingleput	14
13 North Arcot	26
14 South Arcot	25
15 Salem	36
16 Tanjore	20
17 Tiruchirappalli	24
18 Mathurai	41
19 Ramnad	33
20 Tirunelveli	38
21 Coimbatore	47
22 The Nilgiris	4
23 Malabar	25
24 South Kanara	19
	663

[22nd April 1949]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1116 asked by Sri B. Perumal Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 965 supra.]

List of taluk headquarters in this Province which do not have even a middle school.

Name of district.	Name of taluk headquarters which do not have even a middle school.
1 Visakhapatnam North	Pathapatnam.
2 Nellore	Darsi.
3 Ramnad	{ Tiruvadanai. Mudukulathur.
4 Mathurai	Nilakottai.
5 Malabar North	Manantoddy.
6 East Godavari Agency area ..	{ Nugur Yellavaram Chodavaram.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1130 asked by Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 971 supra.]

Early this year, Government received complaints from certain organizations and individuals in the Circar districts that the millers were depressing the ceiling prices and were noting the full ceiling prices in the 'E' Form receipts, although they paid less to the producers. Though a depression in price immediately after the harvest is the usual thing even under the ceiling prices system, an investigation was ordered. It was then found that according to the usual practice, the depression was made due to the paddy being in a wet condition immediately after harvest and due to the presence of impurities such as mud-pellets, etc. and that subsequently more or less full ceiling prices are being paid to the ryots, as the paddy has become fairly dried up. The ceiling prices announced by the Government relate only to paddy which conforms to the standard of Civil Supplies specifications, namely, that the paddy should be in a reasonably dry condition and free from adulteration such as mud, etc. If the paddy tendered by the producer to the procuring agent is below the standard, it is open to the procuring agent to negotiate for a reduction in the price with the producer and offer lower rates than the village-site price. Complaints were also received from Tanjore district that the millers are not in a position to buy all the paddy offered by

[22nd April 1949]

the mirasidars and that, therefore, the ryots are put to lot of suffering. The Government observe that this is not quite correct. In view of the higher prices that are being paid this year, it is understood that the ryots are anxious to get rid of their surpluses as early as possible. Naturally neither the procuring agents nor the wagon position on the railways would possibly admit of handling all the surpluses which normally were being moved in the course of seven or eight months within the limited space of a month or two. Hence there is the complaint that there is no demand for paddy. It may be added that the procuring agents are not in a position to handle more for the reason that the money market is tight and the agents themselves are not in a position to invest more capital than they have invested already. In spite of it, the procurement has not at all suffered in comparison with the procurement in previous years. In order, however, to minimize the inconvenience to the producer and also to speed up the procurement further in the interest of food administration, instructions have been issued to increase the number of procurement agents by practically issuing licences to anyone who wants it, provided he was in the business before and has not got a black record. It is hoped that this would meet the situation and the difficulties by the ryots would be largely eliminated.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 156 asked by Sri M. P. Periaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 976 supra.]

Statistics of offences under 'Removal of Civil Disabilities Act' in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts.

Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Number of cases filed.	Number of cases dismissed.	Number of cases in which punishment was awarded.	Number of cases pending.
Salem	Kosur ..	1	..	..	1
	Keishnagiri ..	1	..	1	..
	Dharmapuri ..	2	1	1	..
	Omahur ..	3	..	3	..
	Harur ..	1	1	..	..
	Attur ..	1	..	1	..
	Namakkal ..	1	..	1	..
	Total ..	10	2	7	1
Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli.	1	..	1	..
	Lalgudi ..	1	..	1	..
	Perambalur ..	3	2	1	..
	Karur ..	10	..	2	..
	Muvattur ..	2	..	2	..
	Total ..	17	2	7	..

22nd April 1949]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 157 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, held on the 22nd April 1949, page 977 supra.]

(a) —

District.	Number of persons to whom death sentence was awarded in		
	1946.	1947.	1948.
Anantapur	5	1	2
Arcot, North	3	2	1
" South	5	5	2
Bellary	..	4	..
Chingleput	1	3	1
Chittoor	5	..	2
Coimbatore	30	15	10
Cuddapah	5	2	3
Godavari, East	2	3	2
" West	2	4	4
Guntur	2	7	1
Kanara, South	5	2	2
Krishna	4	6	..
Kurnool	2	..	6
Mathurai	26	6	10
Malabar, North	1	1	..
" South	5	4	2
Nellore	1	..	2
Ramnad	5	2	3
Salem	20	13	4
Tanjore, East	Nil	2	..
" West	3	4	2
Tirunelveli	22	20	3
Tiruchirappalli	7	2	4
Visakhapatnam	1	1	2
City of Madras	3	1	9
Total	165	110	77

[22nd April 1949]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 158 asked by Sri K. Rajaram Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd April 1949, page 977 supra.]

Statement showing the number and names of Arts and Professional Colleges and the amount of grant given to each in 1948-49, etc.

Serial number and names of colleges.	Run by	Grant actually given in 1948-49.		
		Teaching. RS.	Building. RS.	Equipment. RS.
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>				
1 M.R. College, Visianagaram ..	Hindus ..	17,061	..	5,722
2 P.R. College, Kakinada ..	Do. ..	27,980	..	..
3 Hindu College, Masulipatnam ..	Do. ..	11,583	..	10,000
4 Andhra Christian College, Guntur.	Christians.	48,927	..	..
5 Madras Christian College, Tam- baram.	Do. ..	38,431	..	1,487
6 Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput.	Hindus ..	51,248	..	..
7 Loyola College, Madras ..	Christians.	50,830	2,50,000	1,28,709
8 Theosophical College, Madana- palle.	Hindus ..	7,851	..	1,488
9 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirap- palli.	Christians.	33,840	..	7,977
10 National College, Tiruchirappalli.	Hindus ..	14,900	..	7,347
11 American College, Mathurai ..	Christians.	24,299	..	..
12 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunel- veli.	Hindus ..	15,522	..	..
13 St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.	Christians.	14,462	..	1,854
14 St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.	Do. ..	27,343	..	5,774
15 Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakha- patnam.	Hindus ..	14,244	..	5,315
16 Veera Saiva College, Bellary ..	Do. ..	5,397	..	..
17 Zamorin's College, Kozhikode ..	Do. ..	12,455	..	..
18 V.R. College, Nellore ..	Do. ..	10,000	..	..
19 St. John's College, Palamcottah ..	Christians.	5,700	..	..
20 S. V. College, Tirupathi ..	Hindus ..	11,658	10,000	..
21 Vivekananda College, Madras ..	Do. ..	3,889	..	..
22 Islamia College, Vaniyambadi ..	Muslims ..	12,943	..	987
23 Osmania College, Kurnool ..	Do. ..	11,601	..	10,000
24 Majura College, Mathurai ..	Hindus ..	10,711	..	..
25 Senthikumara Nadar College, Virudhunagar.	Do. ..	4,566	..	..
26 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi.	Do. ..	4,524	..	..
27 W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram ..	Do. ..	9,024	5,000	..
28 Sir C.R.R. College, Eluru ..	Do. ..	8,500*	..	..
29 S.R.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayavada.	Do. ..	3,433	..	..
30 Hindu College, Guntur ..	Do. ..	7,871	..	..
31 Voorhees College, Vellore ..	Christians.	9,972	..	7,750
32 R.D.M. College, Sivaganga ..	Hindus ..	3,504	..	..
33 P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu.	Do. ..	2,305	..	..
34 Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode.	Christians.	10,787	..	..
35 Stella Mary's College, Santhome.	Do. ..	4,034	..	..
36 Women's Christian College, Madras.	Do. ..	20,027	..	1,245
37 Holy Cross College, Tiruchirap- palli.	Do. ..	4,862	..	1,402
38 Sarah Tucker College, Palamcot- tah.	Do. ..	9,934	..	..
39 St. Agnes College, Mangalore ..	Do. ..	15,937	..	..

* Grant ordered to be disbursed in April 1949.

[22nd April 1949]

Serial number and names of colleges.	Run by	Grant actually given in 1948-49.		
		Teaching. RS.	Building. RS.	Equipment. RS.
<i>Professional Colleges.</i>				
1 Meston Training College, Madras.	Christians.	11,038	..	..
2 St. Christophers' Training College, Madras.	Do.	16,613	65,800	314
3 St. Ann's Training College, Mangalore,	Do.	8,353	..	685
4 St. Joseph's Training College, Guntur.	Do.	6,604	..	273

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item III (1), page 981 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

The Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949 (L A. Bill No. 13 of 1949) has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 30th March 1949.

3. The Committee was appointed on the 20th April 1949.

4. The Committee met on Thursday, the 21st April 1949, and subjected the provisions of the Bill to a careful scrutiny.

5. The changes effected by the Joint Select Committee in the Bill are given below :—

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Item 2 in the First Schedule, viz., the Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1941 (Act XV of 1941), and item 7 of that Schedule, viz., the Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Act VIII of 1946), were decided to be re-enacted only for a year and so they were transferred to the Third Schedule.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

The Committee also thought it necessary that sections 413 of the Madras City Municipal Act and 369 of the Madras District Municipalities Act and section 234 of the Madras Local Boards Act should be so amended as to enable the Government to modify a previous decision given by them only at the instance of all the local authorities concerned. Item 1 of the Schedule has been amended accordingly.

The Committee decided that it was not necessary to re-publish the Bill.

A copy of the Bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee is annexed.

FOR ST. GEORGE,
21st April 1949.

K. MADHAVA MENON,
Chairman, Joint Select Committee.

[22nd April 1949]

ANNEXURE.

[Note.—The changes made by the Joint Select Committee are shown in clarendon type and the portions omitted are shown by dots.]

L.A. BILL No. 13 OF 1949.

A Bill for the re-enactment of certain Acts.

Madras Act VII of 1948.
Madras Act VII of 1948.

WHEREAS the Acts specified in the First, Second and Third Schedules were temporarily re-enacted up to and inclusive of the 29th day of April 1949, by the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. I) Act, 1948, and the Madras Re-enacting (No. II) Act, 1948;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to re-enact the Acts referred to in the First Schedule permanently, the Acts referred to in the Second Schedule permanently but with the modifications set forth in that Schedule, and the Acts referred to in the Third Schedule temporarily for a further period of one year up to and inclusive of the 29th day of April 1950;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Re-enacting Act, 1949. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the 30th day of April 1949.

2. (1) The Acts specified in the First Schedule are hereby re-enacted permanently without any modification. Permanent re-enactment of certain Acts.

(2) The Acts specified in the Second Schedule are hereby re-enacted permanently, with the modifications set forth in the fourth column of that Schedule.

3. The Acts specified in the Third Schedule shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 29th day of April 1950, and upon the expiry of the said Acts. Temporary re-enactment of certain Acts.

Madras Act I of 1891.

(a) section 8 of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, shall apply as if the said Acts had then been repealed by a Madras Act;

(b) save as provided in clause (a), the Acts, if any, amended by the said Acts shall have operation as if the latter had never been enacted.

22nd April 1949]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS PERMANENTLY RE-ENACTED.

[See section 2 (1).]

Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)
1940	IX	The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1940.
1941	XVIII	The Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service and Hereditary Village-offices (Amendment) Act, 1941.
1941	XIX	The Madras Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1941.
1941	XXIII	The Madras City Police and Towns Nuisances (Amendment) Act, 1941.
1942	XXVIII	The Madras Hereditary Village-offices (Amendment) Act, 1942.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ACTS PERMANENTLY RE-ENACTED WITH SPECIFIED MODIFICATIONS.

[See section 2 (2).]

Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Modifications. (4)
1941	VIII	The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1941.	In sections 2, 3 and 4, for the words "may be modified", the words "may, at the instance of . . . the local authorities concerned, be modified", and for the words "may be cancelled", the words "may, at the instance of . . . such local authorities, be cancelled", shall be substituted.
1942	XX	The Madras City Police, Towns Nuisances and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1942.	In sections 2, 3 and 4 (2)— (i) in the opening paragraph, for the words "the following sub-section" the words "the following sub-sections" shall be substituted; (ii) in new sub-section (2), the portion beginning with the words "and the provisions of" and ending with the words "by a Police officer" shall be omitted, and in lieu thereof, the following new sub-sections shall be inserted after sub-section (2) aforesaid namely:— " (3) The agent shall have power to release any person so arrested on his executing a Central Act bond, with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate if and when required. (4) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply to any arrest made or bond taken under this section as if the arrest had been made, or the bond had been taken under the said Code."

[22nd April 1949]

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ACTS TEMPORARILY RE-ENACTED FOR A PERIOD
OF ONE YEAR.

(See section 3.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1941	XV	The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1941.
1944	V	The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1944, as amended by Madras Act X of 1946.
1944	XIII	The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams (Amendment) Act, 1944.
1945	XVI	The Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1945, as amended by Madras Act XV of 1947.
1946	VIII	The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1946.
1946	X	The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1946.

INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY DEBATES.FIFTH SESSION OF THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ACT, 1935.

Volume XIX (Nos. 1 to 11).

	PAGES
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> leakage of University Examination question papers	429
Bills— Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1948	776-778
Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 —	703, 704
Demands for further grants for 1948-49 <i>re</i> — Land Revenue	351-352
Provincial Excise	372-375
Demands for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> — Industries	228-271
Irrigation	308-322
Labour including factories and Harijan uplift	322-326
Land Revenue	431-434
Miscellaneous	156-194
Other taxes and duties	212-227
Police	464-480
Discussion <i>re</i> — Half-hour debate	534-555
Scope of rule 45 of the Assembly Rules	555-572
Statement by ex-Ministers	124-156
Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49	25-35
Half-hour debate <i>re</i> — Food position in Tanjore district	706
Madras Harbour, extension of —	656-657
Motion <i>re</i> rule 111 of the Assembly Rules	649
See Questions and Answers.	298, 301
Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur, Haji Moulvi— Demands for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> — Industries	884-870
Other taxes and duties	806-807
See Questions and Answers.	749
Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur, M. S.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> — Leakage of University Examination question papers	428
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 <i>re</i> — Land Revenue	348, 373
Provincial Excise	373
Demands for Grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> — Industries	339-245
Irrigation	231-322
Land revenue	481-483
Miscellaneous	476-477
Other taxes and duties	570-571
	190-207
	181
	42-50

[22nd April 1949]

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

ACTS TEMPORARILY RE-ENACTED FOR A PERIOD
OF ONE YEAR.

(See section 3.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1941	XV	The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1941.
1944	V	The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1944, as amended by Madras Act X of 1946.
1941	XIII	The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams (Amendment) Act, 1944.
1945	XVI	The Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1945, as amended by Madras Act XV of 1947.
1946	VIII	The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1946.
1946	X	The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1946.

INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY DEBATES.FIFTH SESSION OF THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ACT, 1935.

Volume XIX (Nos. 1 to 11).

		A	PAGES
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur—			
Adjournment motion re leakage of University Examination question papers			429
Bills—			
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949			776-778
Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947			703, 704
Demands for further grants for 1948-49 re—			
Land Revenue			351-352
Provincial Excise			373-375
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—			
Industries			238-271
Irrigation			308-322
Labour including factories and Harijan uplift			322-326
Land Revenue			431-464
Miscellaneous			156-194
Other taxes and duties			213-237
Police			464-490
Discussion re—			525-555
Half-hour debate			556-573
Scope of rule 45 of the Assembly Rules			124-156
Statement by ex-Ministers			25-95
Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49			
Half-hour debate re—			
Food position in Tanjore district			700
Madras Harbour, extension of			656-657
Motion re rule 111 of the Assembly Rules			649
See Questions and Answers.			298, 301
Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur, Haji Moulvi—			
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—			
Industries			864-870
Other taxes and duties			806-807
See Questions and Answers.			749
Abdul Majid Sahib Bahadur, M. S.—			
Adjournment motion re—			
Leakage of University Examination question papers			268-270
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re—			147-149
Land Revenue			
Provincial Excise			348, 373
Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re—			373
Industries			
Irrigation			239-245
Land revenue			321-322
Miscellaneous			431-433
Other taxes and duties			475-477
Police			570-571
			129-131
			151
			48-50

A—cont.	PAGES
Abdul Majid Sabib Bahadur, M. S.—cont.	
Half-hour debate re—	
Madras Harbour, extension of	748
Information re stranger in the House, presence of a —	541
Motion re—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50, Change in the order of — ..	298
Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49	302-303
Aboriginals—	
Question re educational concessions to children of —	948-950
Aboriginal tribes—	
Question re welfare of	20
Adjournment motion re—	
Detenus, communication of grounds of detention to	429-431
Leakage of University examination question papers	427-429
Agency records of Tanjore—	
Question re recovery of —	102-105
Agrarian dispute—	
Question re enquiry into the — in Kalipatnam	411-413
Agricultural farm (model)—	
Question re opening of — in each taluk	947
Agricultural implements—	
Question re distribution of — to peasants	735-736
Agriculture—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49—Not discussed but guillotined.	
All-India Spinners' Association—	
Question re complaint of — dearth of cotton for supply to spinners	945-6
Amiruddin, Begum Sultan Mir—	
Discussion re supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49..	302-303
Motion re Demands for Grants for 1949-50—Change in the order of —	298
See Questions and Answers.	
Ammanna Raja, Srimathi C.—	
Demand for grants re Irrigation	453
Ananthachar, Sri B.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Anti-Corruption Department—	
Question re personnel of the —	973
Anti-Hindi Movement—	
Question re action taken by Government against—	966
Arrests—	
Question re number of — in connexion with the R.S.S. movement ..	508-509
Assembly Rules—	
Discussion re scope of rule 45	656-658
Motion re—	
Rule 15 of the Assembly Rules	95-96
Rule 77 of the Assembly Rules	749-750
Rule 80 of the Assembly Rules.. .. .	977-980
Rule 111 of the Assembly Rules	749
Assignment—	
Question re decision of Government re — of Government poramboke lands in enjoyment of Harijans	634-635

A—cont.	PAGES
Ataullah Sahib Bahadur, M. S.—	
Demand for grant for 1949-50 re Police	39-40
See Questions and Answers.	
Avinashilingam Chettiyar, the Hon. Sri T. S.—	
Adjournment motion re—	
Detenus, communication of grounds of detention to	431
Leakage of University examination question papers	429
Statement under rule 45 of the Assembly Rules	647-649
B	
Balakrishnan, Sri S. C.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Bamman canal (Chingleput district)—	
Question re irrigable capacity of —	946-7
Barnard Institute—	
Question re purchase of radium needles by the —	517-518
Basic education—	
See Wardha scheme of education	
Basic Training School—	
Question re housing of—in South Kanara	730
Batchelor, Mr. B. W.—	
Bills—Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949 ..	273-274
Bhaktavatsalam, the Hon. Sri M.—	
Bills—Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Bill, 1949	764, 769, 770, 791-795
Demand for Grants re Irrigation	322-326 445-463
Half-hour debate re Madras Harbour, extension of	808-810
Bhashyam, Sri K.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Bills—Re-enacting Bill, 1949	985-86
Motion re sitting of Select Committee on Hindu Religious Endow- ments Bill, 1949, outside Madras	979
Bhashyam Ayyangar, Sri V.—	
Question re appointment of — as Provincial Director of Harijan Welfare	425-426
Bifurcation of certain districts—	
Question re proposals for the	114-5
Bills—	
Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949—	
Considered	740-755
Passed into law	755
Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949—	
Motion re sittings of Select Committee outside Madras ..	977
Taken into consideration and referred to Select Committee ..	756-764
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949—	
Motion re sittings of the Select Committee outside Madras ..	979-980
Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949—	
Introduced and taken into consideration	271-286
Passed into law	286
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949—	
Consideration of	764-795
Further consideration postponed	997
Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947—	
Considered	702-705
Passed into law	705

B—cont.

PAGES

Bills—cont.	
Re-enacting Bill, 1949—	
Joint Select Committee, nomination of members to	658-673
Considered	865-866
Passed into law	981-997
Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949—	997
Considered	
Passed into law	680-699
Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949—	699-700
Considered	
Passed into law	673-678
West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Bill, 1949—	680
Considered	
Passed into law	701-702
Black-market—	702
Question re detection of — dealings	
Board of Film Censors—	516-517
Question re absence of legislators on —	
Bokkai Gowder, Sri K.—	943-945
See Questions and Answers.	
Bonus for surrender of paddy—	
Question re Government Circular relating to —	952-954
Border villages—	
Question re Compensation from Hyderabad Government for damages caused in the —	337
Brahmanandam Reddi, Sri K.—	
Bills—	
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	790-791
Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949—	
Considered	687-689
Half-hour debate re Public Safety Act	808
Breach—	800-801
See Grand Anicut Canal	
Building—	
Question re collapse of a — in the Railway Road, Vaniyambadi	521-522
Building Societies—	
Question re non-provision of amenities by —	970
Buses—	
Question re—	
Details about the —, running in the City	117-121
Deterioration of —, in the City	1-3
Buses and Lorries—	
Question re number of transport permits granted to run —	747
Bus Service—	
Question re advice to make — economic and profitable	505-506

C

Canal(s)—	
Question re proposal for the construction of a — to connect Badagara with Baliapatam	522
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	

C—cont.

PAGES

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Capital Outlay on Irrigation—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Cattle breeders and dairy farms—	
Question re subsidy to — grant of	291-295
Cattle farm—	
Question re starting of a —, at Gazulapalle, proposal for	645-646
Cauvery-Mettur Project Channel—	
Question re breach in the —	205-206
Ceded Districts—	
Question re Development of —	124
Cement—	
Question re release of stock of — belonging to Indo-Pakistan Company at a higher price	732-734
Total quantity of — allotted to this Province	491-492
Champakavalli Anicut—	
Question re repair of —	941
Chaudramouli, The Hon. Sri K.—	
Bills—	
Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949	750
	751-755
Chief Government Whip—	
Question re remuneration for the post of —	500-505
Cinchona and Fisheries—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for Grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Civil Defence—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Civil Works—Establishment—Tools and Plant—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demand for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Civil Works—Works—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Cochin—	
Questions re merger of — with Madras Province	337-338
Communal Government Order—	
Question re enforcement of the —	10-15

	PAGES
C—cont.	
Communist activities—	
Question re Report of the District Magistrate of Krishna on— ..	336
Communist prisoners—	
Question re escape of — from Cannanore Central Jail	955
Communists and R.S.S. men—	
Question re arrest of —	23
Commuted value of pensions—	
<i>See</i> Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
<i>See</i> Demands for Grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Compensation—	
Question re payment of — from the Hyderabad Government for damages caused to border villages	337
Condolence Resolution re—	
Sarojini Devi, Srimathi, death of, acknowledgment of resolution by Sri M. G. Naidu	656
Conductresses—	
Question re number of — in the State Bus Transport in the Madras City	507-508
Congressmen—	
Question re number of — murdered by the Communists district-war	744-745
Construction—	
Question re enhancement in the rate of —	22
Coonoor-Ootacamund Ghat Road—	
Question re landslide on —	3-4
Co-operation—	
<i>See</i> Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
<i>See</i> Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Co-operative Societies—	
Question re—	
Defalcation in the —, Singarayakonda	523
Number of officers community war in the —	423-424
<i>See</i> Vayalpad Co-operative Societies.	
<i>See</i> Wholesale Stores and Weavers' Societies.	
Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949,	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1948—	
Motion re sitting of Select Committee outside Madras	977-978
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Criminal Procedure Code—	
Question re Promulgation of section 144 of the —, in Malabar ..	862-863
Criminal Tribes Act—	
Question re number of persons registered under —	954
Criminal Tribes Settlement, Bitragunta—	
Question re abolition of —	954
Crops—	
Question re failure of—in villages in Kanchepuram taluk ..	122-123
Cystoscope—	
Question re loss of—in General Hospital, Madras	956
D	
Dairy farms—	
<i>See</i> Cattle breeders and dairy farms.	
Dam site at Siddheswaram.	
Question re Dr. Savage's report on the—	290-291

	PAGES
D—Cont.	
Death sentences—	
Question re number of — awarded in the last three years in the Madras Province	976-977
Defalcation.	
Question re alleged — in the co-operative societies, Singarayakonda ..	523
Demands for further grants for 1948-49 re—	
Land Revenue	348-373
Provincial Excise	373-386
Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined—	
Agriculture	388
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	391
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	390
Capital Outlay on Irrigation	391
Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading	389
Cinchona and Fisheries	390
Civil Defence	389
Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant	389
Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid	390
Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	389
Civil Works—Works	388
Co-operation	391
Commuted value of pensions	387
District Administration and Miscellaneous	388
Education	389
Electricity	386
Forest	387
Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	389
Industries	391
Interest-Free Advances	387
Irrigation	387
Jails	391
Legislative Bodies	388
Loans and Advances bearing Interest	390
Medical	389
Miscellaneous	387
Miscellaneous Departments	391
Motor Vehicles	387
Other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account	390
Other Taxes and Duties	388
Pension	388
Police	386
Public Health	386
Registration	390
Stamps	388
Stationery and Printing	
Veterinary	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Industries	238-271
Irrigation	322-328
Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	156-194
Land Revenue	464-490
Miscellaneous	525-555
Other Taxes and Duties	556-573
Police	124-156
Public Health	(156)
Registration	25-95
Stamps	
Stationery and Printing	
Veterinary	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined—	
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	576
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	575
Capital Outlay on Irrigation	574
Cinchona and Fisheries	574
Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant	574
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid	574

D—cont.

PAGES

Demands for Grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined—cont.	
Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account	575
Civil Works—Works	574
Commuted value of pensions	576
Co-operation	574
Electricity	574
Famine	575
Interest-Free Advances	576
Loans and Advances Bearing Interest	576
Miscellaneous	573
Miscellaneous Departments	574
Motor Vehicles Acts	573
Pensions	575
Provincial Excise	573
Registration	573
Stamps	573
Stationery and Printing	573
Veterinary	573
Deputy Collector (s)	
Question re selection of a — from a neighbouring State which has not merged	734-735
Deputy Speaker—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re —	
Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	217, 223
Land Revenue	471
Deputy Tahsildars —	
Question re list of —, rule for the inclusion of persons in the	418-422
Detenus —	
Adjournment Motion re—	
See Adjournment motion.	429-431
Devanayaga Iyah, Sri S. A.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Director of Harijan Welfare (Provincial) —	
Question re appointment of Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar as —	425-426
Director of Industries—	
See Industrial Policy of Government.	
District Administration and Miscellaneous—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
District Board, Salem—	
See Paper laid on the table of the House.	
District Educational Officers —	
Question re grades of —	123
District Munsif, Markapur—	
Question re occupation of a portion of Court building as residence by—	967
Dress Regulations —	
Question re Medical Colleges, dress regulations for students in —	340-341
Drinking water —	
Question re supply of — from Mettur to Salem town	638
Durairaja Pandian, Sri D.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
E	
Easwaran, Sri M. A.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Economic Adviser to Government—	
Question re statement by the — about the success of Prohibition	967
Education —	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	

E—cont.

PAGES

Education Department —	
Question re Committee to advise Government on the activities of the —	720-722
Elections —	
Question re postponement of — to local boards	105-108
Electricity —	
See Demands for further grants of 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined	574
Electricity Boards (Provincial)—	
Question re Constitution of —	210
Electroculture—	
Question re Special officer for —, appointment of Sri A. R. Srinivasa Rao as —	295-296
Engineers—	
Question re names of — sent abroad for higher studies	510-513
Executive Officers —	
See Panchayat Boards.	
Ex-toddy tappers—	
Question re co-operative societies for the protection of —	747

F

Famine —	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined	
Famine Code Revision Committee—	
Question re implementing the recommendations of —	942-943
Fernandez, Mr. W. J.—	
Demand for further grant for 1948-49 re Provincial Excise	376-378
Demand for grants for 1949-50 re Other Taxes and Duties	134-135
See Questions and Answers.	
Film Censors—	
See Board of Film Censors.	
Firka Development Scheme—	
Question re —	
Progress and expenditure of —	739-740
Review of the work of —	739
First-class Magistrate (Additional), Pollachi—	
Question re transfer of headquarters of the — to Tiruppur	943
Food crops—	
Question re area under —	518-519
Food offences—	
Question re cases of — in Nellore and Kovur taluks	515
Foodrationing —	
See Half hour debate on —	865-874
Forest—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Fountain pen ink—	
Question re quantity of — imported into this Province	641

G

Gandhi Orphanage, Saidapet—	
Question re destruction of two sheds in —	960-961
Gangavaram (East) Village—	
Question re Police firing at —	935-936

G—cont.

PAGE

Gazetted Officers—	
Question re number of — belonging to the Backward Communities in the Co-operative Department	206-207
General Hospital, Madras —	
Question re loss of Cystoscope in the —	956
Gopala Reddi, The Hon. Sri B.—	
Adjournment motion re leakage of University Examination question papers	428
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re	
Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift	159
Miscellaneous	556, 558, 571-573, 576, 577
Other Taxes and Duties	124-125, 134-135, 143, 149-156
Police	81-95
Discussion re	
Half-hour debate	790
Statement by Ex-Ministers	655-56
Half-hour debate re on food position in Tanjore district —	
	864, 865
Half-hour debate re Madras Harbour, extension of —	748-749
Motion re	
Demands for grants for 1949-50, Change in the order of —	95-96, 297, 298
Nomination of members to the Joint Select Committee on the	
Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949	866
Rule 77 of the Assembly Rules	749-750
Rule 111 of the Assembly Rules	749
Supplementary Statement of expenditure for 1948-49	302, 306-308
Gopalaswami, Sri L. N.—	
Bills—	
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	794
Re-enacting Bill, 1949	992
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	220-223
See Questions and Answers.	
Government Hospital, Erode—	
Question re reconstruction of —	737
Government House buildings —	
Question re persons and institutions in the —	520-521
Government servants—	
Question re holding of office by — in Madras Race Club	961-2
Government Transport Workers—	
Question re pay and allowances to —	941, 999
Governor-General's visit—	
See Prime Minister's and Governor-General's visit.	
Govinda Menon, Sri M. P.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Govindan Nair, Sri P.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Govindaraju Naicker, Sri S. K.	
Demand for grant for 1949-50 re	
Land Revenue	539-541
Police	47-48
Govindaswamy Nayudu, Sri N.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	180-182
See Questions and Answers.	

G—cont.

PAGES

Grand Anicut Canal—	
Question re breach in the embankment of —	203-205
Grants—	
Question re disbursement of — to Harijan hostels	621
Gunnies—	
Question re current market price of —	631
Gurubatham, The Hon'ble Dr. S.—	
Demand for further grant for 1948-49 re Provincial Excise	373, 378, 384-386
Guruvulu, Sri S.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	163-165
See Questions and Answers.	
H	
Habeas Corpus applications—	
Question re Judgment relating to certain—	621-624
Half-hour debate re—	
Food Rationing in the Tanjore district	867-874
Madras Harbour, extension of —	748-749, 803-810
	795-803
Public Safety Act.. .. .	
Harijan—	
Question re cancellation of relief shops run by a — Naduveera-pattu village	965-6
Harijan Hostels—	
Question re—	
Disbursement of additional boarding grants for —	18-19
Grants to — disbursement of	621
Particulars of — in the Tirunelveli district	518
Harijan huts—	
Question re Demolition of — in certain villages in Clidambaram taluk	413-417
Harijans—	
Question re—	
Distribution of ration cards to — in Kulitalai taluk	969
Grant of house sites to —	746
Number of — as Prohibition Sub-Inspectors	951-2
Prevention of — from entering into the Kasiviswanathar temple at Nerinjipettai	646
Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore—	
Question re post of doctors vacant in the —	338-339
Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters staff—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
High School at Darsi—	
Question re opening of a —	965
Hill tribes —	
Question re educational concessions to children of —	948-950
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949—	
Motion re sittings of Select Committee outside Madras	979-80
Hindu Religious Endowments Board—	
Question re denial of holidays to the officers of the —	1
Holidays—	
Question re reduction of midsummer — in the Judicial Department	853-857
Homeless people—	
Question re census of — in the Province	630

H—cont.

PAGES

Hostels—	
See Harijan hostels.	
House construction—	
Question re—	
Financing of — on leasehold properties	738-39
Payment of — advance to Government servants	737
Hussain Sahib Bahadur, H. S.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Irrigation	433-435
Land Revenue	479-481
Other Taxes and Duties	141-144
Police	53-55
See Questions and Answers—	
Supplementary Statement of expenditure for 1948-49	304
Huts—	
See Harijan huts.	
Hydross Sahib Bahadur, M. V.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
I	
Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi, S. A. F.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	213-215,
Land Revenue	237
Miscellaneous	456-489
Police	556-558
	57-60
Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949—	
See Bills.	
See Messages from the Council.	
Industrial Policy of Government—	
Question re speech by the Director of Industries on the —	723-29
Industrial tribunals—	
Question re Legislation to validate awards of —	972
Industries—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demand for grants for 1949-50	238-271
Ink—	
See Fountain pen-ink—	
Inspectors of Labour (Assistant)—	
Question re particulars of—	497-500
Insurance Companies—	
Question re Agencies of—by some Government servants in the name of their relatives	497
Interest-free Advances—	
See Demands for further grants in 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined	
Iron and Steel Factory—	
See Location of—in Bellary district	723-729
Irrigation—	
Demand for grants for 1949-50 re	322-326
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949—	
See Bills.	
Ishwara, Sri K.—	
See Questions and Answers.	

J

PAGES

Jails—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Judicial Department—	
Question re reduction of midsummer holidays in the —	853-857
Judiciary (Separation of).	
Question re Separation of Judiciary from the executive as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee	925-935
K	
Kakkan, Sri P.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—Land Revenue	477-479
See Questions and Answers.	
Kaleswara Rao, Sri A.	
Bills—	
Reenacting Bill, 1949	932-994
Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949, The	589-691
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re Land Revenue	356-359
Demand for grants for 1949-50 re	
Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift	187-188
Police	61-62
See Questions and Answers.	
Kamakshi Chettiyar, Sri K. P.—	
Demand for grants for 1949-50 re—Irrigation	435-437
See Questions and Answers.	
Kameswara Rao, Sri A.—	
Discussion re Statement by ex-Ministers	646-656
Kandan Textiles, Kaladipet—	
Question re carrying out of orders prohibiting lock-out by the—	637
Kandaswami Gounder, Sri P.R.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Kandaswami Pillai, Sri P.—	
Bills—Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	282
Demand for further grant for 1948-49—Provincial Excise	382-383
Industries	257-259, 319
See Questions and Answers.	
Kanniyappan, Sri M.—	
Bills—Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	274-275, 285,
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift	169-171
See Questions and Answers.	
Karanth, Sri K.R.—	
See Questions and Answers—	
Kasiviswanathar temple, Nerinjipettai.	
Question re prevention of Harijans from entering into the —	646
Kerosene.	
Question re rationing of	287-288
Kosalram, Sri K.T.—	
Adjournment motion re—Leakage of University Examination question papers	429
Bills—	
Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	276-277, 284-285
Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Bill, 1949	785-787
Demand for further grant for 1948-49 re Provincial Excise	380-382, 385
Demand for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Land Revenue	490, 542-543
Police	75-77
See Questions and Answers.	
Koti Reddi, Sri K.—	
Demand for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Irrigation	398-401
Land Revenue	526-528
Kumaran, Sri M.—	
See Questions and Answers.	

	PAGES
K—cont.	
Kumaraswami, Sri G. for 1949-50— Demands for grants <i>re</i> —Land Revenue See Questions and Answers.	543-544
Kunhi Kamnaran Nambiar, Sri K. T. — See Question and Answers.	
Kuppuswami, Sri R.— Bills—Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949 Demands for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> —Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift	280 165-167
Kuppuswami Naidu, Sri A.— See Questions and Answers.	
Kurmayya, The Hon'ble Sri V. — Demands for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift Statement—under Rule 45 of the Assembly Rules	161, 179, 191, 192, 223-229. 649-653
Kurnool district Question <i>re</i> —number of cases charge-sheeted, etc. in—	746-47
L	
Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift— Demand for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i>	156-194
Lady clerks in the Secretariat — Question <i>re</i> Number of—	635-637
Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi V. — Bills— Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Bill, 1949 Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 Demand for grant, for 1949-50 <i>re</i> — Miscellaneous Other Taxes and Duties See Questions and Answers.	782-783 677 564-566 139-141
Land Colonization Scheme — Question <i>re</i> — Allotment of lands to ex-servicemen under the — Details of Tirumangalakottai—	950-951 950-951
Land revenue— Question <i>re</i> — Remission of—in Vedaranyam	424-425
Lands— Question <i>re</i> — Assignment of — to political sufferers in Malabar Grant of — to landless Harijans Reclamation of—for cultivation purposes Revision of assessment on—in Mangalore Municipality	342-344 638-639 505 738
Latchanna, Sri G.— Bill—Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	277-278
Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale .. Question <i>re</i> running of—	639-640
Leakage of University Examination Question papers— Adjournment Motion <i>re</i>	427-429
Legal practitioners— Question <i>re</i> number of — in the Madras Province	524
Legislative Assembly Member Question <i>re</i> arrest of a—	958-995
Legislative Bodies See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Legislature Hostel— Question <i>re</i> charges for guests in—	731

	PAGES.
L—cont.	
Linga Raju, Sri K.— See Questions and Answers.	
Litigation Question <i>re</i> reduction in the cost of, scheme for the—	718-720
Loans and advances bearing interest See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined. See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Local Boards— See Elections	
Local Fund Audit Department— Question <i>re</i> particulars about District Inspectors in the—	15-17
Looting by police at Palni— Question <i>re</i> inquiry into —	956-957
M	
Madhava Menon, The Hon. Sri K.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Detenus, communication of grounds of detention to—	430-431
Bills— Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949 Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947,— Re-enacting Bill, 1949	756-757, 759, 760, 762-764. 704 658-661, 672-673 981-983, 988-989, 996-997
Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949— Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent subjects) Bill, 1949 Half-hour debate <i>re</i> Public Safety Act	680-681, 692-695, 698, 700 673, 674, 677-680 701-702 798, 801-803
Motion <i>re</i> Nomination of members to the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949 Sittings of Select Committee on Madras Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949 outside Madras	865-866 977-978
Madras Harbour— Half-hour Debate <i>re</i> —	748-749 803-810 711-16
Question <i>re</i> Extension of —	
Madras Public Service Commission Question <i>re</i> — Income received by the — through fees from applicants and advertisement expenses, etc. Leakage of official information in the office of — Recruitment made by the—	973 974 493-496
Mahalaxmi Textile Mills case— Question <i>re</i> High Court judgment and withdrawal of prosecution against the directors in —	964-965
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur— Bills—Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 — Demand for grant for 1949-50 <i>re</i> Police	697-698 45-47 675-676
Mahin Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur — Bills—Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 — Demand for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> Irrigation Police See Questions and Answers.	437 35-36

M—cont.	PAGES
Malampuzha Irrigation Scheme — Question re present stage of the —	208-209
Male Nurses— Question re number of qualified — in the Province .. .	731-732
Manickam, Sri R. S.— Demand for grant for 1949-50 re Land Revenue .. .	525-526
Marimuthu, Sri M.— Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift .. . See Questions and Answers.	188-190
Medical— See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Medical College, Madras— Question re admission of students in — in 1948 .. .	17-18
Medical College Students Associations— Question re number, etc., of — based on religion or language .. .	963
Medical Officers— Question re particulars etc. of — who retired in 1948 .. .	123
Merger.— See Coochin.	
Message from the Council re— Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949 .. . Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949 .. . Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras) Amendment Bill, 1949.	656
Re-enacting Bill, 1949, nomination of members to the Joint Select Committee on the — .. . Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 .. . Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 .. . West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Bill, 1949 .. .	863-864 680-701 673-680 701-702
Message from H's Excellency the Governor re— Prorogation .. . Re-enacting Bill, 1949, recommending the introduction of .. .	998 656
Middle Schools— Question re absence of — at certain taluk head-quarters .. .	905
Mill cloth— Question re distribution of — imported from Bombay not liked by people .. .	963-964
Mills— Question re quantity and value of — imported in 1948-49 .. .	634
Ministers— Question re travelling allowance drawn by — .. .	737
Minor Irrigation Works in Rayalaseema— Question re details of — .. .	521
Miscellaneous— See Demands for further Grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined. See Demand for grant for 1949-50.	
Miscellaneous Departments— See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined. See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	

M—cont.	PAGES
Model modern houses— Question re construction of two or three types of .. .	970
Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur— Adjournment motion re Detenus, Communication of grounds of detention to .. . Demand for grants for 1949-50 re— Irrigation .. . Land Revenue .. . Half-hour debate re Public Safety Act .. . See Questions and Answers.	430 462 484-486 799-800
Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur, P. K.— Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re— Irrigation .. . Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift .. . Land Revenue .. . Police .. . See Questions and Answers.	442-443 218-220 538 62-64
Motion re— Demands for grants for 1949-50, change in the order of discussion of (Rule 15 of the Assembly Rules) .. .	95-96 297-298
Motor Transport— Question re— Implementation of the recommendations contained in G.O. No. 2169, dated 29th April 1948 by managements of — .. . Nationalization of — .. .	207-208 632
Motor Vehicles Act— See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined. See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur, N.— Bills— Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949 .. . Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949 .. . Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947, The— .. . Demand for grants for 1949-50 re— Irrigation .. . Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift .. . Land Revenue .. . Miscellaneous .. . Other taxes and duties .. . Police .. . Demand for further grant for 1948-49 re Provincial Excise .. .	754 277 703-704 443-444 187-189 535-537 566 145-146 154 43-45 383
Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, M. A.— Bills— Cotton (Trade-stocks) Census Bill, 1949 .. . Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949 .. . Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Bill, 1949 .. . Re-enacting Bill, 1949 .. . Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949— Demand for grants for 1949-50 re— Other taxes and duties .. .	762 275 780-781 669 683 125-127 156
Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, M.— Bills— Cotton (Trade-stocks) Census Bill, 1949 .. . Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Bill, 1949 .. . Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947— Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 .. .	759-760 770-771 702-703 679-680

M—cont.

PAGES

Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, M.—cont.	
Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re—	
Industries	261-265
	316-318
Irrigation	320
	392-395
Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift	463
Land Revenue	158
Miscellaneous	549-554
	560-564
Other taxes and duties	577-579
Discussion re—	155
Statement by ex-Ministers	653-655
Supplementary Statement of expenditure for 1948-49	298-300
Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, S.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib—	
Demands for further Grants for 1948-49 re—	
Land Revenue	348-349
Provincial Excise	373
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Industries	245-247
Land Revenue	466-471
	555
Miscellaneous	556-566
	568
Other taxes and duties	137-139
Police	152
Half-hour debate re Public Safety Act	25-29
See Questions and Answers.	795-798
Muniswami Pillay, Sri V. I.—	
Bills—	
Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949	762
Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	275-276
Re-enacting Bill, 1949	286
Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949	671-672
Demands for further grants for 1948-49 re Provincial Excise	674
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	379-380
	171-173
Murthi, Sri B. S.—	
Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	217
Motion re—	
Nomination of members to the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949	866
Rule III of the Assembly Rules	749
See Questions and Answers.	
Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947—	
See Bills.	
Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad, Raja Sir—	
Demands for further Grants for 1948-49 re Land Revenue	339-341
Demand for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Irrigation	395-398
Police	446
Discussion re—	95
Scope of Rule 45 of the Assembly Rules	65

M—cont.

PAGES

Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Raja Sir—cont.	
Half-hour debate re—	
Food position in Tanjore district, discussion re	865-867
Madras Harbour, extension of	748
	803-806, 809
Motion re sitting of Select Committee on Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1949, outside Madras	979
See Question and Answers.	
N	
Nachiappa Gounder, Sri K. A.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—Irrigation	406-408
Nagappa, Sri S.—	
Bill—Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	278-280
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re Land Revenue	359-360
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	161
	190-194, 223, 229
Police	67-71
Motion re nomination of members to the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Re-enacting Bill, 1949	866
See Questions and Answers.	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1948-49	303-304
Nagaraja Monigar, Sri S.—	
Bill—Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	791
Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re Other Taxes and Duties	135-137
See Questions and Answers.	
Narasimha Rao, Sri Guntur—	
Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re—	
Industries	265-268
Other Taxes and Duties	156
Natesa Chettiyar, Sri M. G.—	
Bills—Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	769-770,
	794, 795
Demands for further Grants for 1948-49 re Land Revenue	354-356,
	373
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Land Revenue	473-475
Natesan, Sri P.—	
Discussion re Statement by ex-Ministers	647
Half-hour debate re Madras Harbour, extension of	807-808,
	809
Nationalisation—	
Question re purpose of — of motor transport	632

O

Other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Other Taxes and Duties—	
Demand for grant for 1949-50	124-156
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	

P

Paddy—	
Question re—	
Delay in fixing the selling price of —	722
Estimate of surplus—in East Godavari district	417-418
Quantity of — purchased in the Kancheepuram taluk	524
Sale of—at ceiling price	971

P—cont.	PAGES
Palatholuvu village— Question re assault at — on Government servants while procuring foodgrains	716-718
Palia Kudumban, Sri S. K.— See Questions and Answers.	
Panchayat Boards— Question re— Executive Officers in— Communitywar information re— Number of — in Yellamanchili taluk	740-742 20-21
Papers laid on the Table of the House— Salem District Board, notification re inclusion of certain areas within the limits of Schedule of authorized expenditure for 1949-50 as authenticated by His Excellency the Governor Schedule of the supplementary statement of authorised further expenditure for 1948-49 as authenticated by His Excellency the Governor Tenali Municipal Council Notification re supersession for a period of six months	326 705 705 705
Pattabhiraman, Sri T. S.— Demand for Grant for 1949-50 — Police See Questions and Answers.	55-57
Pattabhiramiah, Sri M. S.— Demand for grant for 1949-50 — Land Revenue Police	541-542 40-43
Penitentiary— Question re shifting of — out of the City limits	41-643
Pensions— See Demands for further Grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined. See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Peons— Question re appointment of — to Assistant Public Prosecutors	113-114
Pepper— Question re price of	497
Perennial springs— Question re proposal for the tapping of —, of Kattangal	101
Periaswami, Sri M. P.— Demands for Grants for 1949-50— Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift Police See Questions and Answers.	184-187 51-53
Permanent Settlement Repeal and Conversion of Estates and Ryotwari Act— Question re assent of His Excellency the Governor-General to	936-939
Perumalla Nayudu, Sri— Demand for grants for 1949-50—Irrigation See Questions and Answers.	440-441
Peshkash— Question re extension of time for payments of —	974-976
Pests— Question re areas affected by — in Madras Province	22
Petrol unit— Question re reduction of — by half	327-328
Physical culture institutions— Question re working of —	522
Plastic Watch straps— Question re banning of —	426-427

P—cont.	PAGES
Police— See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined. See Demand for grant for 1949-50.	
Police firing— Question re Police firing at East Gangavaram village, Nellore district.	935-936
Police raid— Question re Police raid in Nathanur, Tirukoyilur taluk	624-629
Political sufferers— Question re— Assignment of lands to — in Malabar Employment of — through Employment Exchange	342-344 946
Poramboke lands (Government)— Question re Assignment of — See Assignment.	634-635
Prime Minister's and Governor-General's visit to Madras— Question re invitees at aerodrome during the —	633
Privy purses— Question re grant of — to Rulers of merged States	200-203
Procurement— Question re interference by an M.L.A. in — work at Krishnapuram.	323-336
Procurement of rice in surplus districts — Question re target fixed for —	948
Producer cum-Consumer Co-operative Society(ies)— Question re— Amounts due to Government from the — in Malabar Charges against — in Kollengode Charges against — in Malabar	518 632 629-630
Professional and Arts Colleges— Question re amount of grants given to — in 1948-49	977
Prohibition— Question re Statement by Economic Adviser to Government about success of —	967
Prohibition College — Question re — Amount spent on — each month Hostel arrangement in	951-952 951-952
Prohibition in the Agencies— Question re introduction of	961
Prohibition Sub-Inspectors— Question re training of — at Bellary and Madras	951-952
Prorogation— See Message from His Excellency the Governor re —	
Protected water-supply— Question re proposal for — in Kaveripatnam	121
Provincial Excise— See Demands for grants for further expenditure in 1948-49. See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Public Health— See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
Public Prosecutors (Assistant)— Question re appointment of peons to —	113-114
Public Safety Act— Half-hour debate re	795-803

P—cont.	PAGES
Public Service Commission, Madras—	
Question re—	
Recruitment by the	513-515
Selection of candidates by the	18
Pudukottai—	
Question re temporary administrative arrangements for — representa-	
tions about	643-645
Pudukottai Chief Court—	
Question re abolition of—	968
Punjab gram dhal—	
Question re price of — before and after control	968-969
Q	
Questions and Answers—	
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur—	
Question re—	
Madras Harbour, extension of	711-716
University of Madras, request for grant for three schemes ..	972-973
Abdul Khader Jamali Sahib Bahadur, Haji Moulvi—	
Question re Producer-cum-Consumer Society, Kollengode, charges	
against	632
Amiruddin, Begum Sultan Mir—	
Question re—	
Education Department—Committee for advising Government on	
public ty regarding activities of —	720-722
Retrenchment, statement regarding —	857-859
Ananthachar, Sri B.—	
Question re Dress regulations for students in Medical Colleges ..	340-341
Ataullah Sahib Bahadur, M. S.—	
Question re Petrol unit, reduction by half of—	327-328
Balakrishnan, Sri S. C.—	
Question re looting by Special Armed Police at Palni	956-957
Bashyam, Sri K.—	
Question re Perennial springs of Kattangal, proposal for the	
tapping of	101
Bokkai Gowder, Sri K.—	
Question re—	
Coonoor-Ootacamund Ghat Road, landslide on	3-4
Water scarcity in Jackanarai village (Kotagiri)	957-958
Well subsidy scheme in certain villages in the Nilgiris district ..	958
Woollen industry in the Province, prospects of	966
Devanayaga Iyah, Sri S. A.—	
Question re—	
Harijans—Grant of house-sites to (in South Arcot district) ..	746
Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, post of doctors vacant in the ..	38-339
Durairaja Pandian, Sri D.—	
Question re electric street lighting for Panchayat Boards in	
Tirunelveli district	121-122
Easwaran, Sri M. A.—	
Question re—	
Assault on Government servants when procuring foodgrains in	
Palatholuvu village	716-718
Government Hospital, Erode, reconstruction of—	737
Fernandez, Mr. W. J.—	
Question re cement, total quantity allotted to this Province of ..	491-492
Gopalaswami, Sri I. N.—	
Question re R.S.S. movement, arrests in connection with the ..	508-509

Q—cont.	PAGES
Questions and Answers—cont.	
Govinda Menon, Sri M. P.—	
Question re Malampuzha Irrigation scheme, present stage of ..	208-209
Govind Nair, Sri P.—	
Question re metalling of road from Kotingal to Ala	745-746
Govindaswami Nayudu, Sri N.—	
Question re—	
Bamman Canal (Chingleput district), irrigable capacity of ..	946-947
Rice, polishing of, in Madras City	729-930
Guruvulu, Sri S.—	
Question re Prohibition College, details of the working of ..	951-952
Hussain Sahib Bahadur, H. S.—	
Question re—	
Special education, institutions for	519-520
Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in South Kanara, details of ..	116-117
Hydroos Sahib Bahadur, M. V.—	
Question re—	
Malabar Tenancy legislation, enactment of	972
Radio station at Kozhikode, opening of	947
Ishwara, Sri K.—	
Question re—	
Basic Training School in South Kanara, housing of	730
Selection of a Deputy Collector from a State which has not	
merged	734-735
Kakkan, Sri P.—	
Question re ration cards to Harijans in Kulitalai taluk, non-issue	
of, by karnam	969
Kalewara Rao, Sri A.—	
Question re District Munsif, Markapur, occupying a portion of the	
Court building as residence	967
Kamakahi Chettiyar, Sri K. P.—	
Question re—	
Hardship of teachers working in Palni and Kodaikanal schools.	
Rural dispensaries in all villages, scheme for the provision of ..	969-970
210-212	
Kandaswami Gounder, Sri P. R.—	
Question re—	
Kerosene, rationing of —	287-288
Legislature Hostel, charges for guests in	731
Pollachi Additional First-class Magistrate's Court, removal to	
Tiruppur	943
Kandaswami Pillai, Sri P.—	
Question re —Director of Industries, speech on the Industrial	
Policy of the Government	723-729
Kanniyappan, Sri M.—	
Question re—	
Black market dealings, detection of	516-517
Building collapse in the railway road, Vaniyambadi	521-522
Employment for political sufferers through Employment	
Exchange	946
"Gandhi Orphanage", Saidapet, destruction of two sheds in ..	980-981
Government Transport Workers, Pay and Allowances to ..	941, 999
Kandan Textiles, Kaladipet	637
Legislative Assembly Member, arrest of —	958-959
Panchayat Board, information about executive officers in ..	740-742
Police raid in Nathanur, Tirukkoyilur taluk	624-629
Relief shops in Chingleput district converted into ration shops.	
Transport Department, sharing of profits between the Govern-	
ment and Workers in the	963
506-507	

Questions and Answers—cont.	PAGES
Karanth, Sri K. R.—	
Question re—	
Mangalore Municipality, revision of assessment on lands in ..	738
Radio sets supplied to panchayats	959-960
Kosalram, Sri K. T.—	
Question re—	
Statues on the roads in Madras, removal of	747
Sweet toddy tapping without licence in Tirunelveli	969
Kumaran, Sri M.—	
Question re—	
Canal to connect Badagara and Baliapatam, proposal for the construction of	522
Firka Development Scheme, review of the work of	739
Physical culture institutions, working of	522
Tree planting programme	21
Kunhi Kammaran Nambiar, Sri K. T.—	
Question re peons to Assistant Public Prosecutors, appointment of —	113-114
Kuppuswami Niyudu, Sri A.—	
Question re—	
Crops in Kancheepuram taluk, failure of	122-123
Paddy purchased in the Kancheepuram taluk, quantity of	524
Well digging, grants given for — in Kancheepuram taluk	122-123
Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi V.—	
Question re Harijan hostels in the Tirunelveli district, particulars of	578
Linga Raju, Sri K.—	
Question re Engineers sent abroad for higher studies, particulars of —	570-573
Mahin Schammad Sahib Bahadur—	
Question re Anti-Corruption Department, personnel of —	973
Marimuthu, Sri M.—	
Question re—	
Agricultural implements, distribution to peasants	735-736
Food rationing in Tanjore district, working of	859-860
Mill cloth imported from Bombay not liked by people	963-964
Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur—	
Question re—	
Bhashyam Ayyangar, Sri V., Honorary Provincial Director of Harijan Welfare, appointment of	425-426
Building schemes and non-provision of amenities	970
Cattle breeders and Dairy farms, subsidy to	291-295
Ceded Districts, development of	124
Chief whip of the Government, Remuneration of the	500-505
Cochin, Merger of, with the Madras Province	337-338
Communal Government Order, enforcement	10-15
District Educational Officers, grades of	123
Elections to Local Boards, postponement of	105-108
Government servants as office bearers in Madras Race Club	961-962
Homeless people in the Province, census of	630
House construction on leasehold properties, financing of	738-739
House construction, payment of advance to Government servants for—	737
Insurance Companies, Agencies by some Government servants in the name of relatives	497
Lands to landless Harijans, proposal for the grant of	638-639
Legal practitioners in the Madras Province, number of	524
Local Fund Audit Department, particulars about District Inspectors in the	15-17
Madras Public Service Commission, recruitment by the	513-515
Madras Service Commission, Recruitment made by the	493-496
Mahalakshmi Textile Mill's case, High Court judgment and withdrawal of prosecution against directors of	964-965

Questions and Answers—cont.	PAGES
Mohamed Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur—cont.	
Question re—	
Model modern houses of different types, construction by Government of	970
Nationalization of motor transport, purpose of	632
Penitentiary, shifting out of the city limits of	641-643
Privy purses granted to Rulers of merged states, details of	200-203
R. S. S. Movement, calling off of the	509-510
Sale of paddy at ceiling prices	971
Saw Mills in Andhradesa, state aid to	108
Selection of dealers in yarn and cloth	947-948
Selling of paddy at ceiling prices	971
Services, instructions re non-recruitment of a particular community	4-10
Standard houses, mass production of	646
Statement by Economic Adviser to Government about success of Prohibition	967
Taxation proposals, statement of the Hon. Minister for Finance about the	516
Veterinary Department, Gazetted posts in the	339
Moideen Kutty Sahib Bahadur, P. K.—	
Question re section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, promulgation in Malabar of	862-863
Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, S.—	
Question re—	
Industrial tribunals, legislation to validate awards of	972
Prohibition in the Agencies, introduction of	961
Provincial Electricity Boards, constitution of	210
Reclamation of land for cultivation	505
State aid to various industries under the State Aid to Industries Act	108-112
Travelling Allowance of Ministers during July-December 1948	108
Muhammad Reza Khan Sahib—	
Question re—	
Barnard Institute of Radiology, purchase of radium needles by the	577-578
Government House buildings, persons and institutions in the	520-521
Habeas Corpus applications, judgment relating to certain	621-624
Madras Medical College, admission of students in, in 1948 in the	17-18
Midsummer holidays in the Judicial Department, reduction of	863-867
Murthi, Sri B. S.—	
Question re—	
Cystoscope, loss of, from the General Hospital, Madras	956
Madras Public Service Commission, advertisement charges and income through fees from applicants	973
Madras Public Service Commission Office, leakage of official information in	974
Male Nurses (qualified), number in the Province	731-732
Millets imported in 1948-49, quantity and value of—	634
Poramboke lands (Government), assignment of	634-635
Prime Minister's and Governor-General's visit to Madras, invitees to the aerodrome during the	633
Retired and re-employed Gazetted Medical Officers, particulars of	123
Smallpox outbreak at Vijayavada	971
Sugar factory, Vuyyur, explosion of an oxygen cylinder	941-942
Telugu Education Facilities Committed, recommendations of the—	1, 2-113
Trained teachers, re-instatement of	197-200
Wardha scheme of education and location of training centres for teachers in	338
Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Rajah Sir—	
Question re—peshkush, extension of time for payment of	942
	977-946

Q—cont.

PAGES

Questions and Answers—cont.

Nagappa, Sri S.—

Question re—

Article on "Wind, Water and Food" by Mr. Clifford Taylor, action taken on the	296
Border villages, compensation from the Hyderabad Government for damages caused in the	337
Buses, deterioration of in the city	1-3
Buses running in the city, details about	117-121
Bus service advice to make it economic and profitable	505-506
Death sentence awarded in the last three years	976-977
Ex-toddy tappers, co-operative societies for the protection of	747
Famine Code Revision Committee's recommendations, implementation of	942-943
Firka Development Scheme, information about progress and expenditure of	739-740
Litigation, reduction of cost of	718-720
Madras Public Service Commission, particulars about selection of candidates by	18
Minor Irrigation Works in Rayalaseema, details of	521
Motor transport management, implementation of recommendations contained in G.O. No. 2169, dated 29th April 1948 by	207-208
Number of cases charge-sheeted, etc., in the Kurnool district	746-747
Pepper, price of	497
Punjab gram dhall, price before and after control	968-969
Relief shop run by a Harijan cancelled in Naduveerapattu village	965-966
Throwing of stones on the Trivandrum Express	722-723
Transport permits to run lorries and buses, number granted	747
Well Subsidy Scheme, number of wells sunk under the	524-525
Yarn, production of, both mill and hand-spun	15

Nagaraja Manigar, Sri S.—

Question re—

Bifurcation of certain districts	114-115
Drinking water, supply of, from Mettur to Salem town	638
Model agricultural farm in each taluk, opening of	947
Protected water-supply for Kaveripatnam	121
Representation of Legislators on the Board of Film Censors	943-945
Road Traffic Boards, constitution of	19

Palaya Kudumbar, Sri S. K.—

Question re Champakavalli Anicut, repair of	941
---	-----

Pattabiraman, Sri T. S.—

Question re Kasiviswanather temple, prevention of Harijans from entering into the	646
---	-----

Periaswami, Sri M. P.—

Question re—	
Harijan Hostels, disbursement of additional boarding grants for Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, cases filed under, in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts	18-19
	976

Perumall Naidu, Sri B.—

Question re High school at Darsi (Nellore district), opening of a	965
---	-----

Raghavan, Sri K.—

Question re—	
Communist prisoners, escape from Cannanore Central Jail	955
Political sufferers in Malabar, assignment of lands to	342-344
Well sinking in Malabar, subsidy for	345-346

Raghavayya, Sri V.—

Question re—	
Assistant Inspectors of Labour, particulars of	497-500
Co-operative Societies, working of wholesale stores and weavers' societies	742-744

Q—cont

PAGES

Questions and Answers—cont.

Raghavayya, Sri V.—cont.

Question re—

Co-operative Stores of Singarayakonda, defalcation in the	523
Dam-site at Siddeswaram, Dr. Savage's report on the	290-291
Educational concessions to children of hill tribes and aboriginals	948-950
Food offences in Nellore and Kovur taluks, cases of	515
Habitual Offenders Act, number of persons registered under	954
Police firing at East Gangavaram village, Nellore district	935-936
Raman Nair, alleged death in police custody of	289
"Sowbhagya", publication of an article on psychology in the	289
Travelling allowance drawn by Hon'ble Ministers	737
Vayalpad Co operative Societies, misappropriation in	506

Rajaram Naidu, Sri K.—

Question re—

Grants given to Arts and Professional Colleges in 1948-49	977
Silent valley contract, rates for timber extracted under the	492-493

Ramaswami, Sri D. V.—

Question re—

Communists and R.S.S. men, number arrested in the Province	23
Ramapadasagar project, investigation of	22-23
Sub-jail at Anakapalle, inspection of	24

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sri V. M.—

Question re

Separation of Judiciary from the executive in the retrenchment scheme	925-935
---	---------

Rayappa, Sri A.—

Question re

Subsidy for wells, raising the amount of	955
--	-----

Rukmani Lakshmi pathi, Srimathi—

Question re

Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovelale, running of	639-640
---	---------

Sahajanandam, Sri A. S.—

Question re

Harijan huts, demolition of, in certain villages in Chidambaram taluk	413-417
---	---------

Sanjeeva Reddi, Sri N.—

Question re—

Communist activities, report of the District Magistrate of Krishna	336
Procurement work at Krishnapuram, alleged interference by an M.L.A.	328-336

Sankarasubramania Mudaliar, Sri V. S.—

Question re

Taluk Boards, revival of	954
----------------------------------	-----

Sanyasi Rao, Sri G.—

Question re—

Cement, release of stock belonging to Indo-Pakistan Company at a higher price,	732-734
Rent Reduction Officers in Visakhapatnam district, reports of	860-862
Yellamanchili taluk, number of panchayat boards in	20-21

Satyanarayana Raju, Sri Alluri—

Question re

disputes between the ryots and inamdars of Kalipatnam inquiry into	411-413
--	---------

Seethi Sahib Bahadur, K. M.—

Question re—

Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies in Malabar, charges against	629-630
Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies in Malabar, amounts due to Government from the	518

Questions and Answers—cont.	PAGES.
Subbaraman, Sri N. M. R.—	
Question re—	
Hindu Religious Endowments Board, alleged denial of holidays to the officers of	11
Plastic watch straps, banning of	426-427
Subba Rao, Sri Kallur —	
Question re Medical College Students' Associations based on religion or language, number and origin	963
Subrahmanyam, Sri A.—	
Question re—	
Anti-Hindi movement in the Province, action taken by Government	966
Gazetted officers belonging to backward communities in the Co operative Department, number of	206-207
Pests, areas affected in Madras Province by	22
Subrahmanyam, Dr. S.—	
Question re—	
Co-operative Societies, number of officers, Community-war in the	423-424
Srinivasa Rao, Sri A. R. — Appointment as Special Officer for Electro-culture of	295-296
Swaminathan, Sri R. V.—	
Question re—	
Conductresses in the State Bus Transport in the Madras city, number of	507-508
Lady clerks in the Secretariat, number of	635-637
Maternity centres in Ramnad district, number, etc., of	966-967
Pudukkottai, temporary administrative arrangements for	643-645
Pudukkottai Chief Court, abolition of	968
Varadaachari, Sri N. S.—	
Question re—	
Fountain pen ink imported into this Province,—Quantity of	641
Tuberculosis control in Madanapalle, scheme for	339-340
Vedaratnam Pillai, Sri A.—	
Question re—	
Agency records of Tanjore, recovery of	102-105
All-India Spinners' Association's complaint of dearth of cotton spinners	945-946
Bonus for surrender of paddy not paid explained	952-954
Cauvery-Mettur Project channel, breach in the	205-206
Congressmen, number murdered by the Communists district-war	744-745
Construction work, enhancement in the rate of	22
Correspondence in regional language, experiment on extension of	639
Grand Anicut Canal, breach in the embankment of	203-205
Gunnies, current market price of	631
Hand pounded rice, supply of	940
Land Colonization Scheme at Tirumangalakottai, details of	950-151
Land revenue remission in Vedaranyam	424-425
Procurement of rice in surplus districts	948
Retrenchment effected in Government departments	976
Venkataratnam, Sri B.—	
Question re grants to Harijan Hostels in Godavari district disbursement of	621
Surplus paddy in East Godavari district, estimate of	417-418
Venkatashubbayya, Sri N.—	
Question re cattle farm at Gazulpalle, proposal for the starting of Tungabhadra Project, extent of land brought under	645-646
	746

Questions and Answers—cont.	PAGES.
Viswanatham, Sri T.—	
Question re—	
Area under food crops, details of	518-519
Deputy Tahsildars, rule for inclusion of persons in the list of	418-422
Paddy, delay in fixing the selling price of	722
Permanent Settlement Repeal and Conversion of Estates and Ryotwari Act, The Madras—, giving assent to, by His Excellency the Governor—General to	936-939
Shortland (English) high speed examination twice a year, holding of	958
Wilson, Mr. T. J. M.—	
Question re Aboriginal Tribes, welfare of	20
R	
Race Club, Madras—	
Question re Government servants as office bearers in —	961-962
Radiology—	
See Barnard Institute.	
Radio sets—	
Question re number of—supplied to Panchayats and charges thereof	959-960
Radio station at Kozhikode—	
Question re opening of	947
Rad um Needl s.	
Question re Purchase of — by the Barnard Institute of Radiology.	517-518
Raghava Manon, Sri R.—	
Bills—Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	781-782
Raghavan, Sri K.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Fac ories and Harijan Uplift	167-169
See Questions and Answers.	
Raghavayya, Sri V.—	
Bills—	
Co operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949	750-752,
	754, 755
Cotton (Trade-Stocks) Census Bill, 1949	761-762
Demand for grant for 1949-50 re Police	77-79
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	789-790
Motion re—	
Sitting of Select Committee on Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1949 outside Madras	978
Sitting of Select Committee on Madras Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949, outside Madras	978
See Questions and Answers.	
Raid—	
See Police raid.	
Raja of Venkatagiri—	
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re land revenue	362-363
Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re Industries	318
Rajamannar Chetty, Sri Ch.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Industries	253-255
	320-321
Half-hour debate re Madras Harbour, extension of	748, 808
Rajan, the Hon. Dr. T.S.S.—	
Half-hour debate re food rationing in Tanjore district	871-874
Motion re sitting of Select Committee on Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949 outside Madras	979-980

R—cont.	PAGES
Rajaram Nayudu, Sri K.— Bill—Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	285
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re Provincial Excise	3-4
Demand for grants for 1949-50—Land revenue	490
See Questions and Answers.	
Ramamurthi, Sri Rokkam— Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re Land Revenue	360-361
Raman Nair— Question re death of — in Police custody	289
Ramapadasagar Project— Question re investigation of—	22-23
Ramaswami, Sri D. V.— Demand for further grant for 1948-49, re Provincial Excise	375-376
See Questions and Answers.	
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sri V.M.— Demand for grant for 1949-50	32-35
Police	
See Questions and Answers.	
Ramaswami Reddiyar, the Hon. Sri O.P.— Demand for grant for 1949-50 re Police	79-80
Ration card— Question re non-issue of — to Harijans and others in Kulittalai taluk by karnam	969
Rationing— Question re working of food — in Tanjore district	859-860
Rayappa, Sri A.— See Questions and Answers.	
Reclamation— See land.	
Re-enacting Bill, 1949, The Madras— Message re Joint Select Committee, nomination of members to the—	863
See Bills.	
See Message from the Governor.	
Regional language— Question re correspondence in —, experimental extension of	939
Registration— See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Relief shops— See Harijans.	
Relief shops in Chingleput district— Question re conversion into ration shops of	963
R mission— Question re land revenue — in Vedaranyam	424-425
Removal of Civil Disabilities Act— Question re cases filed under — in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts	976
Rent Reduction Officers— Question re reports of —	860-862
Retrenchment— Question re—	976
Details of — effected in Government departments	857-859
Statement regarding —, furnishing of	
Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee— Question re acceptance of the proposals of the —, and the separation of Judiciary from the Executive	925-935
See Retrenchment.	

R—cont.	PAGES
Rice— Question re Hand pounded —, supply of	940
Question re polishing of — in Madras City	729-730
Road(s)— Question re metalling of — from Kootingal to Ala	745-746
Road Traffic Board— Question re constitution of —	19
R.S.S. Movement— Question re— Arrests in connexion with the —	508-509
Calling off of the —	509-510
See Arrests.	
Rukmani Lakshmiipathi, Srimalathi.— See Questions and Answers.	
Rulings— Adjournment motions during Budget session— (1) Adjournment motions can be taken up even on the days allotted for the Budget. They would be taken up at 5 p.m. and terminated at 6 p.m. or 7 p.m. as the House decides.	
(2) Adjournment motions would not be allowed during the Budget session if they anticipate matters which would be coming up for discussion during the Budget Debate.	
(3) An adjournment motion re leakage of University Examination papers was held not to anticipate a matter previously appointed for consideration, as the motion was tabled after the Education Demand had been voted upon. But the motion was ruled out of order as the subject concerned the University and was not an administrative responsibility of the Government	428-429
Adjournment motion re detenus— An adjournment motion to discuss the failure of the Government to follow the provisions of the law and the inordinate delay in doing the same, was ruled out of order as the remedy lies in the detenus taking the matter to the Court and as this has been done already by some and redress obtained	430-431
Decorum— Government officials while seated in their gallery should not carry on conversation with hon. Members in the House	65-66
Demands for grants—Cut motions— (1) A Member desiring to press a specific grievance was allowed to move a separate cut motion, as an exception to the general practice of only one cut motion being moved on a Demand and all hon. Members speaking on it	463
(2) It is not necessary for a Member of the Opposition to move a cut motion to be entitled to speak on the Demand	87-88
(3) If the mover of a cut motion is absent at the end of the debate on the motion, it will be deemed to be withdrawn	237-463
Half-hour debates— (1) Request for a half-hour debate should ordinarily be made immediately after the particular question is put and answered	748
(2) It is entirely in the discretion of the Speaker to allow a half-hour debate and it is not necessary for the Speaker to ascertain the views of the Government before deciding it	881
(3) During the Budget session, half-hour debates would not be allowed by the Speaker	212
Language of the House— A Minister cannot be compelled by the Speaker to translate his answers in a regional language in order to enable a member who does not know English to understand it	626
Personal explanations— Personal explanations should be short	81

	R—cont.	PAGES
Rulings—		
Questions—		
A question re the payment of compensation for losses sustained by the people in the districts bordering Hyderabad on account of the activities of the Razakars, should strictly speaking, be put in the Dominion Parliament (See also pages 347-348.)		337
Supplementary questions on a statement made by the Education Minister re leakage of University Examination papers were disallowed as the Minister had not got full information		347
Supplementary statement of expenditure re Charged items— Discussion should be confined to charged items only and not proceed on the lines of a general discussion of the Budget. Discussion of voted items should, as far as possible, be avoided, in this connection		298-299
Unparliamentary expressions— "Casting aspersions." It is casting an aspersion to say that there is a conspiracy against half-hour debates taking place by arranging to have no quorum for them		748
"Sinister motives" ruled out of order		926
Rural dispensaries— Question re Scheme for the provision of — in all villages		210-212
S.		
Sahajanandam, Sri A. S.— Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift		169-183
Land revenue		489-490
Miscellaneous		569-570
Police		66-67
See Questions and Answers.		
Sanjeeva Reddi, Sri N.— See Questions and Answers.		
Sankarasubramania Mudaliar, Sri V. S. See Questions and Answers.		
Sanyasi Rao, Sri G.— Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re Land revenue		366-368
Demand for Grants for 1949-50 re Land revenue		481-484
See Questions and Answers.		
Satyanarayana Raju, Sri Alluri— See Questions and Answers.		
Savage's (Dr.) report— See Dam site at Siddheswaram.		
Saw mills— Question re State aid to the — in the Andhradesa		108
Schedule of authorized expenditure for 1949-50— See Paper laid on the table of the House.		
Schedule of supplementary statement of authorized for the expenditure for 1948-49 as authenticated by His Excellency the Governor. See Paper laid on the table of the House.		
Scope of Rule 45 of the Assembly Rules— See Rulings.		
Seethamahalakshamma, Srimathi V.— Demand for grant for 1949-50 re Police		37-39
Seethi Sahib Bahadur, K. M.— Bill—Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947,—		702, 704, 705

	S—cont.	PAGES
Seethi Sahib Bahadur, K. M.— cont.		401-403
Demands for Grants for 1949-50—Irrigation		463-464
See Questions and Answers.		
Select Committee— Motion (under rule 80) re— Sittings of Joint Select Committee on the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill, 1949, outside Madras		979-980
Sittings of Select Committee on the Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949, outside Madras (rule 80)		977
Services— Question re non-recruitment of a particular community, instructions to officials re—		4-10
Services Commission— See Public Service Commission, Madras.		
Shanmugham, Sri K.— Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift		176-178
Shorthand examination— Question re holding of High Speed—(English) twice a year		958
Silent Valley contract— Question re timber ext acted under the —, rates of,		492-493
Sitarama Reddi, The Hon. Sri H.— Bills—Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949		271-273, 282-286
Demand for further Grants for 1948-49 re Land revenue		348, 368-373
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Industries		238-239, 308-321
Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift		156-159, 229-237
Land Revenue		464-466, 486, 544-555
Smallpox— Question re outbreak of — in Vijayavada		971
"Sowbhagya"— Question re publication of an article of psychology in		289
Speaker, Mr.— Adjournment motion re— Detenus, communication of grounds of detention to		429, 430, 431
Leakage of University Examination question papers		427-429
Announcement re prorogation of the House		998
Bills— Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949		750 754-755
Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Bill, 1949		757, 760, 762, 764
Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949		273, 279-280, 284, 285-286
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949		764, 769, 778, 786, 794, 795
Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947—		703, 704, 705
Re-enacting Bill, 1949		659, 661, 673

S—cont.

PAGES

Speaker, Mr.—cont.

Bills—cont.

Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 ..	681, 695, 697, 698-701
Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 ..	674, 679, 680
West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Bill, 1949 ..	701, 702
Condolence resolution re— Sarojini Nayudu, Srimathi. death of, acknowledgment by Sri M. G. Naidu ..	656
Demands for further grants for 1948-49— Land Revenue ..	348 249, 359, 363
Provincial Excise ..	373, 377, 384
Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	386-391
Demands for Grants for 1949-50 re	
Industries ..	239, 247, 271
Irrigation ..	322, 326, 395, 398, 403-404
Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift ..	159, 161, 165, 194, 237
Land Revenue ..	466, 486, 490, 529
Miscellaneous ..	556, 558, 562, 564, 566, 576, 577, 579
Other Taxes and Duties ..	125, 129
Discussion re— Half hour debate ..	700-701
Statement by ex-Ministers ..	646, 647, 649, 653
Half-hour debate re— Food rationing in Tanjore district ..	864-874
Madras Harbour, extension of ..	748, 806, 807
Public Safety Act ..	795
Information re presence of a stranger in the House ..	541
Message from the Council re Industrial Disputes (Madras Amend- ment) Bill, 1949 ..	656
Motion re— Demands for grants for 1949-50, change in the order of ..	297
Re-enacting Bill, 1949, nomination of members to the Joint Select Committee on the ..	863-866
Rule 77 of the Assembly Rules ..	749-750
Rule 111 of the Assembly Rules ..	749
Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49 ..	298-300, 302, 305-306
See Demands for grants not discussed but guillotined. See Rulings.	
Special education— Question re institutions for — ..	519-529
Srinivasa Rao, Sri A. R.— See Electro-culture.	
Stamps— See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined. See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	

S—cont.

PAGES

Standard houses— Question re mass production of — ..	646
State aid— Question re amount of — contributed to industries under the State Aid to Industries Act ..	108-112
Statement by ex-Ministers— Discussion re — under rule 45 of the Assembly Rules ..	646-656
Stationery and Printing— See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined. See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Statues— Question re removal of — ..	747
Strangers— Information re — in the House ..	541
Street lighting— Question re electric — for the panchayat boards in Tirunelveli district, sanction for ..	121-122
Subbaraman, Sri N. M. R.— Demands for grants for 1949-50 re — Industries ..	255-257
Police ..	71-73
See Questions and Answers. Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49 ..	305-306
Subba Rao, Sri Kallur— Adjournment motion re detenus, communication of grounds of detention to ..	431
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Industries ..	247-250
Irrigation ..	452
See Questions and Answers.	
Sub-jail at Anakapalle— Question re inspection of — ..	24
Subrahmaniam, Sri A.— Demands for grants for 1949-50 re Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift ..	173-176
See Questions and Answers.	
Subrahmanyam, Dr. S.— See Questions and Answers.	
Subramaniam, Sri K.— Demands for grants for 1949-50 re other Taxes and Duties ..	144-145
Subsidy— See Well sinking.	
Sugar Factory, Vuyyur— Question re explosion of an oxygen cylinder in the — ..	941-942
Supplementary statement of authorized further expenditure for 1948-49— See Paper laid on the table of the House.	
Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49— Discussion re charged items in the ..	298-308
Swaminathan, Sri R.V. Bills— Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949 ..	683, 684
Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949, The ..	677
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re— Industries ..	270-271
Land Revenue ..	352-354, 372
Provincial Excise ..	378

	PAGES
<i>S—cont.</i>	
Swaminathan Sri R. V.— <i>cont.</i>	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 <i>re—</i>	
Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift	159, 178-180
Police	64-66
Discussion <i>re —</i>	
Statement by ex-Ministers	648
<i>See Questions and Answers.</i>	
Sweet toddy—	
Question <i>re</i> tapping of —, without licence in Tirunelveli	969
<i>T</i>	
Taluk boards—	
Question <i>re</i> revival of —	954
Taluk Headquarters Hospitals—	
Question <i>re</i> details of — in South Kanara district	110-117
Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949.	
<i>See Bills</i>	
Tanjore district—	
Question <i>re</i> food rationing in —	859-860
Taxation proposals—	
Question <i>re</i> statement in the Upper House by the Hon. Minister for Finance about the —	516
Teachers—	
Question <i>re —</i>	
Hardship of — in Palni and Kodaikanal schools	969-970
Reinstatement of certain trained —	338
Telugu Education Facilities Committee—	
Question <i>re</i> recommendations of —	112-113, 167-200
Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949.	
<i>See Bills.</i>	
Tenali Municipality—	
Notification <i>re</i> supersession of the—	
<i>See Paper laid on the Table of the House.</i>	
Textile mills—	
Question <i>re</i> licence to deal in —	947-948
Timber—	
<i>See Silent Valley Contract</i>	492-493
Transport Department—	
Question <i>re</i> profits in the — sharing of, between the Government and workers	506-507
Travelling allowance of Ministers—	
Question <i>re</i> Particulars of — during July-December 1948	108
Tree-planting—	
Question <i>re</i> programme of —	21
Trivandrum Express—	
Question <i>re</i> throwing of stones on —	722-723
Tuberculosis control—	
Question <i>re</i> scheme for — in Madanapalle	339-340
Tungabhadra Project—	
Question <i>re</i> extent of land brought under —	746

	PAGES
<i>U</i>	
University Examinations—	
Information <i>re</i> leakage of question papers	24-25
<i>See Adjournment Motion</i>	
University of Madras—	
Question <i>re</i> application for grant for three schemes by the —	972-973
<i>V</i>	
Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Sri A.—	
Bills—	
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	764-769, 778, 786, 793, 794
Re-enacting Bill, 1949	661-668, 983-985, 989-992, 997
Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949,	681-633, 695
Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949	674-675
Varadachari, Sri K.—	
Bills—	
Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949	753, 755
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	783-785
Varadachari, Sri N. S.—	
Bills—	
Cotton (Trade-stocks) Census Bill, 1949	757-758
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	778-780
Re-enacting Bill, 1949	986-988
Demand for grants, for 1949-50 <i>re—</i>	
Miscellaneous	558-560
Other Taxes and Duties	131-134
<i>See Questions and Answers.</i>	
Vayalpad Co-operative Societies—	
Question <i>re</i> misappropriation in the —	506
Vedaratnam Pillai, Sri A.—	
Bills—Tanjore Chatram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949,	691-692, 699-700
Demands for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> Labour including factories and Harijan uplift	215-218
Half-hour debate <i>re —</i>	
Food rationing in Tanjore district	870-871
<i>See Questions and Answers.</i>	
Veeranna Padal, Sri K.—	
Demand for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> Irrigation	437-439
Veluswami Gounder, Sri P. S.—	
Demand for grant for 1949-50 <i>re</i> Land revenue	533-535
Venkatagiri, The Raja of—	
Demand for grant for 1949-50 <i>re</i> Land revenue	528-532
Venkatanarayana Reddi, Sri B.—	
Bill—Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	787-789
Demands for further Grants for 1948-19 <i>re</i> Land revenue	363-365
Venkatarama Ayyar, Sri P.—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50 <i>re</i> Land revenue	537-538
Venkataratnam, Sri B.—	
<i>See Questions and Answers.</i>	

V—cont.

PAGES.

Venkatasubbayya, Sri N.—	
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re—	
Land revenue	365-366
Demand for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Irrigation	459
Police	73-75
Motion re—	
Demands for grants for 1949-50, change in the order of —	298
Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1948-49	301-305
See Questions and Answers.	
Venkataswami Naidu Committee—	
See Telugu Education Facilities Committee.	
Veterinary—	
See Demands for further grants for 1948-49 not discussed but guillotined.	
See Demands for grants for 1949-50 not discussed but guillotined.	
Veterinary department—	
Question re gazetted posts in the —	339
Viswanatham, Sri T.—	
Bills—	
Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1949	752-753
Cotton (Trade-stocks) Census Bill, 1949	759-761
Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1949	280-282
Irrigation Tanks (Improvements) Bill, 1949	771-776, 792
Re-enacting Bill, 1949	669-671, 988-989, 994
Tanjore Chattram Endowments Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 1949,	684-687, 695-697
Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Bill, 1949	675
Demand for further grants for 1948-49 re—	
Land revenue	361-362, 369
Demands for grants for 1949-50 re—	
Industries	259-261, 319
Irrigation	403-406
Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift	159, 229
Land revenue	546
Other taxes and duties	146-147
Motion re sitting of Joint Select Committee on Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1949, outside Madras	978
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1948-49	301-302
See Questions and Answers.	

W

Wardha Scheme of Education—	
Question re teachers from Andhra districts deputed for training at Wardha	942
Training centres for teachers, location of	942
Watch straps—	
See Plastic watch straps.	
Water scarcity in Kotagiri—	
Question re schemes for protected water-supply to Jackanaray village to prevent —	957-958
Well-digging—	
Question re grants given for — in Kancheepuram taluk	122-123
Wells—	
Question re number of applications for subsidy for — received, sanctioned and completed in Anantapur district	955
Raising the amount of subsidy for —	955
See Well Subsidy Scheme.	

PAGES

W—cont.

Well-sinking	
Question re subsidy for — in Malabar	345-346
Well Subsidy Scheme—	
Question re extension of — in certain villages in the Nilgiri district	958
Number of wells sunk under the —	524-525
West Godavari District (Assimilation of Law on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Bill, 1949	
See Bills.	
Wholesale Stores and Weavers' Societies—	
Question re working of —	742-744
Wilson, Mr. T. J. M.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
"Wind, Water and Food"—	
Question re Article on — in the "Hindu", by Mr. Clifford C. Taylor	293
Woollen industry—	
Question re prospects of — in the Province	966

Y

15

Yarn—	
Question re production of —	

D
V211, 31 'N49
N50.19;3

