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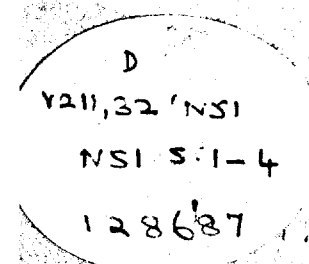
MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

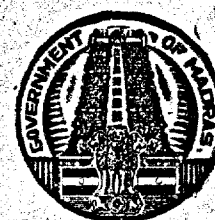
MONDAY 26TH AUGUST-1951

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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

MONDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1951

VOLUME V—No. 1

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 20th August 1951.

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

I.—SWEARING-IN OF A MEMBER.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Nayudu was sworn-in.

II.—CHAIRMAN'S REPORT RE H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF BOTH THE HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I have great pleasure in reporting to the House that this morning His Excellency the Governor was pleased to make a speech to both the Houses of the Legislature, of which a copy is placed on the table of the House."

III.—MOTION ON THE ADDRESS OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The following notice of a motion has also been received from the hon. Member, Sri N. Ranga Reddi:—

"May it please Your Excellency,

We, the members of the Madras Legislative Council, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for the Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature."

Discussion on this will commence to-morrow at 12 noon.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, what is the time that will be allotted to this House for the discussion of the Address?"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The whole of to-morrow."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it only one day?"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Yes."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I would like to appeal to you, Sir, to give us some more time, and particularly in view of the fact that the Address is so full of facts and proposes a large number of legislative measures, it will be impossible for any of us to do justice in the manner in which we would like to do unless at least a couple of days are given to the members of this House. Moreover, this is the last session of the Legislature and every one of the fourteen pages of the Address is replete with materials which call for detailed discussion by Members. There



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[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [20th August 1951]

are sixteen Bills which are proposed to be introduced and I therefore respectfully submit that it will be an undue curtailment of the privilege of this House if the discussion is limited only to one day minus the question hour. I would appeal to you, Sir, to see that some more time is given to us for discussion of the Address. We are even prepared to sit late in the evenings so as to adjust ourselves to the convenience of the Government. But, certainly we must emphatically place before you the fact that it will be impossible for the Members of this House to do justice to the Address in full measure if only one day is made available for the debate."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" So far as I know, there is no prohibition anywhere in regard to the time for discussion. I do not think the rules lay down any time for discussion of the Address. It all depends upon the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the Members of this House. Last time we had discussion only for one day. The other House takes only two days, for discussion. From the response we had on the last occasion, I thought one day would be enough. Of course, it is left to the Members of the House and the Leaders of both the parties and I have no objection if both sides of the House agree to the proposal."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I would like to express only one point, Sir. The other House has got the scope of discussing the Bills threadbare at every stage, whereas we have no such scope. Generally, we are asked to content ourselves with dotting the i's and crossing the t's. Therefore, if we have any suggestions to place before the Government before the Bills take a final shape, this is the only opportunity for us to do so."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" For the Members of this House to discuss the Address of His Excellency, more than a day is necessary. Therefore, it will be very kind of you, Sir, to grant us some more time."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Has the Hon. the Leader of the House anything to say in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Chair can always control the proceedings of the House and particularly in the course of discussion on the Address if you, Sir, find that there is matter for discussion and there is plenty of scope for it, you can use your discretion to give as much time as possible for Members, so that Members might give of their best in regard to the matters concerned. It is, I think, certainly possible to always adjust, wherever necessary, since we are not overcrowded with work."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" That is what I was thinking of."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I want to make one suggestion, Sir. We may fix the time in any manner we

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like, but it will be difficult for the reporters and for some of us to be here to follow the discussion both in this House and in the other House which is sitting to-morrow and the day after, unless we are prepared to sit some time in the evening. The question may, however, be considered to-morrow as the discussion proceeds."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" You want to sit only in the evenings? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" We shall decide that to-morrow and let you know."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not think you can put in enough work if you sit only in the evenings. It is particularly difficult for Members and also for the staff to work. But, I think the Ministers can make some arrangement so that some of them may be here and some in the other House. To-morrow we start at 12 o'clock, and, after giving one hour for questions, we go on with the discussion of the Address and if we find there are enough Members wishing to speak, I have no objection to continue the discussion the next day also. Anyhow, I think, we ought to close in two days."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" From what I saw in the papers, I thought the suggestion was only one day for discussion of the Address."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I suggested only one day because we had no means of knowing what the Address was going to contain. But, now that Members think that the discussion of the Address is so important and that the allotment of some more time is necessary, I have no objection. I find the Leader of the House is also accommodating. If to-morrow we find the discussion is interesting and deserves to be kept going the next day also, we shall then consider the question."

" Amendments to the motion on the Address that has been given notice of, will be received up to 5 o'clock this evening."

The House stands adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 21st August 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide item II on page 1 supra.]

"Honourable Members of the Legislature,

I thank you all most sincerely for your courtesy in attending this third joint meeting of the Houses of the Legislature of this State under our New Constitution. We have overcome many difficulties so far, but we have still several problems before us which I have no doubt we can overcome with confidence if we approach them in the right spirit and with the firm resolve that whatever is undertaken for the good of the people will be pursued with vigour.

All of you must have noted with interest the points covered by the report of the National Planning Commission. That report envisages an expenditure of Rs. 137 crores on development schemes in this State during the quinquennium commencing from this financial year. A detailed note^a will be placed before you for your information, and I shall refer only to some broad aspects of the questions arising out of the Planning Commission's report. An amount of Rs. 80 crores has been ear-marked for Irrigation and Power Projects, Rs. 22 crores for Agriculture and Rural Development and Rs. 35 crores on Social Services, Transport and Industries. It is the intention of my Government to implement this modest plan and thereby extend irrigation over a million acres of land, double the existing power generation and also cover a sizeable portion of our large food deficit. A good few of these schemes are already under implementation from out of the ordinary resources of the State. Some assistance is expected from the Central Government, but the bulk of the expenditure will have to be met by the liquidation of our Revenue Reserves, by borrowing from the open market, by additional taxation and by any possible economies in general administration. Under the conditions now obtaining in the money market, the sale of securities and the raising of open market loans may present difficulties, but I hope that with the co-operation of the Reserve Bank, which has been doing its best to aid this State and that of the general public, these difficulties will be surmounted.

In tapping new resources towards implementing the Plan, my Government propose to follow generally the considered advice of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee to which I shall refer presently. Draft legislation will soon come up for your consideration for the collection of betterment fees on lands benefited by irrigation works, executed at very considerable expenditure, for the temporary enhancement of the comparatively low assessment on lands growing commercial crops, and for the levy of a surcharge

APPENDIX

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on holdings paying an assessment of over Rs. 150. These additional taxes may no doubt appear burdensome; but we cannot aim at a Welfare State unless we are willing to accept cheerfully the necessary sacrifices.

The Planning Commission is preparing a supplementary programme costing about Rs. 300 crores, to be initiated, subject to external assistance being forthcoming. My Government have been pressing on the Commission and the Government of India that this State has a very large food deficit, all of which is in rice, but that this deficit can be met if the Godavari and the Krishna river valleys are developed, that projects to harness these untapped natural resources have been fully investigated, that we have a well-trained engineering and administrative organization capable of implementing this programme without over-much dependence on foreign experts, and that if the necessary financial assistance is forthcoming, these large endeavours could be accomplished before long. I trust that in the apportionment of priorities for schemes to be included in the supplementary programme, the representations of my Government will receive due consideration.

Seasonal conditions have not been very favourable, as, although the south-west monsoon has commenced, its beneficial effects have not yet been felt, with the result that works such as major irrigation works, minor irrigation works, district board works, rural water-supply works and similar other schemes undertaken to provide employment to the agricultural labourers distressed by the failure of the north-east monsoon during fasli 1360 have been continued, and several more works have also been taken up. In parts of Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Tirunelveli districts where the purchasing power of the poorer section of the people has gone low due to four successive years of adverse seasonal conditions, gruel centres have been opened for the supply of gruel by non-official agencies supported by Government aid. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been received from the Honourable Prime Minister of India for this purpose—Rs. 50,000 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and Rs. 50,000 from other sources.

The food position in the State continues to be difficult. Since the beginning of the current calendar year, we have, with the approval of the Government of India, launched upon an experiment of partial rationing in deficit districts except Malabar and the Nilgiris. To put down prices and relieve distress, the Government have opened fair price shops in those areas. Thanks to the American Aid, the Government of India have been able to increase the overall allotment of foodgrains to this State for 1951 to 10 lakhs tons. Consequently, my Government increased the overall ration to 12 oz. per adult per day in rationed and derationed areas in the State with effect from 24th June 1951. The Government of India have, however, emphasised that it is not possible to increase the rice quota to this State beyond 2 lakhs tons already promised and that the balance of 8 lakhs tons would be in the shape of wheat and

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millet. As the rice position is not satisfactory, my Government have been compelled to reduce the rice content of the ration with effect from 12th August 1951, as has been announced recently, the balance to be made up with wheat or milo. The Government of India have increased the pool price of rice and wheat. Consequently, it has been ordered that the imported rice should be sold at the price of rice I sort in the importing deficit districts and that the loss on account of the increase in the pool price of rice and the disposal of imported rice at the price of I sort rice, should be partially recouped by a uniform increase in the price of rice throughout the State.

While my Government are tackling the immediate problem of feeding the population with vigour and speed, they have also been making sustained and resolute efforts to increase food production as part of the national drive for self-sufficiency in food. A special drive has been launched for the use of chemical manures in the deltaic areas backed up by the grant of larger interest free loans. Under the Food Production Plan, we have programmed to achieve an additional production over 6 lakhs tons of cereals (rice and millets) by the end of 1951-52. Actually, during the year 1950-51, the recorded additional production was about 1.82 lakhs tons of cereals which is no mean achievement considering the adverse seasonal conditions during the year.

Fish stands foremost among the protective foods available for supplementing the diet of the people whose staple food is rice. The supplies of fish, however, are not sufficient to meet the demand and the Government have therefore sanctioned a number of schemes for developing the fisheries in the State with the object of increasing the production of fish. In order to encourage fishermen to produce good cured fish under hygienic conditions at the Government fish-curing yards, a scheme has been sanctioned for the supply of salt to the fish-curers at subsidised rates. The Government have also decided to purchase eight lakhs of rupees worth of materials such as catamarans, boats, nets, etc., and distribute them to the fishermen at 75 per cent of the cost in view of the large increase in the prices of these materials.

Despite financial stringency, the pace of execution of irrigation and power projects has been maintained generally according to programme. My Government have also sanctioned in the current financial year the Araniar Project in the Chingleput district and the Walayar Reservoir and the Mangalam Reservoir Projects in the Malabar district estimated to cost Rs. 240 lakhs and to benefit 21,000 acres of land. At the instance of the Planning Commission, agreement has been reached between the States concerned over the allocation of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari and the Government are now in a position to take up, one by one, major multi-purpose projects on the two river systems.

A very large number of major and minor schemes for the extension of electricity to rural areas, particularly for agricultural purposes, have been sanctioned and are under execution. The

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programme of nationalization of electricity undertakings gathered weight and my Government have so far taken over 13 company and 25 local authority licensee undertakings.

A five-year plan relating to National Highways has been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction and works estimated to cost Rs. 2.8 crores including several major bridges are under execution. Works on State Roads and District Board roads already sanctioned and estimated to cost Rs. 15 crores are also under execution with the assistance of allocations from the Road Fund.

In May 1950, my Government constituted a Committee called the Land Revenue Reforms Committee to advise them in the matter of undertaking reforms in the land tenure and land revenue systems prevailing in the ryotwari areas of the State. The Committee has completed its deliberations and submitted two reports. The recommendations made by the Committee are being examined by my Government.

Under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, the Government have so far notified and taken over all the zamin estates in this State and the under-tenure estates pertaining to them except a few which are covered by stay orders issued by the High Court. My Government propose to notify one batch of inam estates shortly. They also propose to amend section 54-B of the Act so as to provide that post-settlement under-tenure estates are also eligible for the additional compensation provided for in that section.

The pace of the implementation of the comprehensive policy and programme of medical relief and public health is determined by the financial resources of the State. But within these limitations, the policy and programme are being actively pursued. In order to relieve the shortage of qualified medical men, schemes for setting up medical colleges at Guntur and Madurai are under active consideration. The needs of post-graduate training and research are proposed to be met by opening all-India Medical Institutes in co-operation with the Union Government and also by up-grading certain departments of the Hospitals in Madras and in the Madras Medical College. A scheme in this regard for improving the facilities available in Madras City will be placed before the Legislature.

The policy of the Government in the sphere of primary education continues to be the spread of Basic Education throughout the State, as early as possible. Accordingly, the existing training schools are being converted into Basic Training Schools, and new basic training schools are being opened every year. Special steps are being taken to see that more adult literacy schools are opened throughout the State so as to eradicate illiteracy from the State in the minimum time possible. In the field of Secondary Education, it is proposed to introduce Textile Technology as a subject in the schools. Several new colleges have been opened in the current year including the Government Second Grade College at

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Srikakulam. The Government College at Cuddapah has been raised to the first grade. Madras has taken enthusiastically to the National Cadet Corps and young men in colleges and schools are joining the Corps in large numbers. The opening of an Air Wing Unit at Madras and the formation of an Independent Infantry Company at Palghat are special features of the development of the National Cadet Corps organization in the current year.

My Government have been earnestly endeavouring to ameliorate the lot of the Harijans and other Backward Classes. The age-long evil of untouchability has been almost eradicated and every possible step is being taken to raise the level of Harijans to that of the more advanced sections of the population. Free education, hostel facilities, grants of money for purchase of books and exemption from examination fees are serving as incentive for higher education among Harijans. Assignment of lands free of cost, house-sites, provision of pathways and drinking water facilities at State cost are being made to improve their general standard of living. Legal aid is given by Government in deserving cases to save them from mischievous and rich litigants.

Steps have been taken for formulating development schemes for the Agency areas in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and for the amelioration of the hill tribes in those areas. Definite schemes will be settled in order of priority after examining the report submitted by the Special Agency Development Officer, and executed from the current year with the aid of a half-grant which the Government of India have been requested to give under Article 275 of the Constitution.

With a view to provide full employment to the village artisans and off-season occupation to the agriculturists in the villages, my Government embarked on certain schemes for the development of village industries during 1950-51 and they are progressing satisfactorily.

The handloom industry was facing a crisis mainly due to acute scarcity of yarn in the State consequent on the reduced production and increased exports up to the end of 1950. On the representation of this Government the exports of yarn to other countries have practically been stopped and the supply made available for handlooms. Every effort is being made to see that the available yarn is distributed as equitably as possible. The position regarding supplies of mill cloth has improved latterly.

The nationalized Government Transport in Madras City continues to give satisfactory service. As an enterprise which is still in its infancy, it has to grapple with several problems. It is proposed to put on the roads buses of larger seating capacity in replacement of the existing petrol buses of limited capacity and this, it is hoped, will solve the problem of clearance of peak-hour traffic. The Government have deferred for the present the extension of nationalization of Motor Transport to the Mufassal with a view to consolidate the experiment in the City.

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The Committee constituted last year to go into the question of improvements in jail administration in this State is expected to conclude its labours and submit its final report to the Government by about October next.

The finalization of the electoral rolls for the Madras Legislative Assembly and the House of the People is nearing completion, and these rolls will be finally published soon after the President's Order delimiting the constituencies in this State, as modified by Parliament is notified. This notification is expected shortly.

The electoral rolls for the Local Authorities, Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council are now being revised with reference to 1st April 1951 as the qualifying date as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the rolls will be published, inviting claims and objections, as soon as these constituencies have been delimited by the President subject to scrutiny by Parliament during its current session. These Council rolls will be finally published soon after the disposal of the claims and objections received within the time allowed under the rules.

In accordance with the latest communication received from the Election Commission, the polling for the General Elections in this State will commence early in January 1952 and will be completed by the 24th of that month, and it is hoped to complete the declaration of the results in respect of all the elections in the State by the end of the same month. A programme is being prepared accordingly and will be forwarded to the Commission shortly. All the elaborate arrangements which have to be made in connection with the conduct of these unprecedented elections on the basis of adult franchise are engaging the careful attention of my Government and will be completed well in time. The Collectors have been instructed to give due publicity to the lists of polling stations which are proposed to be set up for the conduct of these elections, and copies of the lists will be furnished to all the political parties in the State; and any representations received within the time specified will be duly considered before the lists are finalised by my Government and the Election Commission.

I may assure the hon. Members, and through them the general public, that my Government are determined to do all that lies in their power to ensure that the forthcoming elections are conducted with absolute impartiality and equal fairness, to all the contesting parties and candidates. May I appeal to all parties who intend to participate in the elections to co-operate fully with the officers entrusted with duties in connection with the elections and thus maintain the reputation of this State for even keenly contested elections being conducted peacefully and without any bitterness.

The Police continue to give of their best in districts affected by the activities of Communists as also in other districts, towards the maintenance of law and order, and, barring rare incidents, law and order are being well maintained.

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The Government of India have proposed to bring up the Estate Duty Bill for consideration by Parliament. Under the provisions of our Constitution, Parliament can undertake legislation in regard to the levy of estate duties for the whole of India both in respect of agricultural land and property other than agricultural land, if the State Legislatures pass resolutions to that effect. My Government have agreed to Parliament legislating on behalf of this State subject to the condition that the operation of the law to be passed by Parliament, authorizing the levy of estate duties in respect of agricultural lands in this State should be limited to a period of five years. A resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution will accordingly be placed for your consideration during this session.

As the hon. Members are aware, a comprehensive Bill dealing with Hindu Religious Endowments, namely, the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1951, was passed by this Legislature on the 23rd January 1951. That Bill contained a provision for repealing three temporary Acts, namely—

“(1) The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1944 (Madras Act V of 1944) as amended by Madras Act X of 1946,

“(2) The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams (Amendment) Act, 1944 (Madras Act XIII of 1944),

“(3) The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Madras Act X of 1946),”

which were due to expire on the 29th April 1951. As the Bill was still under consideration by the President, and as the Legislature was not then in session, I had to promulgate on the 27th April 1951 the Madras Ordinance I of 1951 for the temporary continuance of the three Acts referred to by me. This Ordinance will be laid before the Legislature.

I shall now proceed to indicate to you the more important legislative measures which will come up before you for consideration during the current session.

“(1) My Government propose to introduce during this session a Bill to re-enact the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1937 (Act IX of 1937), with certain modifications which have become necessary.

“(2) As the shortage of accommodation continues and as it is still necessary to control rents and prevent unreasonable evictions, it is proposed to extend the life of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949, for two more years commencing from 1st October 1951. An Amendment Bill to this effect is expected to be introduced in this session of the Legislature.

“(3) Bill further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919: It is proposed to undertake legislation to empower Government to extend the term of office of the existing councillors and aldermen of the Corporation of Madras to a date not later than 1st November 1952, as it has been considered that the

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ordinary elections to Council of the Corporation due to be held in August-September 1951, should be held only after the new electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise are ready.

“(4) Bill further to amend the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920): A Bill for deleting the provisions relating to reservation of seats for Muslims, Indian Christians and Europeans on District Board will be introduced in the present session of the Legislature.

“(5) Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950: It is also proposed to introduce in this session of the Legislature a Bill to amend these Acts so as to provide for the publication of the portion of the Assembly electoral roll pertaining to the area within the jurisdiction of a local body as the electoral roll of the local body, dispensing with the need to call for and consider claims and objections before such publication, as the Assembly rolls will be revised and brought up to date hereafter every year from 1952 onwards.

“(6) It is proposed to insert a suitable provision in the Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948, with a view to enable the Government to regulate all transactions, dealings or contracts in any specified trade or class of trades by weight only, or by measure only, and also to prescribe the weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments that may be used therein. An Amendment Bill for this purpose will be introduced in the present session.

“(7) In order to check soil erosion, a Bill to prohibit the cutting of trees in patta lands and another Bill to widen the scope of the Madras Land Improvement Schemes (Contour Bunding and Contour Trenching) Act, 1949, are also expected to come up before the Legislature in this session.

“(8) Levy of betterment contribution or inclusion fee: As a result of the construction, improvement or extension of irrigation or drainage works, the lands served by such works increase in value. The Government intend to levy betterment contribution and inclusion fee as their share of such unearned increment accruing to the owners of the lands. They have already been announcing their intention to levy such contribution or fee, while sanctioning irrigation or drainage works. They have now decided to undertake separate legislation for the purpose, immediately, in view of the present urgent need for augmenting the State's finances. A Bill for the purpose will be introduced in the present session of the Legislature.

“(9) The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has, among other things, recommended the levy of special assessment on lands growing commercial and plantation crops and additional assessment on large holdings. A Bill to give effect to these recommendations as modified by Government will be introduced in the present session.

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" (10) Bill to amend the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949: This Bill is for extending the life of the Act by two years from 8th October 1951, as all the estates in the State have not yet been taken over and converted into ryotwari and as the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1950, has not yet been placed on the Statute Book and action taken thereon.

" (11) Bill to amend the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949: This will be for extending the life of the Act by two years from 3rd December 1951, as all the estates in the State have not yet been taken over and converted into ryotwari.

" (12) Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947: The Bill will aim at providing in the Act that with effect from the commencement of fasli 1357, the commuted value of the reduced grain rent payable by the ryots shall in no cases exceed the assessment payable at the highest ryotwari rate for the same and similar type of land in the district.

" (13) The Legislature is likely to be asked to consider during this session a Bill for amending the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949, which expires on the 30th September 1951 in order that the life of the Act could be extended for a further period up to the 31st December 1952.

" (14) A comprehensive Cotton Control Bill on the model of the Bombay Cotton Control Act, 1942, to prevent the evil of mixing inferior varieties of cotton with superior varieties has been prepared and this is under consideration.

" (15) A Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, in order to remove some lacunae that have been observed, is likely to be introduced in the current session.

" (16) As the Madras Ordinance I of 1951 referred to by me earlier will cease to operate on the expiration of six weeks from now, and as it is necessary that the three temporary Acts covered by that Ordinance should continue to be in force until such date as the provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1951, are brought into force, a Bill will be introduced for the purpose during the present session of this Legislature, and it will repeal the Ordinance."

There are also other pieces of legislation under contemplation and they will be introduced in due course.

The measures taken by my Government to implement their policies and programmes and all the items of legislation will duly come under your review. I am sure that in this last session of this Legislature, your deliberations will be conducted with the same high sense of public duty and responsibility as in the past. I pray that you may be guided by faith, courage and wisdom in your counsels."

"I thank you once again for your courtesy and your patience."

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide Appendix I on page 4 supra.]

[Note placed on the tables of the Houses of the Madras Legislature.]

The National Five-year Plan and the Madras State.

The National Five-year Plan which has been recently published, is a modest document based on a realistic appraisal of the country's available resources. It envisages an outlay of Rs. 1,793 crores on Development Schemes in the public sector, during the next five years and is divided into two parts. The details of the first part have been worked out to a cost of Rs. 1,493 crores. This part of the plan can be implemented with the resources now in sight, including the promised external assistance such as the American Food loan, the anticipated releases from sterling balances and, if unavoidable, some little deficit financing. The details of the second part costing Rs. 300 crores, are now being worked out by the Commission and its implementation depends on further external assistance being forthcoming. The distribution of the outlay on the first part under broad heads is given below:—

	Outlay during 1951-56. (RS. IN CRORES)	Percentage of total outlay.
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	191.70	12.8
Irrigation and Power	450.26	30.2
Transport and Communication	388.20	26.1
Industry	100.99	6.7
Social Services	254.08	17.0
Rehabilitation	79.00	5.3
Miscellaneous	28.54	1.9
Total ..	1,492.77	100.0

The Commission has laid greater stress on Food Production by improved methods of agriculture and extension of irrigation. Power Development and Improvements to communications including Railways, come next in the order of priority. The sums earmarked for Social Services are not spectacular. On the side of industries, the plan envisages primarily assistance by the State leaving it to private enterprise to shoulder the main burden of development in a well-regulated manner.

2. The expenditure of Rs. 1,493 crores covered by the first part is divided almost equally between the Central and State Governments.

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				RS. IN CRORES.
Central Government	..	..	..	734
Part A States	..	..	560	759
Part B States	..	..	171	
Part C States	..	..	28	
Total	..	..	1,493	

The distribution amongst Part A States is shown below :—

				RS. IN CRORES.
Madras	..	..	..	137
Bombay	..	..	..	120
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	91
West Bengal	..	..	..	69
Bihar	..	..	..	56
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	44
Punjab	..	..	..	15
Orissa	..	..	..	15
Assam	..	..	..	13
Total	..	..	..	560

The plan for this State may appear to be the largest when compared with those of other States. But, these figures do not take into consideration the enormous expenditure undertaken by the Centre on large multi-purpose projects like the Bhakra-Nangal, the Hirakud and the Damodar Valley, costing Rs. 178 crores during the next five years. These projects will benefit the Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa and therefore, the proportionate share of costs of these projects should be added to the figures for those States, in order to arrive at a true comparison. The Central assistance being severely rationed, the implementation of a larger plan would naturally entail greater strain on the resources of the State undertaking it.

3. The plan for this State follows the National plan in its general pattern, but greater emphasis has been laid on the development of irrigation, power and agriculture :—

				RS. LAKHS.	Total. RS. LAKHS.
I. Agriculture and Rural Development—					
1 Agriculture	..	..	..	1,600.00	2,190.00
2 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	150.00	
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	..	40.00	
4 Forests	..	..	..	100.00	
5 Co-operation	..	..	..	100.00	
6 Fisheries	..	..	..	200.00	
7 Rural Development	..	..	..	200.00	

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					RS. LAKHS.	Total RS. LAKHS.
II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects—						
1 Irrigation	..	..	..		3,016.00	
2 Electricity	..	..	..		5,024.00	
						8,040.00
III. Industry—						
1 Cottage Industries	..	..			126.86	
2 Other Industries				..	85.14	
						212.00
IV. Transport—Roads		..	..		500.00	
						500.00
V. Social Services—						
1 Education	..	..	..		8,00.00	
2 Medical	..	..	..	}	1,200.00	
3 Public Health	..	..	..			
4 Housing	..	..	..		300.00	
5 Amelioration of Backward Classes	..	..	..		459.00	
						2,759.00
Grand total					..	13,701.00

All the irrigation and power schemes included in the plan are already under execution as part of our Post-War Reconstruction Programme and nothing new has been added to the list—

Name of the scheme.		Total estimated cost.	Expenditure covered by the Five-year Plan, 1951-52 to 1955-56.
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Irrigation Schemes.			
Lower Bhavani	..	9,07	4,90
Malampuzha Reservoir	..	3,80	3,03
Mettur Canal Scheme	..	2,45	2,31
Rallapad Second Stage	..	58	55
Romperu Drain	..	96	37
Cauvery Delta Drainage Improvements.	..	30	1
Manimuthar Project	..	3,98	3,95
Upper Pennar Project	..	84	84
Bhiravanitippa Project	..	93	93
Aranian Scheme	..	95	95
Walyar Scheme	..	1,00	1,00
Mangalam Reservoir	..	45	45
New Grow More Food Schemes in charge of P.W.D.	..	73	73
Tungabhadra	..	18,20	10,14
Total	..	44,24	30,16

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Name of the scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Expenditure covered by the Five-year Plan, 1951-52 to 1955-56.
	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.

Electricity Schemes.

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme ..	4,64	1,41
Pykara—III Stage Extensions ..	4,89	2,08
Papanasam Second Stage Extensions.	3,36	1,99
Machkhund Hydro-Electric Scheme. .	6,82	4,32
Machkhund Transmission Lines ..	8,03	4,55
Madras Plant Extensions	10,43	7,71
Nellore Thermal Scheme	1,01	41
Madras-Mettur Inter-connection ..	2,18	95
Transmission Line and Distribution.	23,93	17,39
Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.	7,94	6,43
Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings.	4,50	3,00

Total ..	77,73	50,24
----------	-------	-------

Grand total—Irrigation and Electricity ..	1,21,97	80,40
---	---------	-------

Many of the schemes under this programme are expected to be completed in the next two years and would bring under irrigation about one million of acres of land and more than double the power generation of the State. The bulk of the new power is intended to be used up on rural electrification, for which purpose, an amount of Rs. 17.39 lakhs has been ear-marked on transmission and distribution lines. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 122 crores for this programme, we have already invested about Rs. 40 crores and about Rs. 80 crores are proposed to be invested during the five-year period.

4. Many of the agricultural schemes included in the plan, such as the distribution of chemical fertilizers and improved strains of seed, are fully or partially self-supporting. The sum of Rs. 16 crores provided for under this head represents the net cost to the Government, after setting off the receipts against the gross expenditure. This sum also includes the large amounts we are now spending on the renovation of existing irrigation tanks and the construction of new ones as a part of the Grow More Food drive. Out of the sum of Rs. 12 crores under Medical and Public Health, about Rs. 7 crores will be spent on Water-supply and Drainage schemes and about Rs. 1½ crores on anti-malarial measures. Provision has been made for essential improvements to existing hospitals and for the construction of two medical colleges, one at Madurai and the other at Guntur. The large bulk of the allotment of Rs. 8 crores under Education has been ear-marked for the development of primary education. The various individual

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schemes to be covered by the allotments under different heads, are now being worked out in detail in consultation with heads of departments.

5. The Planning Commission has indicated in a general way how the plan has to be financed for the country as a whole. As far as this State is concerned, the money is expected to come from the following sources :—

	RS. IN CRORES.
(i) State Revenues available for development expenditure on the present scale ..	30
(ii) Possible economies in expenditure ..	5
(iii) Surplus from Deposit transactions ..	8
(iv) Loans from the open market	17
(v) Withdrawals from reserves	27
(vi) Assistance from the Centre	30
(vii) Additional taxation	20
Total ..	137

A good few of the items included in the plan, are mere continuation of schemes already in operation in this State, as for example the expenditure on rural development, construction of new roads, improvements to hospitals, amelioration of backward classes, etc. Even without the plan, provision would have been made, to the extent possible, in the Revenue budget of the State for these services and normally a sum of Rs. 30 crores would have been spent on them during the five years and that is the sum indicated under item (i) above. The sum of Rs. 5 crores under item (ii) above will have to come out of drastic economies in departments like Civil Supplies, Police, Prohibition and other spheres of general administration. Item (iii) represents the normal capital accumulation with the Government from transactions, such as deposits on account of provident funds and state trading schemes. Under item (iv) credit has been taken for Rs. 17 crores to be raised from the open market during the five years, which works out to an average of Rs. 3½ crores per year. The Government has still in reserve securities worth Rs. 32 crores and it is proposed to raise Rs. 27 crores by their sale, as indicated under (v). The quantum of Central assistance has not yet been finally fixed. The Commission has indicated an assistance of Rs. 20 crores only, but this Government has pressed for its enhancement to Rs. 30 crores and that request is still under consideration. It is therefore hoped that the sum of Rs. 30 crores under item (vi) will materialize, in which case, the extent of additional taxation can be limited to about Rs. 20 crores, at an average of Rs. 4 crores per year, as shown under item (vii).

6. The scope for additional taxation in this State, which has already shouldered the severe strain of complete prohibition, is very limited. The proposal, now under consideration by the

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Union Government, to levy death duties, may meet a small portion of our needs. For further augmentation of our revenues, to the extent expected by the Commission, we shall have to turn to the land. Our Land Revenue, which used to be the mainstay of our pre-war budgets, is still being maintained more or less on the old level. No doubt, we have controlled the price of foodgrains and therefore, agriculturists growing foodcrops, have not been able to earn their full share of the increased prices. But, on lands growing commercial crops such as groundnut, cotton, coconut, pepper, etc., the present assessment sits comparatively light. It is therefore proposed to bring in legislation before the House enhancing to some extent the assessment on lands growing commercial crops. The execution of various irrigation schemes at enormous public expenditure, has increased the value of lands newly brought under the plough. It is but fair and proper that a portion of this unearned increment is appropriated by the State to provide funds for development in other areas. A Bill for the compulsory levy of betterment fees is now coming up for the consideration of the House. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has recommended the levy of a surcharge on agricultural holdings paying assessment of over Rs. 150. The Government propose to accept this recommendation and the necessary legislative measure is also coming up before the House. The Planning Commission has also recommended the levy of agricultural incometax and the enhancement of irrigation rates. In view of the additional taxes now proposed, these questions will have to be considered in detail, before they are accepted by the Government.

7. Ours is the most deficit of all States in food and all that deficit is in rice. Wheat growing projects of the North, however attractive they might be from the All-India point of view, cannot bring in lasting succour to the undernourished people of this State. We will indeed, endeavour to implement the plan prepared by the Commission, but our food deficit can be met only if the vast waters, now running to waste into the sea from our river systems, can be diverted to the fertile plains on either side, to grow more rice. For this purpose, we have drawn up a 15-year plan, the broad outlines of which are indicated in the Appendix III. This programme includes the Krishna and the Godavari River valley projects which have been investigated in detail in consultation with international experts. A few hydro-electric projects have also been included in this programme. Through our sustained efforts during the past few years we have managed to build up a first rate engineering organization in this State. The key-personnel of this organization have been trained overseas and some of them are men capable of holding their own in international circles. Machinery and transport worth several lakhs of rupees, with workshops for their maintenance have been set up and are giving excellent turn-over. To meet the acute shortage in technical personnel, 4 new Engineering colleges and several polytechnics were opened and trained men are now coming out of them in

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adequate numbers. Aided by cheap power from our Hydro-electric Grid, the cement production of the State has more than doubled and is now adequate for the growing needs of these projects. A ring of competent contracting firms has also grown around these works and is giving excellent support to our engineers. It is in the interests of the nation and this State in particular, that this valuable organization, capable of investing about Rs. 20 crores per year, with an economy in overheads, comparable to the best in the country, should be continuously used and improved on. As already indicated, the Planning Commission has in mind a Supplementary Programme costing about Rs. 300 crores to be initiated subject to external assistance being forthcoming. Let us hope and press that in the apportionment of priorities for schemes to be included in this Supplementary Programme, the special facilities obtaining in this State for the development of natural resources, will receive proper consideration and we will soon be in a position to sanction the execution of the more important items of our 15-year programme.

P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA,
Chief Minister.

11th August 1951.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide Appendix II on page 13 supra.]
Development of irrigation and power in India—15-year plan.
 (Figures in rupees lakhs.)

Serial number	Names of projects in order of priority.	(1)	(2)	Programme of expenditure.											Total cost in lakhs excluding Direct and Indirect Charges.	(3)
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Krishna Pennar Project															
	Stage plan	5,300		300	700	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	600	500
	Full plan	12,500														
2	Ranapadasagar															
	First stage	5,500			150	350	600	800	1,200	1,400	1,000		1,000	1,000	600	500
	Second stage	5,150														
3	Vaigai Reservoir Scheme.	211		40	90	60	18									
4	Sattaur Project	201		40	80	60	18									
5	Amaravathi Reservoir Scheme.	246		50	90	70	25	8								
6	Kannikupuzha Reservoir.	200		50	80	40	20	10								
7	New Gandikota	360		20	60	100	100	80	100	100	100	100	80	60		
8	Vansadhara Project.	650		10	30	100	150	200	100	50	10					

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9	Upputeru Improvements.	86		15	30	30	11									
10	Thoppiar Scheme	52		5	15	20	10	2								
11	Meenakari Reservoir Scheme.	69		10	20	20	10	9								
12	Palakazipuzha Project.	64		10	20	15	15	4								
13	Pedanshipad Scheme.	66		10	20	20	10	6								
14	Krishnagiri Reservoir Scheme.	122			10	15	30	30	30	7						
15	Porandara Project.	63		10	20	25	10									
16	Mid Pennar Project.	53		8	15	15	10	7								
17	Gundalakamma Project.	180		20	50	50	50	10								
18	Tamiluru Project	160		5	10	30	60	45	10							
19	Pudameru Scheme.	95			10	30	35	20								
20	Chinnar Scheme (Salem).	43			10	20	10	3								
21	Vaniyar Scheme	46			5	10	20	11								
22	Chinnar (Trichy)	23			5	10	8									
23	Gomukandhi Reservoir Scheme.	61			5	20	25	11								
24	Lower Sagileru	24			5	15	4									
25	Chiriyar Project	30			6	15	9									
26	Atteru Scheme	57			10	25	15	7								
27	Kattalai Scheme	108				20	30	40	18							
28	Pullambady Scheme.	75				20	30	15	10							
29	Anumnilanka Project.	150							10	20	60	60	10			
30	Pulikonda Project	70							10	20	25	15				

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Total cost in lakhs
excluding Direct and
Indirect Charges.

Programme of expenditure.

Names of projects in order
of priority.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Serial number.		Total cost in lakhs excluding Direct and Indirect Charges.															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
<i>Irrigation—cont.</i>																	
31	Reservoir across Janagavathi.	75	..	..	..	..	..	10	25	25	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Yaluru Reservoir ..	80	..	..	..	..	..	10	30	30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Tuni Tandava Reser- voir.	22	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Vengalapuram Pro- ject.	98	..	..	..	..	..	8	20	30	30	10	..	..	..	..	..
35	Dorigalur Project.	24	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Reservoir across the Hagari.	164	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	50	50	25	14	..	..	..	..
37	Reservoir across Mandavyanadhi.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15	15	10	5	..
38	Reservoir across Guntal.	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	10	5	..	..
39	Reservoir across Aliyalan anicut.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	4	..	..
40	Reservoir across Pambar.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	4	..	..
<i>Electricity.</i>																	
41	Periyar Hydro-Elec- tric Scheme.	1,500	10	20	80	120	250	270	150	150	300	150	..	..	..	..	..

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42	Kundah Scheme ..	2,000	70	100	240	260	280	450	500	100	120	120	..	..	..	..	..
43	Hogenakkal Scheme.	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	120	120	120	..	..	..	..	..
44	Krishna-Pennar Project.	2,000	..	..	50	200	330	450	300	300	200	150	..	..	..	..	..
45	Kumbar Project ..	600	..	..	..	..	50	100	100	130	100	100	20	..	..	..	..
46	Upper Sileru Hydro- Electric Scheme.	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100	100	150	150	150	300	200	300
47	Lower Sileru Hydro- Electric Scheme.	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100	100	150	150	150	300	200	300
48	Silent Valley Project.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100	150	200	200	250	50	..
49	Barpole Hydro-Elec- tric Scheme.	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	100	100	200	250	250	200	200	50
50	Thermal Schemes ..	2,000	..	..	..	140	100	240	140	100	200	200	200	220	200	200	60
51	Sri Sallen Hydro- Electric Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Ramapadasagar Project.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Alternative to item 44.

Not included in the present forecast.

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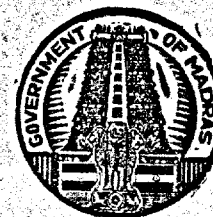
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45 Sundararama Ayyar, M. K.	Madurai, General.
46 Suryanarayana Rao, R.	NOMINATED.
47 Tajuddin, Dr. Syed	Madras South, Central, Muhammadan.
48 Uppi Sahib, K.	Madras West Coast, Muhammadan.
49 Varadarajulu Nayudu, Dr. P.	Salem, General.
50 Veerabhadra Rao, Colluru	Visakhapatnam, General.
51 Veerabhadraswami, P.	Do.
52 Veeraswami, Bikkina	East Godavari, General.
53 Venkatachalamaji, N.	Visakhapatnam, General.
54 Venkata Reddi, G., B.A., B.L.	Anantapur, General.
55 Venkataswami Nayudu, K. (Deputy Chairman).	Madras City, General.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 21st August 1951.

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

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

(1) *Re* THE DEATH OF SRI P. R. K. SARMA, M.L.C.

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri P. R. K. Sarma, M.L.C., and conveys its sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

Sir, Mr. Sarma was a very forceful figure while he lived, a labourite and a strong supporter of labour and was very active in all he did and he never spared himself in the work he had to do. To give a short summary of what he was, I may say that he was born on the 15th April 1903 in Bangalore and he graduated from the Pachayappa's College in 1926 and he completed his pleadership course in 1928. He joined the Labour movement as a full-time worker and organized several Labour Unions in the City and outside. He was a Member of the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee and the Madras Mahajana Sabha for a number of years and took active part in the Satyagraha movement and picketing and underwent imprisonment in 1932. He gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Labour. He was the editor of the ‘ M.S.M. Railwayman ’, a trade union monthly, ‘ the Labour Times ’ a labour weekly, the ‘ Thozhilalar Murasu ’, a Tamil Labour weekly and ‘ the Jananayakam ’, a Tamil socialist weekly.

“ He was nominated to the Madras Legislative Council in 1947. Sir, it is hard to believe that such an active and energetic person could ever die and it has so happened that he had to depart from this life after giving a full account of himself by means of his activity and his service to this country. A man like him, Sir, is an acquisition to any party, the more so to the party that he represented in this House as a nominated Member. During the debates, particularly on matters relating to labour, those of us who have been in this House will remember the vehemence and the force with which he pleaded the cause of labour and labourites. Those associated with him in active life will always remember his wholehearted service for labour. We all expected that he would serve his full term in this House on behalf of labour and would give as much co-operation as is possible for a man of his versatile activity. During the whole of his career, he was associated with struggle which is common to the labour movement in this country and to the labour party as such and it is only during the final years of his life that he happened to figure actively in this Council and even so,

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the House is quite conscious of the great service which he rendered to his party and indirectly to the country as a whole in the march of events commencing in the wake of freedom for this land. He was a very vigorous man and never spared himself the pain or trouble consequent upon service. As one who knew him fairly well, I am quite aware of his great activity and the great service he rendered to his party. Our loss is certainly a grievous loss. Those of us who knew him did not know that the end was so near and yet it has come. On behalf of the party and on behalf of this Council, I move that the resolution be passed and I do so, Sir, with great pain."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the Opposition and on my own behalf, it is with feelings of deep sorrow that I associate myself with the resolution moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House. Mr. Sarma, Sir, was a very active labour leader, a good friend and a gentleman, in whom his friends, his party and his country could put their trust. Nobody who heard him in this House some time back, forcefully pleading the cause of labour, could have thought that he would die so soon but, Sir, nobody can prevent death. I feel, Sir, that he has done his duty and has done it marvellously, nobly and actively; he helped his party; he helped his country and he helped all those who came across him. Mr. Sarma's death is a great loss to this House and to the Labour party. Had he been spared some time more, I think he would have been able to organize the labour movement in the State more strongly. We require a strong labour organization and sincere leaders like Mr. Sarma, but unfortunately he is not to be spared to us. It is difficult to fill the great gap that has been caused by his death. Anyhow, we trust there is God and He will certainly create people, throw them up to the surface and push them forward in order that places of importance can be filled by them. We trust that the younger generation will come forward and take the place of Mr. Sarma and emulate his great and good example. With these words, Sir, I second the resolution."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps I was the last person with whom Mr. Sarma corresponded before his end came. I knew Mr. Sarma for a number of years because, at one time, I too evinced some interest in the Trade Union movement. I have watched his career with interest, sympathy and understanding and I know he has often been misunderstood by those whom he tried to serve. In my opinion, Sir, he was a real trade unionist and in all his activities, he never swerved from the principles of trade unionism. There were opportunities in the trade union movement and he could have become bigger than what he was and perhaps become either famous or notorious, according to circumstances, but he never swerved from his path of duty and he stuck to trade union principles till his death. Sir, you may be aware that it was largely due to the kindly interest evinced by our Deputy Chairman that the late Mr. Sarma was once rescued from the jaws of death. The hon. Member, Sri Venkataswami Nayudu took personal interest in him, got him admitted into a sanatorium and saw to it that he was given the treatment that was necessary

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for recovery and his family was helped. As you know, Sir, he attended the last session of the Council. As the Hon. the Leader of the House remarked, he once became so vehement in espousing the cause of labour at question time that he became excited and I had to warn him to be very careful. Till his end, Sir, he was conscious of his duty to labour. It was from Vellore that I received a letter from him a week before his death. He wrote to me that he had gone there to get some operation done which could not be performed in Madras and he wanted me to follow the questions he had put in the Council when they came to be answered and put supplementary questions to elicit further information from the Government. As you know, Sir, we have never allowed any of his questions to lapse on account of his absence and we have always tried, knowing his plight and how ill he was, to do our best to elicit information from the Government by means of supplementary questions. But perhaps we were not able to find out his point of view in putting questions. I assured him, Sir, that he need not worry himself and that during the next session, if he was not able to be present, we will do our best to elicit as much information as possible by putting supplementary questions. And within a week, Sir—I did not know, he had come back to Madras, for if I had known it, I would have certainly gone and seen him—I read in the papers that he had come back to Madras and suddenly he passed away. Sir, he had a very strong sense of duty to the cause to which he devoted his life and to the interests of the people whom he tried to serve. Therefore, Sir, his death is a great loss to the Labour movement. I am sure, many of the unions which he sponsored, whose activities he watched and guided, must be feeling like orphans to-day. I hope his spirit will guide them and make the members of those unions follow the lines he had chalked out for their activities. With these words, Sir, I feel, it is my duty to associate myself with the resolution moved by the Leader of the House."

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sense of sorrow expressed by the Leader of the House and with the views of others who spoke before me in regard to the demise of our colleague, Mr. Sarma. He was a doughty champion of the labourers, and it was on that account. I think, he was nominated as a member to this House. And in this House, he was a fighter in the cause of Labour. As we all know, throughout, he had been fighting for Labour, in which he was interested. He was earnest and sincere in his advocacy, and he died a patriot. We have known him well; and whenever he espoused any cause, he was sure of his ground; and he was not a mere agitator. Whenever he made any statement on the floor of this House, we knew he was on sure ground; and so it was on very few occasions, he was questioned by the Government for his statements. His death is a great loss to the cause of Labour and to many of us here, for, many of us here depended on him with regard to information on Labour. Our heartfelt sympathy goes to the members of his family and to the cause of Labour, to which he had devoted his life."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ It is with a profound sense of sorrow that I associate myself with the sentiments expressed on the floor of this House. We all know Mr. Sarma was a redoubtable champion of Labour; whenever he spoke, he spoke with so much feeling, that nobody could doubt it. One extraordinary feature about him was that he appeared to be very bitter. Yet when we came into close contact with him, we found that there was no bitterness at all in his heart. He was a relentless critic, but at the same time, he knew to appreciate the other side as well. I have known his work outside this House also and I can vouch for the fact that he was very much loved by the poor people whom he tried to serve to the best of his ability. I am sure Labour has lost a great champion in him, and I hope that his expression of sympathy will be a source of solace to the bereaved family. I request the hon. Members to rise and pass this resolution.”

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, all the Members standing.

(2) *Re THE DEATH OF SRIMATHI RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI*

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, this seems to be a day of regrets; and in duty bound, I feel, we are doing our duty and discharging it to the best of our capacity by placing on record our appreciation of the services rendered by those who are dead, and on this list, I have got first to place on record our deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Srimathi Rukmini Lakshmipathi, M.L.A., who was a former Minister of this State and to convey our sense of deep sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.”

“ Mrs. Lakshmipathi, Sir, had been associated with me for quite a number of years. In the famous Salt Satyagraha Campaign carried on in this part of the Province, where our revered leader, Sri Rajagopalachariar conducted the campaign at the behest of our beloved Mahatma Gandhi, she was one of those stalwart women followers who followed the march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam, a long distance; she walked the entire distance with a number of volunteers and marched with us to the Vedaranyam camp. She was a very powerful speaker and a very fearful one to attack. She was so active—I remember the occasions very well—that Sri Rajagopalachariar had often to warn her against the exuberant enthusiasm she was displaying in the conduct of that campaign. When he was certain that he would be arrested and imprisoned, he left word with me to see that her enthusiasm and patriotism were kept within bounds. For he is a sure and true judge of men and women, and he knows what he is doing. He left the camp in my charge, just before his arrest, and asked me to continue the campaign with the assistance of Mrs. Lakshmipathi. We all knew that we were courting imprisonment day by day; we all knew that we would be arrested and punished and sent to jail in our turn, as it was a war started in the wake of Satyagraha started by Mahatma Gandhi. It was indeed due to the enthusiasm of such people like Mrs. Lakshmipathi that the movement gained momentum; for she was the one woman who joined us and marched with

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us and shared with us cheerfully all the troubles of the campaign. She added distinction to the womanhood of this country and glory to the great campaign of Satyagraha started by Mahatma Gandhi by offering her services to it, which paved the way for our attaining freedom. On an occasion like the present one, while speaking of her services, I cannot forget to mention how great and strong she was, what a valiant part she played in the fight for attaining freedom to our land, and how well, after attaining freedom, she served the country as a Minister of the State. After having said all that, I have to say that Mrs. Lakshmipathi was, like all ordinary Indian women, a very good wife, a very good mother and a woman who conducted her family nobly and well. She was an Indian in every respect, and she had the interests of Indian womanhood always in heart. She was very active and in everything that she did she was cheerful, bold and true and she added enormous strength to her party. She was one of those distinguished educated women in our province, who never shirked their duty. Her life was worthy to be followed by every Indian woman, and in her death, I do extend my sympathy to her husband, Dr. Lakshmipathi, her children and to the members of her family, all of whom I know. I know the whole family well, and it is my desire to serve them to my utmost. It is a pity she is no more with us, and so it has become our duty to record the sense of sorrow of this House on the loss of the great lady that she was, and whose services had figured so much in the freedom struggle of this great India. So, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Srimathi Rukmini Lakshmipathi, M.L.A., and a former Minister of this State and conveys its sense of sympathy to the members of her bereaved family.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Sir, I rise with a feeling of sorrow and I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House on the death of Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi. I know her since 1922, when we were all in the struggle for national independence, which was started by the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi. We must be proud of our lady member; for she has proved that the independence of this country is due no less to women than to men. But for the great part that our great women like Mrs. Lakshmipathi and the womanhood of India played in the National struggle. I feel it would not have been easy for us to see the day of Independence and enjoy the fruits thereof. Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi was a nationalist to the core; she was considerate towards her co-workers, and she used to show motherly affection towards us and she was always courteous towards those who worked with her. I used to go very often to her house during those days of National struggle, and I cannot forget the great courtesy that she had always shown me. Her husband, with whom I sympathise to-day is equally courteous. The whole family, I know, though, not so much as the Leader of the House; but I know them to such an extent that I can vouchsafe this, that the whole family is a family of noble patriots, gems, of whom the country should feel proud. Dr. Lakshmipathi, the husband of the departed patriot, has been serving the country and the cause of national freedom

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to the best of his ability. So, Sir, the loss that we have sustained is a great loss not only to us but to the country. We are really sorry that after the attainment of independence, we should lose people who fought for the independence of the country and achieved it. The ways of Providence are always mysterious and we must resign ourselves to fate. With these few words, I express my heartfelt sympathy with the members of the bereaved family."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with deep regret that I rise to support the motion made by the Hon. the Leader of the House. I have known Mrs. Lakshmipathi for several years. She dedicated her life to the cause for which she fought and the first occasion I came to know her was when I went to see her husband after his marriage who himself had dedicated his life to a noble cause, that is, to the development and progress of the Indian system of medicine. I went to her house in that connexion and I made her acquaintance. She was a very sincere and earnest worker. When she became the Minister for Public Health of the Government of Madras, we know how she devoted herself to the cause of the Indian system of medicine. Had she remained with us for some time more, there would have been special colleges in this State for the advancement of the Indian system of medicine. She had also planned to start some schools for the Indian system of medicine. She wanted to put into action the schemes adumbrated by her with the help of her husband. It is a great loss to us that she has passed away. She was ailing, we know, from diabetes, but never did we know that she would pass away so soon. The loss is indeed very great not only to the family but to the whole State. I request, Sir, on behalf of my party, to convey to her husband and all other members of the bereaved family our sincere condolences."

* MRS. M. HENSMAN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to associate myself with what has already been said by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Leaders of the Opposition and add my humble tribute to the services rendered by the late Mrs. Lakshmipathi. Sir, it is not only in this House but in the other House as well that she sat on the Treasury Bench. So she was a member of this House for a time. She was a patriot easily accessible, sympathetic and full of vigour and interest. Sir, she was a woman who loved no fame but had courage and was full of wit and humour. She was full of sympathy and she worked for the cause of men and women, especially women and children. Mrs. Lakshmipathi was a woman who could not be spoiled. All of us here can bear witness to the fact that she was as interested in her friends and colleagues, when she was a Minister as when she was an ordinary member of the House. Though Deputy Speaker in the Assembly and Member in the Cabinet, she was never proud.

" We all know, as her colleagues here have said, she was devoted to the cause of medicine. Her labours in that direction are praiseworthy.

" Sir, she was a social reformer. She was a woman specially interested in social reform measures. She gave freedom

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to her own children in the choice of their partners. Her work in the social field will always be remembered by us. Mrs. Lakshmipathi was a woman interested in her children. She was interested in her home affairs and she knew the orders of the day also.

" I must emphasise the fact, Mr. Chairman, that Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi was not only an educationist, a graduate, and one of the earliest students of Women's Christian College, not only a social reformer and a woman with rare political ability, but she was also a real home-maker. It is the opinion, the considered opinion of many gentlemen, Sir, that wives and mothers, if caught up in public or political life tend to neglect their homes and their children, and know more about the laws of their country than what is going on in their kitchens. Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi was a true woman, absorbed in her home life also—giving out her stores; buying in her vegetables, arranging the programme of her household, welcoming into her home, the friends of her children and husband, as well as performing pioneer Parliamentary work for her country.

" Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi had a very strong will. She often overcame the ills of the flesh by her will alone. I have seen her submerge her pain and physical distress to welcome her friends or do her duty at a meeting. This will of hers is carried with her into her work in the next world—and though she is now hid from our sight we will not forget her. Mrs. Lakshmipathi has been our leader and friend and she will continue to lead us onward on our way in our work for our country in the work she, a true patriot, has left for us to do. We will be the better daughters and sons of India for her having lived and worked for and with us here. Our sincerest condolences and sympathy go out to her family at this time.

" Sir, her demise at this moment is really a very great loss to us and I associate myself with the Resolution that has been moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Some hon. Members may like to know how this Resolution was allowed to be moved since the late Mrs. Lakshmipathi was not a Member of this House. I have allowed this motion to be moved for two reasons. The first is we cannot so soon forget those who have made great sacrifices for the country. We all know what Mrs. Lakshmipathi has done for her motherland. She lived and died for her country and her services are so great that not only this House but any House in the whole length and breadth of this country will do well to pay respects to her soul especially as she represented the womanhood of this country. It is really a matter for great sorrow that such a great lady has passed away.

" The second reason is Mrs. Lakshmipathi was a Member of the Madras Cabinet for nearly a year and during that period she sat in this House and took active part in its deliberations. She was as much a Member as any of us except that she had no right to vote. It is, therefore, right that we should express our appreciation of her services to this House and record our sense of sorrow at her

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demise. I am glad that all sections of the House have supported this Resolution. I request hon. Members to rise and pass this Resolution."

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, all the Members standing.

(3) Re THE DEATH OF SRI K. A. NACHIAPPA GOUNDER, M.L.A.

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

'That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri K. A. Nachiappa Gounder, a Member of the Assembly of this State and conveys its sense of sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.'

" Sir, it is our duty to record our deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Nachiappa Gounder who was a Member of the Assembly till this morning. His death was a tragic one. He was ailing from a fell disease. He was under treatment and it was believed that he had been almost cured. We never believed that he was going to become its victim. As a Member of the Assembly, he was very active and I have known him for the last twenty years. He was an active man in Salem district whom I can never forget. He was a man devoted to his work and straight in his conduct. He served the country well and what he did has been recorded sufficiently in the legislative enactments and in the great campaign for Prohibition. Salem was at one time the hot-bed for people who were taking liquor. There he began his activities as a prohibitionist and he was very much interested in it. A cousin of Dr. Subbarayan whom we all know so well, a man who was himself a zamindar, took to prohibition joyfully and gladly. He was a Member of the Assembly and it was recorded this morning in that House how earnestly he worked as a Member. In his special field in which he was very enthusiastic, he rendered a most unselfish service of which we all know. We never expected that his death would be so sudden. He was actually discharging his duties till his very last moment. His life and conduct were exemplary. He was fairly young and he was so active that I for one personally admired him for all his services. It was a pleasure to know and move with him. While I was in Salem, formerly as a professional medical man and, subsequently, as a politician, I had occasions to know him and his family very closely. It was indeed surprising that while we were all expecting him to come to the Assembly, we heard the news of his death. Death is a thing which even doctors cannot be sure of predicting. When Sri Nachiappa Gounder was under treatment, people thought he would recover, but his death came suddenly.

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P.M.

" Such are the decrees of Providence and one has to learn a lesson of humility and devotion to duty. That way, Sri Nachiappa Gounder breathed his last having come to Madras to discharge his duties as a legislator. We are very sorry that his end has come so unexpectedly and suddenly. Such a great man would have been a stalwart in our party and would have faced all the struggles for this free country of ours. He has always been giving of his very

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best till recently. His services were considered so invaluable and so precious that he was wanted at Delhi by the Central Government. It is because of his straightforwardness, loveableness, patriotism and unalloyed service to the country that we regret that his demise should have occurred so suddenly while discharging his duties. Prohibition may succeed or may not succeed; but the service of the man who believed in Prohibition and who believed that he could serve the people of the country by devoting his time and attention to the cause of Prohibition will ever remain on record. Those who still regret that we have made a mistake in introducing Prohibition and those who advise its revision, may not see what it is. Prohibition will make us honourable. Sir, it is not my desire to speak about Prohibition here, but it is my desire to mention about the services rendered by the great man, whom we have lost to-day, in the cause of Prohibition. In his demise we have really lost a true patriot and a true worker."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I just wish to mention to the House how this motion has come before this House. As soon as I came to my chamber this morning, I heard the shocking news of the demise of Sri Nachiappa Gounder, who was a very highly respected Member of the other House. Immediately, I felt that we ought to feel as one body, that the joys and sorrows of the other House ought to be the joys and sorrows of this House as well, and that if it is possible, we ought to express our sense of sorrow on an occasion like this. At the same time, I felt helpless, because there is a convention that no such motion can be made in any House unless the person happened to be a Member of that House then or was a Member some time or other before. It was with that helplessness I entered the House to-day. But, after I took my seat I thought that we ought to take courage in our hands and set up a new convention if necessary. When the Legislature is in session, if an hon. Member of either this House or the other House suddenly collapses or passes away, what should be our duty? Is it our duty to rush to him and see the remains of one of the illustrious sons of India and thus honour him—which is possible now—or sit here and enter into learned discussion on various subjects? I thought that our duty pointed the other way, and even if it should be a unique convention, the House ought to establish such a convention. Though we sit in two different rooms and different chambers, we are one in spirit and in body. We are doing the same business here, though in different capacities. We are only serving our mother country to the best of our ability. It does not matter to which party a man belonged. We are here as one and one alone trying to serve the country in the best manner possible. Hence I thought that we too ought to express our deep sense of sorrow on this very shocking and sad news which has reached us. If the resolution is passed and if the House also agrees with me, I would like to suggest to the House that we should also adjourn for the day. If any hon. Member wishes to speak further on the motion, I have no objection."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Sir, I wish to support this resolution and associate myself with the deep sense of sorrow

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on the tragic death of Sri Nachiappa Gounder. We are thankful to you for establishing this convention. I also felt like you, Sir. As soon as I heard this news, I told my hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao that both the Houses are parts of the same Legislature and any suffering there must be felt here also. I am sure that the whole House would be thankful to you for having established this convention. As pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the House, Sri Nachiappa Gounder was a distinguished Member of the other House. Not only that, he had many friends in this House as well and few people did not know who Sri Gounder was. His work is well-known even outside. A great tragedy has taken place. He died in harness—I should say in the strictest sense of the word. When His Excellency the Governor addressed the joint session of the Legislature yesterday, Sri Nachiappa Gounder was here. He was about to come to the Assembly to-day also, but alas!, all on a sudden his end came. It is not only a loss to the other House, but it is a loss also to this House. I should even say that it is a loss to the whole country, which he has served to the best of his ability, with the high traditions of his family. As pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the House, Sri Gounder was a great and rich man born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and yet made great sacrifices. Whether Prohibition succeeds or not, it is a different matter. Prohibition was a righteous cause and he worked for it without caring for the consequences and his name and memory will ever remain green in the minds of the people of this State, especially as and when the results of Prohibition are known, of course provided the scheme was worked in the proper form and spirit. I feel that on an occasion like this we must certainly express our deep sense of sorrow on the death of this great man and express our sympathies to the members of the bereaved family. I associate myself with the resolution. Sir, I also agree with you that this House should adjourn for the rest of the day as the other House has done. When both the Houses are parts of the same Legislature, what has been done in the other House must also be done here."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, Sri Nachiappa Gounder's main achievement lies in the field of district board administration. For many years he was the President of the Salem District Board. While he was acting in that capacity, he established certain precedents for all persons similarly placed. He was a man of very high integrity and uprightness and an ideal administrator on local affairs. He was never influenced by his friends in the discharge of his duties. That was a great thing, particularly, in local board administration. Secondly, he never interfered with the services. Those who served under the District Board while he was President felt that they were secure in their jobs so long as they satisfactorily discharged their duties. They felt that they need not be afraid of any one. He never interfered with their work. He made them feel that they were almost on a par with the Government servants. He took a leading part in all matters relating to local board administration and he was a member of the Local Boards Finance Enquiry Committee. As a member of that Committee he toured the whole

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of India and I believe that it was during that tour he was infected in the disease which ultimately took his life. For more than a year, he was in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Perundurai, where I visited him twice. His wife died only a few months ago, while he was in the hospital. Of course, it was a big shock to him. He bore up with that calamity as best as he could. He became very weak yesterday evening. When he called upon me in the party office, he felt that he could not climb up the stairs. He was not feeling well even yesterday. Still, we never thought that he would die so suddenly. It was a shock to most of us. His position in the Assembly was next only to Cabinet Ministers. When once he was asked to become a Cabinet Minister, he did not accept the offer because of the party intrigues. He has left very good traditions to be followed by Municipal Chairman and District Board Presidents. We hope that his example will be followed by them in local administration matters. I associate myself with the deep sense of sorrow on his death. I also agree that the House may adjourn for the day."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Leader of the House and other hon. Members of this House. I support the motion moved by the Hon. Leader of the House. Sri Nachiappa Gounder was not very much known to some of us. But, when I saw the report of the Prohibition Committee presided over by him, I began to value very much his services to the country in the cause of Prohibition. Even though certain suggestions were offered from Delhi and whatever other Members of the Congress party may say with regard to Prohibition, I thought that this Government will not give up Prohibition so long as Sri Nachiappa Gounder was there. To me he was the very embodiment of the cause of Prohibition and his death is really a great loss to this State. I wish to express my thanks to you for the very good convention that you have created to-day in treating both the Houses of the Legislature as one. As a matter of fact, we know that in the Constitution itself, both the Houses are treated as one body. One cannot act without the other. The convention established to-day is quite proper and I hope that the other House will also create a similar convention. Sri Nachiappa Gounder's demise in very tragic circumstances is very terrible and a great loss to the State. We must send our heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now request the hon. Members to rise and pass this resolution."

The resolution was passed *nem. con.*, all the Members standing.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now adjourn the House till 12 noon tomorrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 22nd August 1951.

[21st August 1951]

II.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Notification issued with G.O. No. 524, L.A., dated 24th March 1951, regarding constitution of Arni Municipality.

2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 522, L.A., dated 24th March 1951, regarding constitution of Bapatla Municipality.

3. G.O. No. 4525, Public (Services), dated 13th December 1950, regarding Madras Public Service Commission Annual Report for 1949-50.

4. Notification issued with G.O. No. 394, L.A., dated 8th March 1951, regarding constitution of Gudur Municipality.

5. Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Madras for 1948-49 and the Audit Report, 1950.

6. Finance Accounts of the Government of Madras for 1948-49 and the Audit Report, 1949.

7. Balance sheet as at 31st December 1950 of the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited, Alwaye.

8. Balance sheet as at 31st December 1950 of the Radio and Electricals, Limited (And Reduced).

9. The Madras Re-enacting Ordinance, 1951 (Madras Ordinance I of 1951) under Article 213 of the Constitution.

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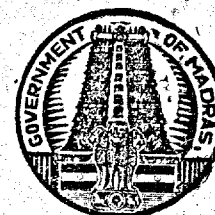
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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, 22ND AUGUST 1951

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 22nd August 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Posts under the purview of the Public Service Commission.

* 1 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to answers to the main question No. 10 and the supplementary questions thereto, given on 8th August 1950, in respect of what departments and also in regard to what individual posts or categories of posts, a review has been recently made which resulted either in their inclusion or exclusion from the purview of the Public Service Commission?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“The review resulted in the inclusion, within the purview of the Public Service Commission, of the following posts—

(1) *Education Department—*

- (a) Basic Education Officers at Headquarters and Rajahmundry.
- (b) Assistant Instructors and Laboratory Assistants.
- (c) Physical Directors—Grade II.
- (d) Physical Directress.
- (e) Power House Superintendent.

(2) *Co-operative Department—*

Dairy Assistants.

(3) *Fisheries Department—*

- (a) Statistical Assistant.
- (b) Marine Engineering Assistant.

“The Government have decided to include the following posts also within the purview of the Commission and consequential amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulation, 1950, will be issued in due course:—

(1) *Survey and Land Records Department—*

- (a) Mechanic.
- (b) Junior Draughtsmen.
- (c) Junior Computers.

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I Questions and Answers

II Panel of Chairmen

III Discussion on His Excellency the Governor's Address

[22nd August 1951]

(2) Jail Department—
Jailers.

"No post was excluded from the purview of the Commission as a result of the review."

Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

* 2 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 171 given on 5th March 1951—

(a) the number of taluk headquarters hospitals already taken over by the Government and the number yet to be taken over;

(b) the number of primary centres for combined medical and public health operations and their location;

(c) what the staff employed in each centre is and the nature of facilities provided for the treatment of diseases; and

(d) whether the Government have any plan for the extension of medical relief by the gradual increase in the number of primary centres or by any other method, and if so, what the plan is?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"A statement" is placed on the table of the House."

Minimum wages of agricultural labourers.

* 4 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any action for fixing minimum wages of agricultural labourers in the various districts of the Madras State in accordance with the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking such action within three years of the passing of the Act?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) The question has been receiving the attention of the Government. Considerable difficulties are involved in the fixation of minimum wages in agriculture, particularly as conditions differ widely from place to place and as different classes of employment in agriculture are to be covered. We have no adequate data for determining suitable rates. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry is expected to provide useful material, but the enquiry has not yet been completed. Preliminary data collected under the enquiry have been made available to the Government and we are examining how far suitable rates of wages can be fixed on the basis of these data. As the hon. Member is aware, the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1951, allows time to State Governments till 31st December 1953 to fix minimum wages in agriculture."

Printed as Appendix I on pages 97 infra.

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to appoint an *ad hoc* Committee, place before it the material collected and ask it to advise as to the rates of minimum wages to be fixed in the different parts of the State?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I have already said, we are examining the report that has been received. It is only an interim report and we will be able to decide the matter when we get the final report."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, when the Government expect to get adequate data for the purpose of determining suitable rates of wages for agricultural labourers?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"We expect to get them as soon as the Agricultural Labour enquiry is over, and it is expected to be completed very soon."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government have any plans to make the tillers, the owners of the soil?"

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

Co-operative joint farming.

* 4 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether co-operative joint farming has been introduced in any area of the State, and if so, such areas in detail; and

(b) whether multi-purpose co-operative societies have been established in any villages of the State for the purpose of securing the produce of the lands and marketing them without the intervention of the village and urban money-lenders and merchants, and if so, the names of the villages and districts?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (a) A scheme for starting a Co-operative Joint Farming Society at Nuzvid in the Krishna district was sanctioned by the Government in May 1950. The society has not commenced its work yet, due to lack of agreement among its members. The future of the society is now under examination.

" (b) No."

Employment of graduates passing out of the Agricultural Colleges.

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

(a) whether the existing Agricultural Colleges produce the number of graduates required for employment under the Government;

(b) whether all the graduates passing out of the Agricultural Colleges since 1946 have been absorbed in the department;

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(c) whether the Government have reconsidered their decision on the recommendation of the Expert Committee on Agricultural Research to create supernumerary posts of Demonstrators, so that the Agricultural Graduates may undergo at least two years' experience in farm work before they are put in charge of a taluk; and

(d) whether the question of having one demonstrator for each firka is under the consideration of Government?

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

“(b) All the candidates who passed out of the Agricultural Colleges in the State from 1946 to 1950 and who were available for employment have been absorbed. This year 96 graduates out of 141 have so far been absorbed and the remaining 45 are awaiting employment.

“(c) The Government have not re-considered their decision deferring the creation of supernumerary posts of Demonstrators so that the agricultural graduates may have at least two years' experience in farm-work before they are put in charge of a taluk. But the question of giving practical training to the students of the Agricultural Colleges in agricultural farms for a period of six months either before or after the award of the degree is under the active consideration of the Government.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“May I know, Sir, how much more time would be required by Government to absorb the remaining graduates?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“After the receipt of this answer, Sir, about 29 more have been employed and so, there are only about 16 graduates remaining to be employed.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the question of having one Demonstrator for each firka does not form part of the five-year plan, because we do not know what the plan is?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I presume a more adequate field organization will be employed as part of the plan, but I am not in the know of things at present.”

Grants to Aided Colleges and High Schools.

* 6 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the principles governing the assessment of grants to Aided Colleges and High Schools?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Teaching grants to Aided Colleges and Aided High Schools are given on the basis of two-thirds of the net cost of maintenance of the institutions concerned, in accordance with the provisions of

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the Grant-in-Aid Code, together with grants equivalent to the loss in the fee income on account of the award of the fee concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. In addition, half the expenditure incurred on scholarships and fee remissions up to a limit of 10 per cent of the fee income reckoned at standard rates is also allowed as grant, subject to the condition that the scheme for such scholarships and fee remissions has received the prior approval of the Director.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I take it, Sir, that the rules are the same for Colleges and High Schools?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I began my answer by saying ‘Teaching grants to Aided Colleges and Aided High Schools’.”

Drifting of sand from the Palar river.

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

(a) whether sand from the Palar river has drifted owing to high winds and covered cultivable lands on either or both sides of the river;

(b) what steps have been taken to prevent this accumulation of sand; and

(c) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of undertaking plantations such as those in vogue on the banks of the Pennar, and the Hagari where similar conditions prevail?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) No, Sir.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government deny the fact that sands have covered lands on the banks of the Palar river? Are not the Government aware of the existence of sand dunes covering cultivable lands on the banks of the Palar river?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“This has not been brought to the notice of the Government. Government are not in possession of the particular fact referred to by the hon. Member.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Ministers who pass along the roads on the banks of the river have not seen with their own eyes how lands have been covered with sand?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“I cannot speak to the sight capacity of the people who travel in some conveyance or other along the roads on the banks of the river.” (Laughter.)

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Collector of the district concerned was consulted in preparing the answer to the question? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Yes, whenever such information is required, we do get it from the authorities concerned."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether in regard to this matter the Collector was consulted as to whether the facts to which attention has been drawn in the question are correct or whether there is no such covering of cultivable lands by sand along the Palar river? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" No special enquiry seems to have been made, but still, if it is so significant as the hon. Member says, certainly it will be taken note of and I am sure whatever action that may be necessary on the question, will be taken."

Seniority among Civil Assistant Surgeons.

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

(a) the principles on which the seniority of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Classes I and II (whose names are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th December 1950), have been determined; and

(b) the reasons as to why persons who entered service in recent times have been given priority over persons who entered service from 1941 to 1944?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" A statement^a is placed on the table of the House."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Sir, it is stated in the answer that the Commission made the selection and arranged the names of selected candidates in the order of merit. May I know what that merit is? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Merit is a question which should be judged by the Commission. They are people who know what is meant by merit and what is the merit they are asked to judge."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Are there any medical experts on the Commission to judge merit? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" There are no medical men on the Commission."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" The candidates are medical men. They may possess the same degrees. How is merit judged? How is merit measured? What is the yard stick? "

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 93 infra.

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Commission does conduct an examination if it is necessary and where they want merit to be judged in specific cases."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Have not the Government given some guidance to the Commission in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" No; specially in matters referred to the Commission, the Government do not suggest anything."

Promotion of officers from the Subordinate to Provincial Services.

* 9 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state— 12-15 p.m.

(a) whether the Public Service Commission is being consulted regarding the suitability of officers for promotion from the Subordinate to the Provincial Services in accordance with the Articles of the Constitution of India;

(b) whether in referring such cases the Government are expected not to show their predilections when submitting the papers to the Commission;

(c) whether the papers are sent directly to the Commission by the Heads of Departments or through the Government; and

(d) whether there have been cases in which promotions have been made without prior consultation of the Commission or contrary to the advice of the Commission?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) Yes, except in respect of certain posts which are outside the purview of the Commission, as specified in clause (b) of Regulation 16 of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, a copy of which has already been placed on the table of the House."

" (b) Yes."

" (c) The papers are sent directly to the Commission by the Heads of Departments."

" (d) The Government are not aware of any promotions made without prior consultation with the Commission where such consultation is statutorily necessary. It is open to the Government to deviate from the advice of the Commission and they do so only for special reasons. The reasons for such deviations are duly communicated to the Commission."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Will not the Public Service Commission be given an opportunity to represent to Government to convince them why they take a particular stand? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" If the Public Service Commission wish to communicate with the Government, they will do so."

[22nd August 1951]

Practical training for students of Diploma courses in Polytechnics.

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

(a) whether the students of Diploma courses in Polytechnics are required to undergo practical training for a period of one year in recognized factories or workshops;

(b) whether difficulties are experienced by the students in securing places in recognized factories or workshops; and

(c) whether the Government have under consideration any legislation to compel employers to provide facilities for apprenticeship and if so, when such legislation is likely to be sponsored?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—(a) Yes.

(b) Students who pass the Diploma examinations and who are willing to work do not normally experience any difficulty in securing a place for apprenticeship, it depending very much on the students themselves. Owners of factories and workshops, other Departments of Government, private contractors, ship yards and Central Government establishments including Railways, Port Trusts, Defence Services, etc., have been most helpful in this connection and in fact a very large number of vacancies for apprenticeship are available every year.

(c) Yes. It will take some time for the legislation to be put through."

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

II.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I have to announce to the House that, under Rule 15 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following four members of the Council to be the *Panel of Chairmen* for the Third Session of the Council as from the commencement of the Constitution:—

- (1) Dr. P. V. Cheriyan,
- (2) Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla,
- (3) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar,
- (4) Janab K. Muhammad Rahimatullah."

III.—DISCUSSION ON HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I deem it a great privilege to move the motion which stands in my name—

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the members of the Madras Legislative Council, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for the Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature.

[22nd August 1951] [Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

Sir, in moving this resolution, I do not want to traverse the whole ground that has been covered in His Excellency the Governor's Address. I would like to mention and emphasize only a few of the points that have been covered in His Excellency's Address. Sir, we have come practically to the fag-end of the life of this Council. When I first entered this Council, I did not expect that the life of the Council would be prolonged to a period of more than five years. I did expect that probably I would sit in the Council for about two years and that fresh elections would take place under the new Constitution. Then, I found that some of my expectations were not correct and that some things were beyond our control.

Sir, during the last five years the Congress has been ruling this State—it may be under different Chief Ministers but it is the Congress that has been ruling this State—and its policies have been accepted by the Congress Party organization. Even then, it is unfortunate that there has been some rift and probably it is not relevant that I should refer to all those things when I discuss this resolution. Sir, when a party has been in power for a very long time, it is natural that there should be some discontent not only in the party itself, but among the people also. But, may I submit to this House that, if all the achievements of the Congress Government are taken into account, it will be seen that the Congress Government have done many things beneficial to the people which posterity will remember. The Congress Government should not be ashamed at all of what they have done in the past. I am quite sure that the Congress can be proud of its achievements in spite of the fact that the Congress administration has been criticized by various people. The criticisms, I should submit, are not disinterested and they have arisen on account of the fact that the critics have not been able to get to certain places of power. Sir, I should submit that the Congress, in spite of the fact that it has been in power for such a long time, still holds sway over the minds of the people and therefore I submit that the Congress Government has done substantial good to the people. Sir, it may be that the Congress Government have not been able to tackle all the problems. It is well to remember at this stage that the difficulties which the Congress had to face were not difficulties which were created overnight. There were evils accumulated one upon the other for a period of nearly two centuries under the British rule. The British were quite content with keeping law and order throughout this period, and providing a few appointments to their own kith and kin and, merchants as they were, they made a little of money and went away. But, I am not going to belittle the achievements of the British rule. We should be glad that India has been unified into one country, as never before, under any King or Emperor during ancient times. But, unfortunately, India was divided into Indian Union and Pakistan when the British people left. Much as we regret it, we could not help it and the problems created by this division are manifold. In addition, Nature also is against us.

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi] [22nd August 1951]

"Sir, it is said that the food question has not been tackled properly. If the food question has not been properly tackled, it is not the fault of the Madras Government. Before the war India was trading with other countries. There were large imports of rice from Burma. We were also getting rice from the areas now called Pakistan. But, unfortunately, all the sources have now been cut off from us and added to that, Nature also has been against us. Either we had to get rationed rice or lose rationed rice also. Either way, the Madras State had suffered. Rationing has been introduced and it has become more rigorous. Sir, nobody would be happier than myself to see the day on which these controls are removed. If there is no control, the question arises as to how else we could feed the poor man. No doubt, some people in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, ask for removing these controls. But, may I remind them, Sir, that apart from the question that there should be no control, all people should act with a due sense of responsibility. Emphasis is laid more on the first or control part than on the second or supply part. No doubt, in administering controls there has been some abuse and I submit, Sir, that discontent has been created more by the way in which these controls have been administered rather than by the system of control as such. There are some dishonest people and it cannot be helped. Therefore, Sir, I would submit that this State has done well and it can be proud of what it has done.

"Sir, still there are some critics who say that this problem has not been properly solved either through long-term or short-term policies. Sir, I would say that the Government have been giving subsidies to people for digging wells in various parts of this State. It may be true that the Government have not realized the benefit or the advantage that this State should get from the subsidies that were granted to the people. As I said, there might have been some abuses also in the way in which subsidies have been given to the people. But, I ask whether these subsidies have not gone a long way in solving this food problem even to some extent?

"Even as a short-term policy, the Government have now discontinued the grant of well subsidies to dry areas completely. They have confined the grant of subsidies practically to areas where the Madras Government or the Central Government think there is plenty of water that could be tapped easily. Sir, there is one disadvantage in granting these subsidies only to such areas. The policy may be short-term to begin with but it ultimately turns out to be a long-term policy because a well dug in a particular area is a permanent thing and the benefits derived will also be permanent. So, Government will have to consider whether these subsidies could not be given to people in dry areas also where there are irrigation facilities. This is a point which I would respectfully submit for the consideration of the Government. I know that this

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Government have pressed this point of view on the Central Government and I am told that the Central Government did not recommend subsidies to dry areas where wells have to be dug to a very great depth. I would request the Government to extend this scheme to dry areas also.

"His Excellency's Address makes mention of many of the development schemes. A precis of the Planning Commission's Report has also been circulated to the hon. Members of this Council. I would not like to trouble this House with a number of schemes that have already been taken up for execution but there are some schemes which are ready for execution. Personnel for executing these schemes is also available. But the Government say that money is not forthcoming. Time there was when money was forthcoming but schemes were not ready for being executed and therefore a large amount of money that had been given to the Madras State had probably to be surrendered. That was in the beginning of the Congress administration in 1946. Now, the process is reversed. We have got schemes and we have got estimates but we have not got the money. But I should really congratulate the Madras Government on being alert in preparing various schemes so that the moment money is available, these schemes can be implemented. The Planning Commission makes mention of so many Irrigation Projects but, unfortunately, it does not make mention of any bridges included in the schemes that have been sent to the Central Government for being taken up for execution. Well, Sir, I have a doubt which, I hope, is not correct and which the Government will say is a mistake. I was a member of the Cuddapah District Board for a very long time and I know something about the execution of these projects. Whenever a new President comes to office, what is called, a Five-year Plan or a Two-year Plan of the roads and bridges will be prepared and submitted to Government for execution. What happens is this. Things which ought to be given priority will be put in the background; a revision will be asked for and things which ought to be done first will not be done first. Here, I would like particularly to mention the case of the Pennar Bridge in the Cuddapah district. That is a bridge, for which I have been agitating for more than 20 years and the Government were pleased to say that it will be taken up for execution in the second quinquennium, i.e., 1951-56. The Congress Government have been in office from 1946; yet it is included in the second quinquennium. May I request the Government that this bridge, having been included in the second quinquennium, should be given at least top priority? It should be taken as the first one for execution. This bridge, if constructed, would connect all parts of the district. As there is no bridge, during the rainy season the whole district is practically cut off. Except for two taluks, one cannot move to other taluks. From all points of view, this bridge is necessary and I hope it would retain its top priority.

"Now, Sir, I should like to say something about electricity also. I congratulate the Government on having taken up so many

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of the electrical concerns which were inefficiently managed. They have come to the rescue of not only local bodies but also the private owners who were not able to efficiently manage the concerns. To that extent I should congratulate the Government. But for that, the Cuddapah district would have suffered very much. After the Government took over these concerns, I do not find that they have extended their utility to more areas. No doubt, a private body might have had its own difficulties but the Government have got so much resources at their command and I do not know, how, after taking over these concerns more than two years ago, they have not been able to supply electricity to the rural areas. They say, there has been some correspondence going on. One thing, I submit, is, whatever you might do at the top, unless the Government servants exert themselves very quickly and expeditiously, these things will be delayed and the people will not be able to realize all the benefits they are expected to get by these concerns having been taken over by the Government. If electricity is supplied to villages in the State, I submit, it will revolutionize completely the life in the villages. Now they have got one kind of outlook. That outlook will be completely changed. They will become more civilized and they will have a broader outlook on life.

More than anything else, the Congress Government can be proud of the fact that they have increased the amount of expenditure on Education progressively from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 11 crores. I submit, however, that it should not be merely a case of increased expenditure; the expenditure should be useful to the people. There are cases where though the expenditure has been increased, the amount has not been properly spent. But so far as education is concerned, I would say, without fear of contradiction, that this Congress Government have done a very great service which would be remembered by posterity. This Government have given a college to every district and, particularly this year, not only one college but a number of colleges have been started especially in the Andhra University area. In this connexion, I should like to thank Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, our popular Vice-Chancellor. It may not be out of place if I offer him now my congratulations on his reappointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University for the fourth time which testifies to his popularity and his efficiency as Vice-Chancellor. The second grade college at Cuddapah has been converted into a first grade college and for this I must thank the Government. Whatever money has been spent over this college has been well spent. Though the college is an infant institution, it has produced very brilliant results. These compare very favourably with any of the older institutions in this State and I have no doubt that in the years to come, this college would grow from strength to strength and become one of the premier educational institutions in this State. Therefore, Sir, if adequate opportunities are given to areas which are backward, they can also successfully compete. I say that the Congress Government will be remembered for having started this college at Cuddapah.

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"One thing more and I am done. A portion of His Excellency's Address has been devoted to elections. This is a very complicated matter and I am sure, many hon. Members of this House would wish to say a lot on it. So far as these elections are concerned, passions are likely to be aroused and here, I would like to submit a note of warning that the police force would have to be increased to a very great extent in the State and particularly in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts. When I say this, I am not speaking in derogation of the people of Rayalaseema. Passions are bound to be aroused and it is much better that you take time by the forelock. Government have been spending enormous sums for putting down the Communist menace. They say, the Communist trouble ought to be put down, because, the Communists want to overthrow the Government by means of force. Force is the important plank in their programme. Therefore, if any organization wants to achieve its object by means of force, it ought to be put down whether it is the Communist organization or any other organization. That is why I appeal to the Government that, from now onwards, steps be taken to see that the police force is increased in those areas.

"Lastly, I want to say a word about the Legislative programme. So far as the Legislative programme of this session is concerned, though we have got a number of Bills, most of them are only intended to validate some of the Acts which have expired or to give them some more life. But the most important of these Bills is the Estate Duty Bill and the proposal to levy additional taxation as contemplated in the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's Report. I do not want to reply to all those criticisms that will be levelled against that report. I am sure Government will allot a day for discussing this report. Therefore, I do not want to say anything now. But I gather from newspaper reports and from the people I have met, that a lot of criticism has been directed against the proposals contained in it. There is the landlord who says that so much of his right over his land is taken away. On the other hand, the tenant says that he would not get anything new by the implementation of this report, and that he would remain in the same state. Well, it is for the House to consider in detail the various proposals contained in it. But there is one thing; if this Government want to embark on new projects which are going to benefit the people, they must have enough money. They are at their wit's end to find the money. They should have recourse to fresh taxation or borrow money from the public. It is for the Government to consider whether this is the appropriate time to levy fresh taxation. But, I would say that this is not an election stunt. This Government have taken the trouble of levying tax on commercial crops because they want to implement their programme. Though this proposal is very unpopular, especially at a time when elections are going to be held shortly, they are determined to push through this measure in this session. This only shows that the Government are willing to court

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even unpopularity if the measure only benefits the people. Sir, I thank you once again for having given me this opportunity of moving this resolution before this House."

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* DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU :— "Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution of thanks moved by my hon. Friend. While doing so, I do not want to go into the details of His Excellency's speech or the Five-year Plan, which the Government propose to put into force. I wish to say a few words about the general principles which guide Congressmen in carrying on the Government. Charges have been brought against the Congress Government both in the Centre and in the States that they are thoroughly incompetent and that they have not been able to put down corruption. Let me say at the outset, in that connexion, that when Congressmen triumphed at the polls, they were suddenly called upon to take the reins of office; I was one of those engaged in the struggle for freedom but we never thought that we would be called upon to assume power so soon. For over forty years, we were struggling to destroy the British Government; here is our Leader of the House, the Hon. Dr. Rajan, one of the conspirators, who conspired in England nearly forty-two years ago, to overthrow the British Government and subsequently most of our friends who are in the Ministry have been trained in the art of carrying on the campaign against the British Government and to find out the means of paralysing it in a new manner unknown to history till recent times. It was a new technique for which they were trained. They were never trained, nor were they prepared, to take charge of the Government and administer; but when suddenly they were called upon to take up the administration, they did not shirk and they boldly came forward. Fortunately or unfortunately, the forces were so powerful that the British Government had to leave the country without even giving us due notice. At the time they withdrew, at the time they were forced to withdraw, they created all kinds of forces in the country which would make it impossible for any party to run the Government smoothly."

"With this preface, let me take the question of the charges of corruption that have been brought. Let me tell the House, Sir, that corruption in this State or in this country began during the last stages of the last war when the most important work that the Government officials were asked to do was to collect funds for the War Fund and officials were let loose on the people and the Government had no control over the administration, for they were concerned only with war efforts. Crores of rupees were collected by the officers. Over those vast sums the Government had no proper control. Thus began the degeneration of the moral standards of public administration in the country. Blackmarketing merchants were encouraged and in our own country, one of the Governors once told me that it was they who were contributing to the War Fund. Thus, Sir, the Government indirectly encouraged blackmarketing in the whole country with the result that the general

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standard of public morals got greatly deteriorated. In this country, the situation in 1947 was the same as that which obtained in 1857, immediately after the first great battle for the Independence of India; anti-social elements were let loose, communal passions were roused and even for recruiting for public services, communal feelings were fomented and encouraged. When the British transferred power to our hands, things were so beyond control that under any other party the country would have slipped into civil war. At such a time as that, in England Cromwell saved the situation and in France Napoleon had to save the country and in Turkey Kemal Pasha had to become dictator; but, in this country, a group of people without use of the power of arms, quite unlike any of those I have mentioned, stepped into the gap to carry on the administration without being dictators and have been carrying on the administration for the last five years. This, I submit, Sir, is really an admirable record in the history of the political development of the country. Whatever may be said about the omissions and commissions of the Government and the charges against the Ministers, there is one thing that has to be clearly understood and that is that their aims have been honest and their devotion and their service must be appreciated and their desire for service nobody can dispute. A band of patriots who were prepared to make any kind of sacrifice for the cause of freedom could not overnight become dictators. When circumstances in the country were so bad, I feel, Sir, that but for their energy, courage and tact, the whole country would have faced civil war and there would have been bloodshed and turmoil.

"So far as the administration is concerned, I am glad to be able to say that our administration is the best. I have travelled all over India and seen the administration in different States and, in my opinion, Madras State is the best governed State at present. In spite of the difficulties referred to by the Hon. Mover, the failure of rains, food shortage, unemployment and the activities of anti-social elements in the country, and even in the matter of our national unity, we are much better than the other States. The common man can appreciate the position; but I am sorry to say, Sir, that various forces have been let loose and they go about preaching things which are not based on facts. Fortunately for us, we have in the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, a Governor who has widely travelled in this country and has visited practically every village and has come into contact with the villagers and the common people and His Excellency has been an able guide to the Council of Ministers. Years ago, when Lord Carnichael was the Governor, he wanted to go about and come into contact with the people in order to have a sympathetic understanding of the lot of the people; he was transferred to Bengal because the British thought him to be an undesirable man. In Bengal too, he committed the same offence and he was compelled to go back to Ireland. Sir, Swaraj must have come to us ten years later. We expected freedom in 1937 but it came ten years in advance. We had to do much spade work to face the problems confronting us."

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"The hon. Mover referred to famine conditions and there is practically a grave situation in the country. In spite of the efforts made by the Government to step up food production, we cannot say that we have made any progress in that respect; and that is largely due to the failure of rains and our own people not co-operating with us which, I feel, is due to controls. The problem whether controls have to be continued or removed is a thing on which we cannot come to a decision offhand and so soon.

"I am sorry I have to refer to the comments of the 'Mail' paper with reference to the Governor's speech. It is a very old and respectable paper in this State. Generally, politicians and journalists cannot be consistent because politics change according to circumstances. But the 'Mail' has been consistently attacking the Congress for over forty years and even now when the Congress is in office, the paper is attacking the Congress. I feel, Sir, it is really unfair and the editorial comment on the Governor's speech has been really very bad and it attacks even the language of the speech saying that even the language has been dictated by the Ministers. I know Mr. Hayles; he is a good friend of mine and has been in our presidency for a long time. But I am sorry to have to say that old age has blurred the vision of the 'Mail'; things have changed and we are bound to govern the country; and no amount of criticism or attack against the organization and the National movement can bear fruit. Let it be understood, Sir, that we are sure to defend our country and its freedom and no foreign Government can be re-imposed upon this country. I appeal to the press that whatever may be the faults of the Government, however serious they may be, their criticism must be constructive and not destructive. Some years ago, when the 'Madras Times' wrote against 'Swaraj', Bal Gangadhar Tilak said that we wanted the freedom even to commit wrongs; we may commit wrongs but we will learn to do the right thing in the long run. In that respect, we are undaunted. Fortunately, in this House the Leader of the House was once a political prisoner and the Leader of the Opposition was also one and he was with me in prison in 1922; we were together and I am glad that we are together in this House once again. (Laughter.) With these words, Sir, I heartily support the resolution moved by the hon. Member."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

Add the following at the end—

(1) but regret to note that the speech of His Excellency which is a Government pronouncement is disappointing and is least calculated to relieve the growing suffering of the people of the State;

(2) that the proposed taxation measures are unnecessary and uncalled for;

(3) that the food position has been mismanaged;

(4) that the arrangements made for the general elections are unsatisfactory;

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- (5) that the handloom industry has been allowed to suffer badly;
- (6) that the policy of nationalization of transport is a failure;
- (7) that the measures for the amelioration of the lot of the Harijans and the tribes are ineffective;
- (8) that measures for the promotion of education are disappointing; and
- (9) that there has been growing inefficiency in administration."

"Mr. Chairman, Sir"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I suppose the hon. Member approves of the thanks being given." (Laughter.)

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"This is only to be added at the end, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I wish to know what it is then that the hon. Member thanks the Governor for."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"We thank him 1 p.m. for having taken the trouble of coming here and making a speech.

"Sir, at the fag-end of the life of this legislature, it is really a sad thing for us to see that His Excellency's speech, as the 'Madras Mail' has correctly pointed out, has been written out by the Ministers, put into his hands and he has been made to read that speech."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I do not think hon. Members are justified in saying that. They can say the policy incorporated there is that of the Government but to say that somebody prepared the speech for him and put it in his hands, is not proper."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Thank you, Sir; I shall say that the policy adumbrated in that speech is also the policy of the Ministry. It is a policy which may not be approved by the country. Sir, this Congress Government has been in office from 1946, whoever may be the Chief Minister. For, whoever may be there, the policy has been the same throughout. From 1946, we have been crying hoarse that this Government has been taking a wrong path, that they have not been taking the path of wisdom, that they have not been taking the path of amelioration of the poor, and the path of giving relief to the suffering humanity of this State. Since 1946, we have been crying hoarse, yet this Ministry"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"But there are no signs of hoarseness in the hon. Member's voice!" (Laughter.)

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Sir, we have been crying hoarse for the last so many years; so much so, that that hoarseness has become natural (laughter) and we have become inured to it. (Laughter.) Now, Sir, this Government have come to realize that the time has come when this cry in the wilderness is going to become an effective cry, as they have to face their

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masters; in fact we, all of us, have to face our masters! And who are our masters. They are the electors. So, this Ministry has to face their real masters, and they are going to be judged not by the promises they have made, which the speech of His Excellency contains, but by their achievements. I ask this Government, Sir, in all humility what they have done ever since 1946? I personally fail to see any achievement of theirs. There has been suffering; there has been hunger, everywhere; the price of food-stuffs has been increasing day after day; there has been scarcity of cloth all along and the only roof that the poor people can expect to have is the canopy of the sky, that God has given them; and what is the relief, I ask, the common man in the street has been given by this Government? I say this, because, for the last six years, we have found that Independence has brought us nothing beneficial. Independence, no doubt, is a valuable treasure, if it brings signs of relief, signs of happiness and signs of contentment of the people. But what has the Independence, which we have achieved, given to the common man in the street? The common man in the street does not know what this Independence has brought to him. He has not realized the benefits of this Independence; he has not felt the effects of this Independence. He does not know what service this Ministry is doing to him by being in power; and in this, it is not the responsibility of the Ministry alone; it is the responsibility of this Legislature to do good to the common man in the street, because, the Opposition also form part of this Government. And we must hang our heads in shame for not having done anything beneficial to the common man in the street. Therefore, I submit, this Address of His Excellency the Governor is disappointing not only to this Legislature, but it is disappointing to the common man in the street who searches in vain, page after page in that speech to see what has been done to the poor people. I do not know whether any reply will be given by the Ministry against this criticism."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :— "Wait for it and see!"

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :— "Yes, Sir, we will wait! We have waited for six long years! And we will wait for the day when the achievements of this Government will be assessed, when the public will pronounce their judgment when they go to the polls! (Laughter.) We shall wait to see the day when this Government, will go out of office for the people will not be complacent; for they will declare their verdict saying that this steam roller majority has done them no good and so it is no good having that party in office. So, other people will come in, you may not come in; I may not come in; my hon. Friends here may not come in; for the people will send in only proper persons for the future Ministry."

Now, Sir, first of all, I wish to deal with the food situation because that is the most important thing with which the ordinary man in the street is most concerned. Sir, the food situation to-day is so bad that it is not possible to describe it in words. The Hon. Food Minister has admitted it, and we must thank him for

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his admission that the food situation is bad. He has admitted that the promised help from Delhi has not come. The Hon. Chief Minister has also admitted it, Sir, this morning I read in the newspapers that the food situation in Vellore is bad. His Excellency, the Governor in his speech has admitted that the food situation is bad. But I wonder, how Mr. Munshi, sitting far away in Delhi, says that the food situation in this State is not bad. I do not know which statement is correct. I am sure the men on the spot are better judges. So, let not Mr. Munshi talk about things which he does not know.

"Sir, recently there was an increase of two ounces of rice in our ration, and we were all glad that at least this small additional quantity was given. Some people were declaring that due to the nearness of the elections this small mercy was being shown." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :— "Now it has been reduced!"

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :— "But our Ministers are not clever people. Even when they are nearing the elections, these two ounces of rice which were additionally given for only a short period have now been stopped. Then what about the increase in the price of rice and wheat? Our Chief Minister is reported to have said, that if our people are prepared to take wheat, he would give even 16 ounces. I take it that that statement of his is a correct statement. But who is to purchase this wheat? The purchasing power of the people is very low. Who is going to purchase the wheat at the increased price? It is not possible for the common man to purchase wheat at the present high price. And what is the reason for the purchasing power of the common man coming down to this low level? Is it not due to the acts of omission and commission of this Government? I ask, what has this Government done to increase the income of the people? In this connection let me read to the House a report which appears in the 'Madras Mail' about the increased income of the people in the United States of America, after the war—"

Washington, 18th August 1951.

The income of private individuals in the U.S. in 1950 rose to 217 billion dollars—the highest in history, the Commerce Department reported today. This represented an average income of 1436 dollars for every man, woman and child in the country, a 9 per cent increase compared with the 6.5 per cent increase in the cost of living recorded by the Bureau of Labour Statistics for 1950.

Now, Sir, in countries which have actually taken part in the last war and suffered badly from it, the people have been able to recover from the effects of the war, and in the U.S.A., the income of every man, woman and child is more than 1,000 dollars. This represents an increase on their past income, whatever that past income might have been. Now, this increase is commensurate with the high cost of living consequent on the rise in prices. What is it that our Ministry has done to increase the income of the people, of the ordinary man in the street? There has been no increase in the income of those people, though there has been an increase in the price of commodities. The people are not able

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to make both ends meet; they are fed up with life; though there may not have been starvation deaths in our State, yet there have been suicides reported in the papers due to starvation. Now, it is the duty of the Ministry to shoulder the responsibility of meeting the needs of the public. If they do not do that, for what else, I ask, is this Government responsible. We can as well live without a Government, as we were doing in ancient times. The Government is organised to-day to look after the interests and the welfare of the people. You want to establish a Welfare State, and are there the signs of the Welfare State to-day? It is a thing for us to ponder for a while calmly.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranga Reddi—a very dear friend of mine, one whom I respect—regretted very much for the failure of the rains and said that Providence is angry. I ask, 'with whom?' Not with me, not with the man in the street. I submit Providence is angry with this Ministry."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"If Providence is angry with the Members of the Treasury Bench, why are all the troubles due to the failure of the monsoon visited on the poor agriculturists and not on the Ministers?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—"For the sin of having cast their votes to the Ministry they are being punished!" (Laughter.)

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Sir, I was hesitating to give that same reply, for I was wavering as to how far it would be politic to say so, but now the Hon. Chief Minister has given the reply. I am glad he has spoken frankly. (Laughter.)"

1-15 P.M. "For the mistake committed by some people everybody has to suffer. In this matter, all people have to suffer collectively as it were. Even now, it is not too late. There are four months before general elections. They have to devise some means to give relief to the people. What are the projects for? When are they going to come into being? If they come into being after all the people suffer and die, what is the use of these projects? The Government have been spending large sums of money on these. If they go on at this rate, spending money without any corresponding benefit to the people, I am afraid they will become bankrupt. That is what struck me when I read His Excellency's Address. The Reserve Fund which has been preserved by the very hard efforts of other people is being liquidated gradually and will ultimately disappear. The Government are now going before the open market for raising money and they also want to tax people. Even now, the present taxation is very heavy and the people are finding it extremely unbearable and I am sure they cannot bear any further taxation in the present circumstances. If they go on increasing the taxation burden, there will be no end to the suffering of the people. Where is the end to their demanding further and further money from the people? I would like to stress that there should be an end to this sort of taxation at some point."

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"Hon. Gentleman Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu, said that this State is governed very well. Of course, there can be congratulations, encomiums and praises. But one would like to know how the State is being governed well. The fact that this State levies the highest rate of tax on motor vehicles has been admitted by the Hon. Finance Minister of this State. Taking other levies into consideration, may I ask, has anybody heard of taxation on foodstuffs anywhere? If such a thing had happened in the old days when Maharajas were ruling over the country, I am sure the people would have very strongly resented it. I am mentioning about the sales tax on foodstuffs. Although we have been repeatedly asking this Government to remove the sales tax on foodstuffs, we find that it is still there. Now we are told that there will be a betterment tax. Where is the betterment? Where are the roads and bridges? There are no roads in the villages. Sir, if you go to some villages in the interior, I am certain you will find that they do not have any roads or good bridges. I have said on some other occasion that we do not have good bridges even in the City. Thus, the Government have not done anything to improve the means of communication and in fact I should say that they have not done anything in particular which might enable this State being called a welfare State. Sir, if at all I criticise this Government, I do so in a spirit of friendliness. Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu has pointed out that the intentions of those who are governing this State are good. There is no doubt about that and I know that myself also. But, what is the use of mere good intentions without action? So far as action is concerned, the performance of the Government is not calculated to do any good to the people and is far from satisfactory. Therefore it is I say that His Excellency's speech is very disappointing. As I said, there is enough time before this Ministry. They have got four months before the elections and during this period they can do many things. I am afraid they are so complacent about their position that they think they will not be defeated in the elections and so they do not want to do anything good to the people."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I think the hon. Member has got to cover some more points. I would request him to finish by 1-30 p.m."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Having referred to the taxation measures of the Government briefly, I do not want to elaborate upon them."

"Coming to the handloom industry, with due respect to the Hon. Minister for Industries, I have to say that he has not been able to tackle this question, in spite of his good intentions, in the manner it ought to be done. Yarn was allowed to be exported outside the State. Even from His Excellency's Address, one is not able to say definitely that the export of yarn has completely been stopped. We find it said in the Address that the export of yarn has almost been stopped. There has been satyagraha by weavers. Some time ago I gave notice of an adjournment motion in this House regarding this matter and later I withdrew it. We

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find that these satyagrahis are being styled as political agitators who want to bring this Government into disrepute. I must say that the weavers were really put to great suffering and only because of their great suffering, they had to resort to satyagraha. If the Government go on dubbing those belonging to other parties, whom they do not like, as political agitators, then it is too much. There are people who are really suffering. The Government should not look at everything from a political angle. They must try to understand other people's difficulties and take steps to ameliorate their conditions and give them relief. Even now, the position of the handloom industry is not satisfactory. My hon. Friend, Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, will deal with that subject elaborately.

"I will now come to general elections. There is a reference to this in His Excellency's Address. I am very glad and am sincerely thankful to His Excellency for the assurance that he has given, viz., that general elections will be held most impartially. But I am sorry that the method by which the elections will be conducted impartially has not been indicated in the Address. We would like to know how impartiality is going to be maintained. People are very doubtful about this matter. When I say this, I am voicing the feelings of a vast section of the people of this State. Electoral rolls have not been published and I think they have not yet been even finalized. It seems that it will take some time, as the order of the President has to come, the Election Commissioner has to sanction these things and so on. There are barely four months before the general elections. Our elections will be the greatest experiment in the history of the world as so many millions of people will be going to the polls. How are the Government going to keep everything ready within these four months? (Interruption.) Of course, I wanted postponement. It was agreed here but some others did not agree. However, the principle has been accepted. After all, the elections will be held in January or so and the Legislature will be able to meet some time in March. Till now the electoral rolls have not been prepared and the President's order has not been issued. All these things are really very strange and are agitating the minds of the people. How are they going to manage it non-violently? What is the machinery that they are going to employ? Is the police going to take charge of the elections and is repression going to be the order of the day under the guise of suppressing some communists? All these things have got to be clarified.

"Promises have been made to the minorities that adequate representation will be given to them. Unfortunately, certain developments have taken place and some responsible people have made certain utterances which are calculated to injure the best interests of the minorities. I am referring to the statement of the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi. Why should Sri Gopala Reddi try to enter into an unholy alliance with certain sections of the people when this State is regarded as a secular State? By doing so, is he not trying to create a spirit of separatism even now? If he wants to enter into alliance with a certain section of the community and thus thinks that he could create separatism, then he is under a mistaken

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impression. It is not possible. Such an idea will not have a hold on the people. Why should Sri Gopala Reddi, over the head of the whole Ministry, the Congress party, the High Command and other people, try to enter into alliance with a certain section of the people behind the back of all other people? Are there not other Muslim leaders in the State? Why has he not chosen to consult them as well instead of satisfying himself by consulting a particular section of Muslims? By this act of his, he has done incalculable harm to the cause of Muslims. Does he want the votes of only a particular section of people and not of the others? Otherwise, what is the meaning of his consulting only a particular section? Is this the spirit that is to be created in the State? Till now we were feeling that we belonged to the same State and we have been working as brethren with our non-Muslim friends. We were thinking that we have to work side by side for the common good without any distinction of caste or creed. Now, Sri Gopala Reddi has done immense harm to the Muslim community and how are we to be confident that the elections will be conducted in an impartial manner? Sri Gopala Reddi's act has also left a bad feeling in the minds of the non-Muslims as well. I fear that the injury done to the cause of Muslims by Sri Gopala Reddi will be there for a very long time to come. He must have consulted other people as to what he should do and should not do. I say that this sort of interference with the minorities and playing with them is fraught with great danger and should be strongly deprecated. I am sorry to observe that it is calculated to undo what has already been done by the Constitution of this country and by the people of the country who have been working in the direction of creating a sense of nationalism in the minds of the people.

"Again, I have to refer to Sri Gopala Reddi when I come to the subject of nationalization of bus transport. It has been my painful duty to point out, often and often, that the transport system has not been a success or was not calculated to give relief to the man in the street. The Government have monopolized the whole thing and cut the throat of the private enterprise. They do not allow others to carry on the trade. They say that they will do it. All right, they can carry on with our blessings. But if they do not do justice, what is the use? Have we not seen the sorrowful spectacle of a number of people—men, women and children—waiting at the bus stops for getting into some bus or other and have we not seen their disappointed and pathetic faces? They try to rush into the buses every time and, sometimes, I should say often times, they are being pushed out by the conductor saying that there is no space inside. Sometimes, only those who have got physical strength are able to get in. When such is the case, what is the meaning of saying that the bus transport is a success? From the point of view of giving relief to the people, I should say that the nationalization programme has been a colossal failure. If they want to really help the people and relieve their distress, then they must put more number of buses on the road so that the people may be in a position to get into the buses without difficulty and without waiting on the roads for hours.

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If they are not able to do this, for God's sake, let them wash it off their hands and entrust the job to some others. Why should they say that they will do a particular thing and yet not do it? Further, they have increased the bus fares very greatly. The result is that the poor man is compelled to pay extraordinarily high rates of fares."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Can the hon. Member finish his speech in another ten minutes? "

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Sir, I shall continue my speech in the afternoon. "

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2.30 p.m.)

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Permit me, Sir, to say a few words about the legislations that have been passed by this House or are going to be passed. "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I shall be glad if the hon. Member will finish his speech in fifteen minutes. "

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Yes, Sir. During the past six years we have placed on the Statute Book a great number of laws. My submission is that these have generally been enacted in haste. We find this from the amending bills, the first Amending Bill, the second Amending Bill, the third Amending Bill and so on and we do not know how many more amending bills there will be of some of these Bills in the future as well. But no single amendment of the Opposition has had any chance of acceptance. "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Because they themselves are full of amendments. "

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Yes, Sir. But I want to point out the disregard shown to the Opposition. Whatever wisdom there was in the amendments of the Opposition, in the intoxication of power, the Government did not like to accept any of them. On certain occasions, they even went so far as to circumvent the laws that were passed. I think you may remember, Sir, it was I who first moved a Bill to prevent betting on horses. Government wanted to circumvent that, took the Bill themselves, sponsored the Bill in the Assembly and got it passed into law. They then said that it would be brought into force by notification. Now it is a dead letter. During the last six years only one non-official Bill, that of my hon. Friend Sri Adityan—was passed dealing with the prevention of animal sacrifice. With the exception of that, no non-official Bill was passed. My Bill with regard to the Muslim Wakfs has been pending ever since 1947. Some people think I have withdrawn it. "

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I think the two Houses have one each to its credit, the Bigamy Bill of the other House and the Animal Sacrifice Bill of this House. "

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Let me say in this House that I am not responsible if the Bill is sabotaged, if it is not brought before the House. I am not responsible for that. I have not withdrawn the Bill. Let the public know that. "

" Sir, with regard to Harijan welfare I am told—I do not know how far it is true,—I speak subject to correction, that the crore of rupees that were earmarked for the uplift of Harijans have not been spent and that lands that were cultivated by Harijans were taken away from them and handed over to the political sufferers. Sir, I have great regard for political sufferers, myself being a political sufferer. But there have been cases in my own district where I know of lands cultivated by Harijans having been taken away and there has been fighting between political sufferers and Harijans. I submit to Government that care should be taken not to oust Harijans from lands which they are occupying or cultivating. Better lands, lands as good as those that are in possession of Harijans, may be given to the political sufferers. Why should lands in possession of Harijans be taken away and given to the political sufferers? "

" Sir, with regard to education, I have often pointed out on the floor of this House that there are thousands of villages in our State which do not have even one primary school. As a matter of fact, I sometimes wonder whether we are going to promote education or promote ignorance and illiteracy. There is no meaning in educating adults. It is only propaganda. It is a failure. You please go and find out what is happening in any village where the adult schools have been opened. They do not exist at all. I have gone to certain places where adult education schools were inaugurated and I found there were no traces of the schools. "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Perhaps all the adults have been educated. "

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" So children will not be educated hereafter. "

" Then, Sir, with regard to efficiency in services, we must be thankful to the services no doubt. They have worked hard and are working hard. But we have inherited all the vices of the foreigners and eschewed all the good points of the foreign Government. In the days of the foreign Government the services were so efficient that nobody, not a single man, would raise his little finger against the public servants. What is the position of the services now? Every Tom, Dick and Harry speaks against the services, speaks about corruption, speaks about complacency of the officers, speaks against the way the administration is carried on by these people. I have myself had some experience. If letters are sent to the officers, no reply is given for months and years. In a case affecting myself, I had to write to the Carnatic Stipends Officer. Though he is under the Government of India, still he is a servant of the Government of

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Madras. I wrote several letters but no reply has come. Such is the case with all other departments. Formerly, if a letter was sent at least a reply came stating that the representation was being considered. There is no such thing now. People now think that if a letter is sent to any officer, it goes to the dead-letter office."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I think the dead-letter office sends the letter back to the sender." (Laughter.)

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"This is worse than that. The letter is not even sent back to the sender. What is the cause of this inefficiency? We should probe into the cause. The cause is, the services have become discontented. The non-gazetted officers have always this grievance that they are not paid properly. That being so, how can they have peace of mind to do anything well; how can they make both ends meet. Therefore, it is not possible for them to put their heart and soul into their work, into their duty. Then, Sir, it is also said that they are corrupt. I do not want to level any charges of corruption unless I know for certain that so and so is corrupt. Therefore, I will not touch that point. But there are rumours that competent people are not given the proper place, they are overlooked, considered as back numbers and perhaps people who are favourites of the powers that be are given places which they do not deserve. I think these are things which the Government ought to take care to avoid. The Government should see that they are not only impartial, but that they are considered to be impartial by the people and prove to the outside world and the people, that they are impartial. Such things deserve the consideration of Government."

"Before closing my speech, Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay a compliment to the Press. My hon. Friend, Sri Varadarajulu Naidu, who was with me in jail, I am glad is with me here also in this bigger jail, as Mahatmaji and Sri Rajagopalachariar once said. We have always agreed and to-day we shall agree to differ. I have been a journalist for about a quarter of a century. My hon. Friend has also been a journalist. Let us admit that the Madras Press is the best Press in India."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Is the Press under the administrative control of the Government?"

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"A reference was made to the Press. I must pay my humble tribute."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"What the hon. Member Sri Varadarajulu Naidu said was not so much with reference to the Press as with reference to the criticisms against the Government which he said were not warranted."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"The hon. Member made reference to criticisms by a particular paper. Let me tell this House and through this House let me tell it to the outer world that but for the *Madras Mail* the food situation would have been much more serious than what it is to-day. Had not the *Madras Mail*

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published so many photographs, had not the *Madras Mail* brought to the notice of the Government in season and out of season and pointedly referred to the food situation, the very bad food situation and to the suffering of the people, food would not have been rushed to places in need. I know as a matter of fact, Collectors or seeing the report in the *Madras Mail* that there was no food, that there was no rice in such and such places, ordered the subordinates to rush food to those places. I mean to say, the Press here in general is fair and good, undoubtedly. But pointed reference was made by the *Madras Mail* with regard to the food situation which is a most important question, a burning question. I am in duty bound to thank the *Madras Mail* for the duty it has done to the poor people of the province who would have suffered but for the severe criticism and justified criticism by the *Madras Mail*.

"One minute more, Sir, and I have done. The hon. Lady Member, Mrs. Hensman, asked me to close my speech with a Hindusthani couplet. So I shall read a Hindusthani couplet—

برا مان جاؤی منہ بہیر لوگ

نہ پوچھو قسم دے کے کیا چاہتا ہوں *

"Don't ask me to say on oath what I wanted to say. You will get offended with me. You will turn your face against me". That is what I want to tell the Ministry. Don't ask me to say what I want to say at the end. If you insist upon that, I say, of the many things that are mentioned in the Governor's Address if you are not prepared to do at least one-tenth, you will get offended if I say that you will not find your place in this legislature in future."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel some diffidence in speaking on the Address that has been delivered by His Excellency the Governor, because, contrary to expectation, it is a speech which dwells on so many steps which His Excellency's Government propose to take and does not deal, as we had anticipated, with many points which have a great reference to the Good Government of this country. Sir, I would like to refer in particular to the speeches delivered by His Majesty the King on behalf of the Government at the conclusion of a Parliamentary session and I must state that those speeches generally referred to what all had been done by His Majesty's Government during their tenure of office and what they proposed to do if they were returned to power. On the contrary, some of the speeches were so short that the Government did not commit themselves in any manner as to what they were going to do during the rest of the session and what they will do if they were returned to power. His Excellency's speech on the other hand deals with a large number of contentious subjects at a time when the Parliament and the Legislature are about to be dissolved, when the attention of the public will be diverted to the coming elections and the Government may not have time to properly give effect to the many suggestions that have been incorporated in His Excellency's speech. I am not one of those who believe that the Government should step out just because

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elections are approaching. On the other hand, it is their duty to remain in office. It is one thing to draw up plans and it is quite another to start with the large programmes on the eve of the elections and just at a time when the Legislature is about to be dissolved. His Excellency's speech is remarkable for the fact that additional taxation is promised and I congratulate the Government on the boldness with which they have come forward with this measure as some hon. Member was saying, I think it was Mr. Ranga Reddi, that it would not appear as if it were an election speech. To that extent I give them full credit. But, on the other hand, if the impression is to be that just because they are in power now and they may not all be in power after the elections, something should be done in a hurry while they were in power, then it is a most unfortunate impression that will be left on the minds of the public that taxation measures are forced at a time when there will be very little possibility of due consideration being given either by the Government or by the Legislature and the burden of taxation will be on the public.

Sir, at the very beginning of the Address, His Excellency has referred to the National Planning Commission. We have been vouchsafed a small paper of about seven pages of print and about four pages of appendices which is supposed to give a brief resume of the National Planning Commission's Report and with this report the Government propose to bring in certain measures of taxation which will have a very serious effect upon the public at large. I should like to know whether it is fair on the part of the Government to suggest these measures even before the National Planning Commission's Report has been finalized and even before that report has been placed before the Members of the Legislature. Only this morning I was asking a colleague of mine whether he had received the National Planning Commission's Report. Sir, the National Planning Commission's Report is a bulky volume which consists of about 270 pages and I now happen to possess a copy of that report for the simple reason that I was a co-opted Member of the National Planning Commission and I got this copy a week ago. The Government propose that, without any possibility of our knowing what the National Planning Commission have really stated in their report, on a mere 7-page document that has been presented, such serious measures of taxation as are adumbrated in the report should be passed by this House. I ask, 'Is it a fair thing to do?' Sir, you may remember that in the early stages of our education we had abridged editions of some big volumes like *Les Misérables*, a famous novel by Victor Hugo, of about 20 pages in the Middle school, about 100 pages in the High school and when it came to Intermediate, an edition of about 200 pages. Sir, I am inclined to think that in the opinion of the Government, the intellectual coefficient of the Members of the Legislature would seem to approximate to the primary stage of education.

Sir, there is another point I want to say. When the National Planning Commission have not finalized their report, have the Government examined their proposals from that point of view?

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Are they not aware that the National Planning Commission themselves say that they are circulating the report and that their final report is to be awaited? Sir, let me quote the relevant portion from the document—

'It has not been possible in the brief compass of this outline to do more than sketch our approach to certain leading problems of national re-organization and development. There are a number of questions still under study on which we have therefore deferred our views.'

Then, they say:

'... that these subjects will be later considered and their final report will be submitted to the Government in the light of any suggestions that may be made by the State Governments and the Centre.'

Then, Sir, is the National Planning Commission's Report to be taken seriously? I submit, Sir, in all humility that the proper course for the Government would have been to have presented the National Planning Commission's Report to every Member of the Legislature and to have allotted a day for discussing the report to ascertain the views of the legislators on the important proposals that are contained in the report and then to have come forward after deliberating in the Cabinet with any definite proposals. Sir, I take it for granted that every Member of the Cabinet at least has perused this report which is a big volume in itself and gone through it because it is only then that they should come forward with any proposals to incorporate some of the tentative suggestions which have not yet become final, if they feel that there is any urgency in the matter.

'Sir, there is another document to which reference has been made at the very beginning of His Excellency's Address, i.e., the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's report. His Excellency says: 'My Government propose to follow generally the considered advice of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee to which I shall refer presently.' Now, Sir, I ask, 'Is it possible that the Government should have come to their deliberations even before the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's Report is placed before the Legislature?' Sir, it was only at 1 p.m. to-day that I had these two volumes comprising the report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee placed at my disposal. I do not know what they contain. But, on the cursory glance I found that this Land Revenue Reforms Committee was composed of seven distinguished gentlemen with a Chairman, a very senior Indian Civil Service official. At the end of the report I found that except for the Chairman every member of that Committee has given a Minute of Dissent. If that is the case, what is the considered advice of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee on which the Government propose to base their conclusions? Have they given any consideration to all these Minutes of Dissent? There has been no subject of greater importance than the question of Land Revenue Reform. When the report is not a unanimous report, when it is far from being a unanimous report with seven Minutes of Dissent by almost every Member of the Committee except the Chairman who incidentally happens to be a distinguished civilian of the State, is it fair that the

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Government should take up the matter and that legislation should be placed on the Statute? May I not plead that the proper course for the Government would have been to have placed this report at the disposal of the legislators and to have allotted a day for general discussion on the report, to ascertain the views of the Members. I do not want that they must accept our views—we have rarely had that privilege, and then they could have come forward and said, 'These are our considered proposals.' They could have come forward with resolutions and then translated them into Bills. Sir, I am sorry I am against the manner in which legislation is being hurried on the basis of ignorance of the Legislators who are called upon to pass this legislation. This is a serious fault in any democratic assembly and when it comes to a question of taxation proposals, I think it is indeed a very serious mistake on the part of the Government to have rushed forward with these taxation proposals.

"Sir, I again refer to the National Planning Commission's report. The main point of the National Planning Commission's Report is that they have come to certain tentative conclusions and that they have suggested that a certain amount of money should be spent within a period of five years in the State of Madras. They have stated that this money should be made available by diverse methods. Out of Rs. 137 crores, they expect that there will be certain grants from the Centre to the extent of Rs. 30 crores and it is therefore that there should be additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 20 crores. Possible economies in expenditure come to Rs. 5 crores. Sir, our experience has been and I think the Government will confirm this statement of mine, that so far as any anticipation of loans or advances or assistance from the Centre is concerned, it is a very moot point, whether that assistance will ever be forthcoming. Time and again the Madras Government have approached the Centre for this or that financial assistance and time and again the refusal has come in no uncertain language. I ask, 'Is it advisable for this Government, without knowing exactly what the financial position is, what assistance will be forthcoming from the Centre, is it fair that they should go about incorporating the measures suggested by the National Planning Commission for additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 20 crores?' Sir, there have been many measures passed in this Legislature during the last five years, taxation proposals have been accepted and their results are yet to come. Let me refer, for instance, to the Libraries Act and the results of that measure are yet to come. Then, the Government say that all these taxation measures are to be borne cheerfully because we want a Welfare State. There is no word which has been more used, may I say more abused, than the expression of 'Welfare State'. What is a Welfare State, Sir? Out of Rs. 137 crores, about Rs. 122 crores will be spent on irrigation and electricity schemes during the course of five years. Are they expecting a Welfare State? I see little reference made to Education and Health except that about Rs. 15 crores is allotted for Public Health, Education, Housing and all other measures. Sir, I am all for irrigation and electricity works. I do

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submit that there should be a sense of proportion. What good will it do if the humanity that is to come and enjoy these things is not there to enjoy? Sir, the most important thing is that the money that is to be spent in any well-planned system must be spent to improve the health of the people and to educate the illiterate people.

"Sir in regard to these proposals for extra taxation, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranga Reddi, said this morning that there were two methods in Government's taxation proposals. One is, of course, begging. We have begged at the door of the Government of India and we propose now also to beg at the door of the Government of India. Some of us, knowing the difficult situation that exists there, knowing also that the Madras State is not likely to make an impression on the Centre and knowing further that unfortunately some of the representatives of Madras State have been there saying—and not tired of it—for days, months and years, that the case of Madras State has gone by default on account of the unrepresentative character of the Members representing the Madras State, have very little hope that begging will do us any good. Then, he said, 'Borrow'. The Government themselves, according to His Excellency's Address seem somewhat sceptic about the possibilities of borrowing. The loan market is not what one would expect at this particular stage. I do not want to go into details. But the fact remains that loans may not be easily got by the State Governments in general and by our Government also to the extent to which they have proposed to borrow. Sir, my hon. Friend did not refer to the third method of getting money and I think His Excellency's Address gives the third method and that is taxation.

"Now, Sir, I will come to the taxation proposals—three in the main, three of them based on the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's report and one based upon a probable measure of the Government. The three measures for increasing revenues are Betterment Fee on lands, a certain amount of surcharge on holdings paying an assessment of over Rs. 150 and thirdly an assessment of lands growing commercial crops. Sir, so far as the Betterment Fees are concerned, it is quite right that when any individual gets, by the work of the State, enhanced value for his land, he should pay Betterment Fees. But the question is, when should those betterment fees be levied and how should they be collected. If you are going to put the Tungabhadra Project into operation and start collecting betterment fees from the people there, they will have to sell their lands to pay the betterment fees. A time will come when these lands can be brought under cultivation, when you can ordinarily have your betterment fees and have also such other fees as are common to every land coming under cultivation. To charge betterment fees at a time when the land has not yet come under the plough, when, in fact, the owner of the land is not in a position to say that he is one penny richer than he was before, is not certainly unimproving the lot of agriculturists. Sir, a great deal has been said about agricultural reform and improving the lot of agriculturists. Some years ago, in 1937, when the Congress came into power, they passed a

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The agriculturist in the Madras State is poorer than the agriculturist in other States. You had no compassion for him when he lost heavily on these commercial crops during the war. I know in 1944-45 the Government of India had to come and give him subsidy for growing commercial crops like cotton. So is it fair that you should inflict a tax on these people because they are getting a little more value for their produce from outsiders than we ourselves would give? Sir, I believe that if that policy were to be pursued we will not only ruin the agriculturist but also our export trade. One of the commercial crops is cotton. Now, what is the total acreage under cotton cultivation? It is less than what it was in 1938-39. If cotton is not made available, then there would be a great deal of difficulty in getting yarn and my hon. Friend will come forward on behalf of weavers and threaten to offer *satyagraha*. I was waiting to see him do so but unfortunately he disappointed me."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"I never said that I would offer *satyagraha*."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry and I apologise. I was in high hopes to see the hon. Leader of the Opposition offering *satyagraha* on this issue."

"Sir, His Excellency's Address next refers to the food position in the State. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has already spoken of the two voices that were being heard in this country—the voice of the Centre, which is the voice of the Messiah as it were under the circumstances and the voice of the poor Food Production Minister which is drowned in the stronger and more, shall I say, vociferous voice of the Centre. Those of us who are aware of the circumstances of the case know perfectly well that there is nothing to be concealed and it is not possible to conceal the fact that the Government have had to reduce rice ration to six ounces from 12th August 1951 is an eloquent proof of the difficulties of the food situation. Sir, I want to say this much about the food situation. It has been repeatedly stated that in regard to the food situation, there were three blunders that were committed. The first great blunder was when it was stated that we shall be self-sufficient in food in 1951. The second great blunder was, when we introduced controls, removed controls and re-introduced controls and the third great blunder was the legislation that has been passed by this House, affecting ancient customs and conventions without introducing properly conceived new ones. The abolition of Zamindaris and Inams and the proposed abolition of Jannmis have all led to the chaotic condition where food production has become illusory with no probable appreciable benefit to the Zamin landholder or to any other landholder. I have asked and I would repeat again my request and ask, how much of land has come under the plough after the abolition of Zamindaris? What is the food production now as compared with the time when these very questionable personalities called zamindars were in charge of Estates and what benefits had accrued to zamin ryots. I do not mean to say that the zamindari

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system should not be abolished and that it should be continued. But I say, Sir, there is a method and manner by which the implementation of this reform could have been conceived, which I am sorry to say is not at all what it ought to be.

"With regard to the administrative set up of the Food Department, early in 1942, there was only one part-time officer to watch and control the price of foodgrains. But by 1946, the strength of the Food administration mounted to 15,000 comprising several branches like procurement, distribution, transport and enforcement. Within five years, the newly created Department of Civil Supplies came to have an array of Rationing Officers under a Commissioner who is a Member of the Board of Revenue. A separate Food Secretariat was set up in 1946 to which were transferred all subjects pertaining to procurement and rationing of food which were till then administered by the Development Secretariat. The maximum expansion of the Department of Civil Supplies was attained in 1946-47. The cost of the Food Administration at the Secretariat level increased from Rs. 2.09 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 2.45 lakhs in 1950-51; the expenditure in the Civil Supplies Department was Rs. 1.23 lakhs in 1942-43 and it rose to Rs. 91.91 lakhs in 1950-51; the cost of the administrative personnel engaged in State-trading schemes increased from Rs. 3.25 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 41.39 lakhs in 1948-49 and in 1949-50 the expenditure had increased to Rs. 1,31,60,000 compared with Rs. 1,24,000 in 1942-43. The inference is obvious that, if ration is cut down, proportionately the expenditure goes up. When it was sixteen ounces, we were able to manage it with a couple of lakhs, but when it is now cut down to six ounces, I feel we shall be incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1.5 crores on this costly administration. So far as State Trading schemes are concerned, the aggregate expenditure was Rs. 24.50 crores in the six-years ending 1948-49 or about Rs. 4.08 crores per annum. I think it is time that the Government looked into this matter to see how far it is consistent with the present position, the position of the consumer and if such heavy expenditure should be incurred. Not only is ration reduced but, as His Excellency so frankly stated, the price of the foodgrains is also to be increased.

"Sir, here again, we are under the direction of the Central Government. Even the law of the Medes and Persians may not be followed but whatever the Government of India may say, even if the position taken by a State be sound, that firman must be followed by the State. With regard to the price of rice, its procurement and such other matters, I know the State Government is absolutely helpless. Somebody was referring to the question of the import of rice from Burma and in that connexion, Sir, if the Government at the Centre and also the State Government had studied this question, they would have found that, as far back as 1938, for many years, nearly 800,000 tons of rice had to be imported from Burma and Thailand and in the year 1947-48, a little over 220,000 tons were imported and in 1948-49 about 340,000 tons were imported. As the population increased, imports, Sir, have

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been restricted and the present position must continue so long as imports are not satisfactory and till such time as we produce more. It seems to me, Sir, that the food position is increasingly difficult and I cannot say that in spite of the best efforts of the Government of Madras, they have been able to solve it in any appreciable manner. There should be a thorough re-examination of the whole situation and there should be an unbiased approach to this question of controls. Some of us have been saying repeatedly that controls produce demoralization both in the official and the non-official world but these have not been welcomed. Unfortunately, the publication of an item of news saying that some senior officers of the Commerce Department of the Government of India had been suspended for grave irregularities in the department concerned, throws a flood of light on this question which makes an examination of it necessary.

"I will now refer to another of the taxation measures adumbrated in the speech. This is what is mentioned in the speech—

"The Government of India have proposed to bring up the Estate Duty Bill for consideration by Parliament. Under the provisions of our constitution, Parliament can undertake legislation in regard to the levy of estate duties for the whole of India both in respect of agricultural land and property other than agricultural land, if the State Legislatures pass resolutions to that effect. My Government have agreed to Parliament legislating on behalf of the State subject to the condition that the operation of the law to be passed by Parliament, authorizing the levy of estate duties in respect of agricultural lands in this State should be limited to a period of five years."

I must take serious objection to the statement that has been made next—

"A resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution will accordingly be placed for your consideration during this session."

I do not think, Sir, it was open to this Government to have agreed to Parliament legislating on behalf of the State on the question of estate duties in respect of agricultural lands. They should have told the Government of India, if there was a reference from them on this matter, that this is a measure which requires the sanction of the State Legislature and that they would place the matter before the State Legislature. It is a serious matter that the Government agreed to Parliament legislating on it. My fundamental objection is based on this very Article 252 to which reference has been made. What does it say? It says—

"If it appears to the Legislature of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws of the states, except as provided in Articles 249 and 250, should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislature of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly."

The wording used in the Article is 'the Houses of the Legislature' and not the Government and I submit, Sir, that they had no authorization to make up their mind in that manner. Their obvious duty was to come before the Legislature saying: 'This is a measure that the Centre propose to adopt and they have asked whether this may be done.' What are your views in the matter? Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land and estate

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duty in respect of agricultural land' are items 47 and 48 of the State list and this Legislature has power at any time to impose the taxation referred to and it does not want the previous sanction of the Government of India or Parliament and they have nothing to do with them; they can increase it or reduce it or they can limit it for a period of five years. I am sure the Hon. the Revenue Minister will bring forward a resolution that the proposal be agreed to for a period of five years. I suggest, Sir, that he has no authority to limit it for five years because the Article says that if the Legislature accepts and the Parliament brings forward a legislation based upon it, the limit of five years is of no value and, once it is adopted by Parliament, the State will have no voice, and its increase, reduction and annulment will all be matters for Parliament. Can I accept the position that we should once for all commit hara-kiri and allow the State Government to be by-passed by the Government of India? I wish to ask them, Sir, why they come forward with this proposal. Are they aware of the provisions of the Bill which the Government of India are going to bring forward; has the Hon. Minister got a copy of the draft Bill and will it be placed before the House for its perusal? Why is he committing himself to the position: 'Let the Parliament do what it likes?' I will say that such an attitude will be a great betrayal of the Madras Legislature.

"Sir, I have had to refer, on more than one occasion, most unfortunately to the fact that this State has allowed itself to be put into the position of being a subordinate agency of the Government of India—not that I am not for co-operation with the Centre. I am all for co-operation with them, but it must be co-operation as between equals. I know, in many cases, our State Government have put up a very good fight, but in a large majority of instances unfortunately, Sir, the tendency has been,—I suppose because the same political party is at the helm of affairs both at the Centre and in the States,—the tendency has been, for a single Minister or a Secretary of a Department of the Government of India to overrule even considered views of the Cabinet of a State. I myself know of a very serious case where a Minister was absolutely ignorant of what orders the Secretary had passed because he said that the Minister will not understand the case. That is the unfortunate position that the Madras Government has come to occupy. I submit, Sir, a Minister at the Centre is no more and no less than a Minister of State and I do not accept the position that the person responsible for the administration of the Industries Department of the Government of India is superior to our Minister for Industries or that the Minister for Food in the Centre is superior to our Minister for Food. It is but an accident that one is a Minister in a State, just as it is an accident that the other gentleman is a Minister in the Centre. If it is the collective voice of a Cabinet, on grounds of equity, a certain amount of gentlemanly understanding requires that, the measure should be referred to the Government of the State and they should consider and give their views. I am sorry to observe, Sir, that in a majority of instances,

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State Governments have been treated in a cavalier manner and orders have been passed in the Centre over the head of a State Government on matters of profound importance to that State. If it is not so,—I know they cannot prove that the Centre has not interfered—I shall be glad to retract and offer my apology.

“I would, in this connexion, plead that this is a matter which should not come before this dying Legislature. I know the Estate Duty Bill is concerned with the properties of dying persons and the dying Legislature is considered quite competent to express its opinion on such an important matter. I would beg that the matter be reconsidered without any consideration of prestige. Not only have we now the power to say that such legislation should not be passed now but that when the Bill has been introduced and passed by Parliament, we should have the power to go to the Parliament and say: ‘Here is a resolution of the Legislature and therefore, give us an opportunity to carry out our views in regard to this matter. I do not accept the position that they should give all powers to the Centre; you may give them the power but have they opportunities to know the needs of the agriculturists here? If that is not so, what is the meaning of giving this *carte blanche* to the Parliament? I wish to know if it is without any consideration that such subjects have been allotted to State Legislatures. I feel strongly that the Government should have no hesitation in saying that they do not propose to commit the Legislature to this enactment at this particular stage and they want the full provisions of the Bill to be placed before the Legislature and if they consider necessary—they may or may not—and even if they do not think it necessary, they will still retain the right, when that legislation has been passed, to move Parliament for inclusion. Supposing Parliament does not include, what is the harm? I feel that greater good will come to the country by keeping it in the State List.”

“I have heard my Hon. Friend on the question of the nationalization of transport. I sometimes feel, Sir, that by giving expression to extreme views in criticizing the Government, we defeat our own cause and the Government think it is all a flood of words, like a gramophone record which will expend itself, and they carry on saying: ‘Men may come and men may go, we go on for ever.’ That is the thing that overtakes some of us. The hon. Member said in very pathetic terms that queues were waiting for the Government buses as if there were no queues before and there will be none hereafter. Let me tell him, as one who has visited many countries like my hon. Friend during the last three years, in the shivering cold people stand in the streets of London to catch a bus and let me tell him also that, whether it be a child or a pregnant woman, the conductor will not allow one passenger more than the sanctioned seating capacity of the vehicle. That is the position that obtains in the trams or in the buses. Therefore, let us not misunderstand the position. The Government transport system is there. It is common knowledge that they have taken over the motor transport system. My question is not, whether there may not be inconvenience felt on account of that, but whether this motor

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transport system will work as efficiently under Government auspices as it would work under other auspices. Sir, when in the course of his Address His Excellency the Governor read the other day that the nationalization of Government Transport in Madras City continues to give satisfactory service, a Member of this honourable House, whose name I shall not mention, but who was sitting beside me then, and who is also present now in this House, shouted ‘Question’. Fortunately, Sir, you did not hear him say that. I was then in great tremor what would happen if only you had heard him utter that word. But, Sir that is the feeling of the people about Government transport. I must confess I have not used the Government Transport Service till now; but I feel, one day, I shall take a round of the City of Madras in that service. But the thing is, in all these measures of nationalization, the conditions to-day are such that difficulties are increasing, because, in the first place, large numbers of people have come to form unions and point the sword at the Government and threaten them through the popular leaders; and in the second place, it is understood by the workers that if they are nationalized, they would get protection against sabotage. Now the railways have been nationalized, and it is understood by the workers that the State ensures them protection against sabotage. I expect members of the public travelling in the railways to tell us what are the benefits they now are able to secure by this nationalization. So far as the workers are concerned, undoubtedly they are in a position to dictate their terms.

“Then, Sir, I would refer to one more point, and that is about the elections. Strange criticisms are being made. I hear it said almost every day, and that suggestion is being repeated by all sorts of people, that it will never be possible to have fair elections with the Ministry in power, and so, the Government should resign before the elections. Sir, that will be a confession of the failure of democracy in this country. Nothing will be better calculated to prove to the world at large that we are unfit for a democratic form of Government than the cry raised that before the elections the Government of the State should resign. I say it is an impossible position for any Government to carry on. I say it is an insult to a democratic institution. In this connexion it is well to recall His Excellency's words concerning the elections—

‘I may assure the hon. Members and through them the general public that my Government are determined to do all that lies in their power to ensure that the forthcoming elections are conducted with absolute impartiality and equal fairness to all the contesting parties and candidates.’

I fully realize they will do it; I have no doubt whatsoever about it. But the question is, how far it will lie in their power to see that the elections are conducted impartially. Already there are rumours afloat that it is not Government that want to interfere in the elections, but in the name of Government, there are the representatives of the party in power, holding a few seats in the District Congress Committees, the Taluk Congress Committees, the Village Congress Committees, who want to interfere. Rumours are afloat that they are trying to intimidate the officials too. What is the Government going to do in such a case or cases? My hon. Friend,

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Mr. Ranga Reddi, coming as he does from the Ceded districts, naturally spoke of Police protection, because if I remember right, one section of the Criminal Procedure Code is more often defied there than anywhere else. But that is not the only danger. Government ought to issue strict instructions in writing in respect of electioneering, on the privileges that ought to be given to the rival parties, to the holding of meetings and to the protection to be given to them. They should instruct their officials to show absolute impartiality. They have to warn their own supporters. I say this with a becoming sense of duty, because they are in power to-day—as otherwise it would not arise—and it is not easy to resist the temptation to use their official influence, and so I have to say this, that you should control your own party leaders, your own party executive, your District Congress Party executive, your Taluk Congress Committees and your Village Congress Committees to see that they do not transgress the limits of law. Human nature being what it is, in the full flush of power, expressions may be used by the party in power which may impair fair elections. It was said that Government are only telling the people what they are going to do for the people in the future. May I say, Sir, after all is said and done, there are people and people; some people are very bad, while some people are very good. I leave it there, and I wish you joy. The difficulty is, the party in power is at an advantage over the other parties, which may affect seriously the conduct of fair elections. I agree if the officers of the Government are strict, such lapses will not occur. Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu and myself have seen and read more about what in practice takes place at election times, which only prove to the hilt (not in other places, but in many places in this State) that the conditions are not what they really ought to be.

"I have travelled a good bit in India and elsewhere. I have heard from many people, and I know very intimately what the conditions are in other States. I do not mean it as a compliment. I know this State is better governed, with a becoming sense of decency generally and is much more orderly than many other States in this country. But having said that, let me say, we cannot rest on our oars, for we have to do a great deal of uphill work to see that this State is maintained as an example to others. After all, as the poet has said, to whatever party we may belong—

What are mere numbers, they are merely nonsense,
Wisdom is never found save with the few.
Vote should always be weighed, not merely counted.
Sooner or later must the State come under
Where numbers rule and ignorance determines.
There is much bad in the best of us and
So much good in the worst of us that it
Ill behoves any of us to talk about the rest of us.

We can only keep to that dictum and proceed with the coming elections, and then I am sure there will not be any bad sort of feeling left behind.

Then, Sir, one more remark I have to make. My hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition broke into a rage and took the

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Hon. Finance Minister seriously to task for having entered into an alliance with the Muslim League Party. I present to him the couplet I quoted, more especially the last few lines, for his benefit. I do not think we ought to take these things seriously. People belong to this party and that, and we may by persuasion bring those who do not see eye to eye with us to our own party. There is nothing wrong in so doing. That is what Mahatma Gandhi did; and that is what the Hon. Minister has done with regard to the Muslim League. He wanted to wean the members of the other party from whatever influence they might have been under. So it is not a matter for so much anger or so much criticism on the part of my hon. Friend. On one occasion, he has openly declared that he is anxious to see all shades of opinion are represented in the Government to be constituted in our State. So I do not think he ought to be chastised for his action.

"Lastly, Sir, may I request my hon. Friend, Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu, to consider that after all the press is there to give us a flap with the Laputan flapper occasionally. That is a safety valve. I do not mind the criticism of any paper so long as that is based on honest belief and not on certain sentiments. It is not correct to say that the 'Madras Mail' is always opposed to the Congress. That would have passed muster before 1947, but not now. The gentleman who is the editor of the 'Madras Mail', Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu knows, for a long time, and I know him for over thirty years. The one thing that can be said about him is he is a most irrepressible critic, a most honest critic and a fearless critic. Is this so because he is an Englishman? No; during Lord Willingdon's regime, when it was considered a high honour to be given an opportunity to have a hand-shake with the Governor, it was Mr. Hayles, who took up the fight against Lord Willingdon's regime. And mind you, he did it on behalf of the Indian people. Let us not forget that. Mr. Hayles has been badly criticized. I have not criticized him. I always welcome his criticism. Because it is honest criticism. There is not only fairness in it, but justice also.

"Sir, I have taken a great deal of time. I shall conclude with the remark that, though some of us do not agree with some measures adopted by this Government or some of the measures which they propose to bring forward, it is not as if we are oblivious of the good they have done. I repeat, we have a Government here with a sense of fairness generally. If occasionally, there have been lapses, it is the winds that have carried them from side to side, which is inevitable in the political set-up of democracy. A Government is not the Government of the Treasury Benches alone. It is the Government of both sides of the House. Therefore the responsibility for a good or a bad Government has to be shared by both sides of the House. I do hope that this Government and the successive Governments will see to it that proper conventions are established and the Legislature is heard on every important subject

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before Government make up their mind. I referred to the fact, Sir, that Bills are brought to this House in a form, where, we are asked merely to cross the t's and dot the i's. There was only one notable exception to it, and that relates to Mr. Jagannatham's amendment. (Laughter.) I am not anxious that amendment episode should repeat itself, because he has since crossed the floor. (Laughter.) If that is the convention to be established, I would rather lose the amendment than see that it is accepted by Government. (Laughter.) I hope Mr. Jagannatham will find complacency there, and it will prove of advantage to him. (Laughter.) I thank you, Sir."

3-45 P.M. * SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have heard His Excellency reading his speech. He read it in a measured and low tone and we were able to closely follow it even then. We are now in a position to offer some friendly criticism. I may mention at the outset that though some of us have come to the opposition side, ours will be a friendly opposition, in the sense that we will help the Government in the administration by giving useful and constructive suggestions and will not oppose the Government for merely opposing them. The hon. Mover of the resolution said that the Congress rule had been beneficial and it would be something which posterity would remember. He also said that the record of achievement of the Congress rule in the last five years was something to be proud of. I agree with him that posterity will remember these five years. But I propose to state the facts and let the members decide whether the achievement is something to be proud of.

“The first thing which strikes us is that the price of rice and other foodgrains during the last five years has risen steadily and has now attained a level which it has not reached for the last several generations. I am told that this is a record level in the history of this country. When that is the level to which the price of essential foodstuffs has risen, we have to consider whether the average man can afford to purchase foodstuffs especially when his wages have not correspondingly risen. That being the case, are we really to be proud of the present state of affairs? It is a record thing. This is something which posterity will certainly remember. But are we to be proud of this? It is also known that poverty has increased. The real income, although not the money income, of the average man has gone down. Though the last available Government statistics say that this has gone down by only 2 per cent, it may be more at present. Assuming that it is only 2 per cent, it has had a big effect on the average man. It is evident to those who look round and see the condition of the people that poverty is on the increase. That is the second record. This country has been known to be the poorest in the world. During the five years of administration of this Government in the State, the State has become poorer. While all other countries in the world have advanced and have increased the real income of the average man—as has been done in the United

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States of America as pointed out by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition—we have to admit that after five years of Congress administration the people have become poorer. This is another record of the five-year rule.

“The area under food cultivation in this State has touched the lowest level on record. It is the lowest in the last two generations. If the actual details for the last 30 years are looked into, we will find that the area under food cultivation had never been lower. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar read out the actual figures and mentioned that the reduction in area during the last five years is 4 lakhs of acres. If we carefully go through Government statistics, we find that the actual reduction in acreage is 7 lakhs, as the figure of 4 lakhs of acres does not take into account the additional lands of Pudukkottai and other States which have merged with Madras State. In former years, as the demand for foodstuffs increased and as the number of mouths to be fed increased year after year, more and more lands were brought under cultivation. But for the first time in the history of this country, less number of acres have been under cultivation. Is this an achievement to be proud of?

“Now, we are paying sales tax on foodstuffs. All essentials of life, like milk, salt and foodgrains are being taxed. I think about Rs. 7 crores are being collected by way of sales tax on foodstuffs and other essentials of life. Can this tax be defended on any moral or political principle or theory of taxation? Wars have been fought in other countries for the abolition of taxes on food. Our people are now putting up with this tax. It is well-known that the Father of the Nation commenced his *satyagraha* campaign against this tax on salt which was then only 2 annas per head per annum. He considered this too much for a poor country and he marched to Dandee and thus fought for its abolition. Now the sales tax on essentials is Rs. 1-8-0 per head per annum. Sir, this tax on foodstuffs must be abolished. Certainly the poor people will breathe a sigh of relief if this tax is abolished.

“Under the policy of rigid controls which has been introduced by this Government, food production has gone down to a great extent, and the suffering of the average man for want of his elementary needs is at its maximum. A few gruel centres have been opened, but these centres have not been able to give adequate relief to the poor people. It is known that poor people have been migrated from district to district in search of food and on the 4th of this month there was a new item in the newspapers that one mother at Devakottai had sold her little child for Rs. 5 in order to buy some food for the other children. My friends from Nellore tell me that people from Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem have gone there in search of food and there are about 20,000 such people—men, women and children—in that district living in the streets uncared for. That is the state in which we find ourselves placed to-day. Of course, there have been plans. There are many plans, five-year plan, ten-year

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plan, fifteen-year plan and so on. What is the use of these plans when they fail to relieve the present condition of the poor? An inch of action is better than a mile of paper planning. From the leaflet supplied to me along with the Governor's speech, I find that in the year 1965 schemes will be brought into fruition in order to relieve the food situation. We find that according to some plan money will be spent on irrigation projects fifteen years hence. Will this relieve the anxiety of the people?

"The Government often say that they are not responsible for the present state of things and that everything is due to want of rains. They say that seasonal conditions have been adverse, and that Providence has not been merciful. I was tempted to believe this when they said so in the first year. But, they offered the same excuse in the second year also. Again in the third year also when they said that only Providence was to blame for want of rains, one was naturally inclined to look out for other causes. It has been mathematically calculated that failure of monsoon for three consecutive years can happen only once in two centuries. There can be consecutive failure of monsoons for three years only very rarely and that too once in two centuries or so. When they said that in the fourth year also there was failure of monsoon, one is almost certain that there must be other reasons. The real reason is not far to seek. The meagre rainfall has been there for the last five years and we must now take it as an accepted and permanent feature. What is the reason for it? I believe that the reduction in the rainfall is due to the destruction of forests. Large tracts of forest have been destroyed with the result that there has been a substantial reduction in the rainfall and the feeble attempts made by means of *Vanamahotsavas* for planting trees, have not been successful. It is known to the public that three lakhs of acres of valuable lands have been assigned to individuals free of cost? A good part of these lands are forest lands. Rev. Keithan, the well known follower of Mahatma Gandhi, in the last issue of 'Khadi World' has stated that it shocked him to see large numbers of trees being cut down in the Kodaikkanal Hills. He can be expected to tell the truth, and I have no doubt it is the truth. The Government Economic Adviser in his book, 'Food and Agriculture in Madras State' gives the actual figures in regard to this matter. He actually criticises the Government for having assigned such large tracts on political reasons. It is not widely known that these assignments were made not merely to political sufferers, but also to friends and relatives of those in power. Can this happen in any other modern democratic country? What right has the Government to dispose of 3 lakhs of acres free of cost to persons whom they want to favour? What else will happen except failure of monsoon if there was such indiscriminate destruction of forests? If this destruction continues, I am sure that there will be continuous failure of monsoon. Until more far-seeing people take up this matter and revise the policies and take effective steps to grow valuable trees in places where they have been destroyed, the future will not be bright for rainfall.

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"In 1946, the ruling party issued an election manifesto. Obviously, many of our friends thought that the 1946 election manifesto would not be readily available to the public now. I have heard persons saying that all those things contained in that manifesto have been carried out. I have with me a Tamil version of that manifesto, on page 13 of which they say that food famine and cloth scarcity have been brought about by the inefficiency of the Government. By 'Government', they referred to the British Government in 1946.

"The situation was stated to have become intolerable and was 4 p.m. said to have been brought about by the inefficiency of the Government. That was the situation in 1946 and the manifesto ended with saying that the Congress in power would devote most urgent attention to these problems. Sir, in those days, people were getting 16 ounces of rice. The prices of cotton and yarn were reasonable. Sixteen count yarn was then sold at Rs. 16 whereas the present day price is about Rs. 44. Sixteen ounces of ration of rice was allowed to all the people, not only in big municipalities, but in other areas also. That was said to be 'intolerable'. It was then asked: 'How can a man get on with 16 ounces of ration whereas the minimum needs would be 20 ounces?' What has been done? They promised that most urgent attention would be given to these problems. In fact, I admit, urgent attention was given. A department was created. Vast sums of money were spent. A separate portfolio was created. And according to the latest figures four crores of money was being spent on salaries to various officials in that department. Urgent attention was given and as a result of this urgent attention, the 16 ounces of ration was brought down to 12 ounces, 12 ounces was brought down to 8 ounces and to-day they are giving only 6 ounces to the people of the municipalities and 2 ounces to the people in the country and even these 2 ounces do not reach the common people. I had a friend from Sivaganga this morning. In that taluk something like sixty per cent of the actual grains which are intended to go to the people do not reach them but go into the blackmarket. This is a thing which the Government may well investigate. That however is the 'achievement'. My hon. Friend the mover of the resolution asked me to be proud of the achievement. He said that it is something which would be remembered by posterity. Well I have no doubt it will be remembered by posterity! But am I to be proud of it, if after having spent the urgent attention to these problems of food for five years the Government have reduced the ration from 16 to 6 ounces? Sir, I would not have mentioned the name of Mahatmaji but for the fact that the mover of the resolution mentioned his name. Sir, one thing which Mahatmaji wanted was to do away with the controls. Controls were the basis of bribery and corruption and if there was anything which he was dead against, it was the controls. And if we are following Gandhism in the administration of the State, why are these controls retained? Is it not due to the fact that these controls enable the Government to give permits and licences to a few persons? But for the fact that the controls enable

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persons and individuals to be favoured, these would have been abolished. I ask, can any Government which imposes a tax of seven crores on salt and food call itself based on Gandhism. In fact if Gandhism had been followed, the Congress itself would have been dissolved long ago. He said and wrote it down on the eve of his death that as a party the Congress ought not to continue. If his commands, if his tenets are to be followed, the Congress should not exist as a party. Mahatmaji foresaw what would happen and desired the abolition of that party. I have merely stated these facts so that the House could decide whether these are achievements which we could be proud of.

"Sir, let me say a word about the nationalization of transport. There was a statement in the Press yesterday by the Hon. Minister for Transport explaining the working of the Transport Department in which he said the main problem and the chief difficulty was the peak hour traffic. He said that during peak hours insufficient number of buses have been put on the road with the result that passengers were put to inconvenience. He did not state exactly what his plans were for the resolution of this problem. Obviously he has got some five-year or ten-year plan which could give no consolation to one waiting in the bus-stand expecting to go home within the next half an hour. May I humbly make a suggestion which would not cost the Government anything and which would solve within a week the problem of peak hour traffic. I would ask the Government to allow private operators to run buses during peak hours, say three hours in the morning and three hours in the evening. If this is done, congestion will be relieved. We need not wait for the construction of Government buses and the people would get relief without having to wait for plans to mature. Government might lose some prestige but the public would gain in convenience. I hope, Sir, the Hon. Minister would consider this matter and give due consideration to the suggestion.

"And now, Sir, with regard to the new taxation measure on commercial crops, it is proposed to levy a tax on land growing cotton, potatoes, groundnuts and certain other commercial crops. If land is subject to additional taxation because it grows cotton, I ask, Sir, is the producer going to bear it? He is certainly going to pass it on to the consumer and that again would mean an additional burden on the poorest of the population. It is the poor man's cloth, it is the poor man's dress, the second most essential thing for his life, that will have to bear the additional burden. Therefore the Government should consider how this tax, if possible, should not be passed on to the consumer. In our State in particular, cotton grown here is used for lower counts of yarn which is essential for clothes required by the poorer sections of the public. If this additional tax is imposed, the likelihood is that it will ultimately have to be paid by the poorer sections of the population and if this is so, it is again a measure which cannot be supported.

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"Sir, I will finish by saying a few words on the impartiality of the elections. It is well known that many of the Hon. Ministers while making tours ask the people to support their party. They have not only asked support of the public in private but also in the public speeches which are reported in the newspapers. Is this conducive to . . ."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"We will certainly continue to do so."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Sir, I am surprised to hear that they would continue to do so; travelling at public expense, at Government expense, from place to place and ask the public to vote for the party to which they belong! Is that a proper use of public funds? Is that impartiality of elections? Sir, I am surprised to hear . . ."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"The hon. Member may be surprised at many things."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Is this the proper use of public funds or a proper way of doing propaganda?"

"Then, Sir, there is the allegation that meetings of rival parties have been broken up and that the Police officers, who tried to preserve peace, were dismissed from service. I might be wrong. I do not say that it is the right version. I hope that we will hear the right version on the floor of this House. But, Sir, if this is done, it will merely frighten the workers and organizers of rival parties and that will not help impartiality of elections. Sir, it is also known, probably my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Education will also say that it is also right, that chiefs of the Party to which the Ministers belong have been collecting funds for party purposes from persons holding bus route permits and licences. I ask, Sir, is this the correct way? Is not the person who holds bus route permits, in fear of his licence being cancelled, if he refuses to pay to the party funds, for the party in power? Is it right that the party's chief should collect moneys from persons who depend on the Government for their trade? Is that impartiality of elections? And, Sir, actually the moneys collected, according to a report, far exceeds the maximum permissible according to the legislation recently passed by the Parliament fixing a maximum amount which could be spent on elections. If that maximum is multiplied by 375, which is the total number of seats in our State Assembly, the amount collected is stated to have already exceeded that maximum. Is that the right way and the impartial way of conducting elections? Sir, I hope His Excellency the Governor will mean what he says, namely, that the forthcoming elections will be conducted impartially with equal fairness to all the contesting parties and candidates.

"I may be pardoned if I again refer to the point to which my Hon. Friend the Minister for Education objected, namely, Hon. Ministers going on tours doing propaganda for the party

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in power. Then in that case would the Government give similar support also to other parties by making public funds of equal amounts available to the other parties so that there may be fairness in elections?

"Sir, there are many Bills, coming before the House for consideration in this session. One feature about some of these Bills is extension of life of certain Acts. Several measures have been passed which are supposed to be operative only for a certain number of years. But Government wake up at the end of the period and come before the House for extension of life. There are not less than four Bills of that nature for this session. I hope at least hereafter this practice will be stopped. If the Government felt that if any measure should be in existence for a considerable period they ought to have foreseen that necessity. Why not make these measures permanent instead of asking for extension again and again which means expenditure of public money and waste of time of this House? The same defect may be seen in the resolution scheduled to be brought before this House in this session for the Estate Duty being guaranteed for five years. Why the limitation of time? It is known that the Estate Duty will on or for ever. In almost all the western countries this is in existence. You now come forward with a measure for five years knowing full well that you are going to ask for an extension. This method merely makes people think that these are temporary measures while in fact they are intended to be permanent. I hope that at least from now on the practice of extending the life of legislations will be stopped."

* DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar referred to my remarks about 'The Mail'. Mr. A. A. Hayles, Editor of 'The Mail', is a good friend of mine whom I have always held in high esteem. But, my charge against 'The Mail' was that it was consistently against the Congress from 1907 and that it has failed to see even one good point in the Congress administration. That is my grievance. I know Mr. Hayles. He is a man of great integrity. He criticized even Lord Willingdon's administration and Sir Arthur Hope also once told me that he had no support from the 'Mail'. My point is that the paper did not see even one good point in the Congress administration."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, following as I do my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan who has come back to our fold, I must confess, Sir, his speech came to me as a great shock. We have listened to him from the other side since he always used to support the Government and also canvass support whenever we on this side wanted to press a motion for division. Anyhow, Sir, though I may be perhaps as critical as my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan has been, I hope my Hon. Friends on the Treasury Benches will understand the spirit with which I am making these remarks. I am actuated by a different spirit from that which actuated Mr. Adityan. Sir, we belong to Opposition and we do

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not belong to the Government and have not come out of the Government Party. That is the difference. We continue to be in Opposition perhaps whether we come back to this or any other House, or not. We are wedded to certain principles, we continue to hold them and to that extent we are an Opposition.

"But, that apart, Sir, it has been said that criticisms should not be levelled against His Excellency's address delivered to both the Houses of Legislature. As we have made it clear often before, when we had occasion to move amendments to His Excellency's address, it is not His Excellency the Governor we are criticizing. We mean no disrespect to him. He happens to be the constitutional head. As the constitutional head of the State, he delivered the address on behalf of the Government. I know, Sir, His Excellency is quite aware that, when we make any strong remarks here, they are not meant against him, but against the Government of which he happens to be, fortunately or unfortunately, the constitutional head. Therefore, Sir, we mean no disrespect when we criticize the views of His Excellency given expression to in the address that he delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature.

"Sir, this time, as my hon. Friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar remarked, His Excellency's speech has been an unusually long one. It is replete with announcements, pronouncements and even arguments put in the mouth of His Excellency by his Government which demand very great scrutiny because almost every line, I must say, contains some contentious matter or other. Sir, I cannot congratulate the Government on making His Excellency deliver such an address especially on the eve of elections. Evidently, My Hon. Friends on the Treasury Benches most of whom are my friends though I do not belong to their group, I think, did not exercise their imagination when they asked His Excellency the Governor to deliver a speech of this nature. Sir, it was to my mind a piece of funeral oration of the party in power. No Government which wishes to come back into power will advise its constitutional head to deliver such an address. What is it that they are promising to the electorate? If at all they should promise anything they should promise reduction in taxation and not imposition of fresh taxation. The Hon. Members of the Treasury Benches may think that they are people who do not want to hide things from the electorate. I want them to imagine the effect of such a speech on the electorate at this juncture. What are the proposals adumbrated in it and what serious consequences they have in the economy of the State, especially on agriculture. I want them to look at the effect from that point of view. Sir, from that point of view I will analyse the proposals put forward. The Hon. Members on the Treasury Benches may be under the impression that our State is not taxed sufficiently or that our land is not taxed sufficiently or that the landed classes or the agriculturists, the tillers of the soil, are not taxed sufficiently and that their contribution for the maintenance and promotion of welfare of this State has not been adequate and so it is necessary to get more funds from them by means of taxation. Sir, let me refer to the year 1938-39. The

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revenue of this State in the year 1938-39 was Rs. 16.13 crores of which the tax revenue was 12.44 crores. The revenue went up to Rs. 47.99 crores in the year 1945-46 of which Excise was Rs. 16.8 crores. Then, in the year 1950-51, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House, the revenue went up still further to Rs. 59.7 crores of which tax revenue was Rs. 44.64 crores but the Excise revenue was only Rs. 50.0 lakhs. Sir, have we not been taxed enough in this State? Have you still the audacity to come forward with taxation measures? Is it because some of us feel so strongly about Prohibition and support the Government in that regard? We have made good the loss on Prohibition; we have given the Government nearly Rs. 49.0 crores extra which marks an increase of Rs. 37 crores of tax revenue over that of 1938-39 and still the Government want to fleece the people and take money by means of taxation because money is to be spent. Sir, I have also seen their plans. I think the Hon. Minister has been very unfair to the people of this State. I do not mind to which party I belong or they belong. But, has not the ordinary man paid enough as one hon. Member said, for their idiosyncrasies? Then, why should they go on taxing him?

"Then, Sir, I must again refer to what is described as a dead horse. They have allowed Rs. 6.0 crores of Government of India grants to lapse when some of the proposals which they have now included in these plans could have been undertaken earlier. Have they ever attempted to find out who is responsible for these lapses? Sir, it makes one's heart burn when we know money that was available was allowed to lapse. As you have been guilty of remissness and negligence, you have no right to impose additional burden on the people and make them suffer for some of your mistakes. Now, why should you impose taxation on the poor agriculturists? They have paid enough. But, due to your negligence you have allowed even the grants to lapse and have now come forward to impose additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 5.0 crores every year. Is it fair, Sir? My hon. Friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar is perfectly right in complaining that we have not been fully informed of what they have planned for. The little leaflet that has been circulated to us gives an omnibus list of items. How is this sum of Rs. 16.0 crores under agriculture to be spent? What are the schemes for irrigation they have proposed to include, because this covers a period of five years? Could not the Government take the Legislature into confidence and place their schemes before the Members? Are they not aware that, when they took charge of the administration, the late Advisers' Government had prepared schemes, printed and placed them in the hands of the public? Those schemes were worked out in detail including the spread of elementary education for which my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, is now satisfied with Rs. 8.0 crores. Why have they not placed them before us? Should we not know how they are going to spend the money? I am not asking as Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar asked, for the plans of the whole Indian Union. We are only asking for the plans pertaining to this State. They ought to have been debated

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not only to examine their suitability but also their priority. How are you going to spend the money? You will not make the extravagant claim that you alone are the repositories of all wisdom. Sir, they are going to liquidate our revenue reserves. We have no objection if it is necessary. But, how are they going to spend that money and for what purpose? What ideological schemes have they on which they are going to squander? In regard to the grants or loans from the Government of India also, we want to know how they are going to spend that money and we want them to place their schemes before us. Sir, I am sorry it looks as if they will bring forward a Bill and ask our assent and even if some of us vote against, they have the steam-roller majority to pass it. Let them remember that the public are vigilant now. They are watching every step the Government take. The Hon. Ministers do not go in buses and trams so that they could know what the public feel about them. They have increased the price of rice, cloth, wheat and everything. There are a large number of people on fixed incomes. While the cost of living is going up, there is no increase in the dearness allowance and at the same time they want the salaried servants to work hard. Are not those people discontented? Is not discontent growing? Are not the Government actively contributing to that growth of discontent? I would like the Hon. Ministers to have a little of self-introspection. It is not as we see them. They should see themselves as others see them.

"Then, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister suggests possible economies. What are the economies? He appointed a committee of which I was a member. We suggested possible economies on that date, i.e., 2 or 3 years ago. But is not my Hon. Friend aware that though he took steps to cut down the expenditure under Contingencies by Rs. 1.0 crore, it has now gone back to Rs. 2.0 crores? I have written to him a letter regarding the method to be adopted to curtail the expenditure because I know his difficulties. Then, if such is the case, how will they get this possible economy in expenditure to the tune of Rs. 5.0 crores? Sir, he is again coming on the 27th instant with a supplementary estimate of expenditure over and above what has been sanctioned in the Budget, which may mean increased expenditure. What exactly is the increased expenditure, we do not know. They will put Rs. 100 as token grant for each item and ask our assent leaving the exact amount of expenditure in an uncertain state.

"Therefore, Sir, unless we are informed, what their plans are, how they propose to finance, how they give effect to retrenchment and why they want so much money, it is very difficult to vote for any measure of additional taxation. Here, may I also point out to the Government that this taxation proposal for this year and next year is not necessary. They have got a Revenue Reserve Fund of 27 crores of rupees which was built up for the very purpose for which the Government have drawn up their plan. If you will only look into the files of the Secretariat, you will find that the Advisers' Government created this Revenue reserve only for this Government to use for development schemes. Why not Government use

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them? If the Government want more money, let the public be told that they have exhausted all their resources and that they want more money. That method would appeal more than the method that is proposed now.

"My another objection to these taxation proposals is that they are based on an imperfect understanding of the implications of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's Report. I am not sure whether the Members of the Treasury Benches have read both the reports and the reforms they suggest together. I ask, is it not necessary that the reforms suggested therein, if they are to be carried out, should be done together and not piecemeal? Have you considered the repercussions of this piecemeal reformation? You never asked them to suggest how to increase the land revenue. They went out of their terms of reference and worked out these proposals. The Government also seem to think they have struck a mine into which they can dip their hands. Sir, I ask, is it fair to the legislators and much less to the public that we should rush through these taxation measures without affording enough time for them to read, digest and express their opinion? A large number of people are being affected, most of them who are the masters and whose voice will prevail in deciding what sort of Government should come into being next year. A few days ago we read in the papers an announcement made by the Hon. Revenue Minister to the effect that the Government do not propose to take any action on the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's Report. We thought naturally the report contained many serious recommendations and the Government would like to have the reaction of the public to those recommendations and they would allow the public to read and then form their own opinion and allow the next Government to take action. The second part of the Report was published on the 15th August and most of us read it only in the Press which kindly published it and only to-day the copies of that report have been distributed. But I managed to get a copy of it day before yesterday from the Library and when I looked into it, I was surprised to find this Government have come to decisions on such important matters without giving adequate consideration to the proposals contained in all the recommendations. Another point which my hon. Friend the Minister for Land Revenue seems to have forgotten is that the adoption of some of the proposals in the form of Bills postulates the fulfilment of certain conditions. You may remember and the hon. Members of this House may also remember that I put a question on the publication of the Report called 'the Marjoribanks Committee's Report of 1937'. The Government refused to publish it, but it did not matter because the recommendations of that Committee have been fully dealt with in the second report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and they fully endorse the recommendations of the Marjoribanks Committee's Report. According to that, Sir, the standard assessment should be fixed with a sliding scale, the sliding scale dependent on the price level. If the standard assessment is fixed in respect of areas mentioned

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in A and B Groups in that report Bellary and Anantapur districts will be affected. For we have been paying enhanced assessment since resettlement and therefore, the Marjoribanks Committee came to the conclusion that this enhanced assessment should be cancelled. I am glad that the Subrahmanyam Committee has also endorsed it. During the Rajagopalachari Ministry in 1938, a Bill embodying this cancellation was prepared. Why not that bill be brought forward now so that the standardization of assessment may be effected before the Government impose other levies on the lands in those areas? Therefore, I would like my hon. Friend first to satisfy the conditions which the Committee themselves laid down before adopting these taxation measures. Otherwise, those lands in the areas comprising of Groups A and B will not only continue to pay an enhanced assessment but will also be subjected to a surcharge on commercial crops. If they come under any project area, they will also be required to pay a betterment fee. Thus, four burdens will be imposed in those areas—the burden of enhanced land revenue assessment, the surcharge on holdings paying an assessment of over Rs. 150, assessment on commercial crops and the betterment fee. I ask, is it fair to those areas? Therefore, I ask my hon. Friend to bring forward this bill relating to standardization of assessment. The bill is already ready and is in the archives of the Secretariat. The Committee took great pains to say that this surcharge on lands paying high assessment is not a case of double taxation. What do you call a 'double taxation'? I would like to know what the word 'double' means? No amount of casuistry can hide this fact. I can understand if the Hon. Minister comes forward and says that no man shall possess lands which pay an assessment of more than Rs. 150 and that he will take over and distribute those additional lands to landless people. But there is no meaning in taxing an agriculturist more than once, because he has only one avocation and that is cultivation. Nor can it be called the application of the principle of progression and an alternative to the agricultural income-tax.

"Now, I come to commercial crops. What is the principle behind this proposed assessment on commercial crops? Do you or do you not want people to grow commercial crops? If you want the food crops to grow, you can plainly say so. But I say, there are other methods for inducing people to prefer food crops to commercial crops. Under the Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act of 1946, the cultivation of *Mungari* cotton as a pure crop or as a mixed crop with less than two rows of food crop to one row of cotton in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool was prohibited. The Government also sanctioned the payment of a bonus of Rs. 4 per acre of land in which pure cotton would normally have been grown but for the restriction. My hon. Friend the Revenue Minister himself was affected because he incurred some loss for not growing pure cotton and he was the recipient of bonus though it took him two years to get the amount. Therefore, there are other methods. For instance, in England, they use the method of subsidy to assist the growth of food crops.

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“There is another point to which we have drawn attention very often in this House as well as in the Provincial Food Advisory Committee. You do not want to raise the price of procured food-grains. You say, the Government of India would not permit you to do so. But the cost of living is going up and the cost of cultivation of food and commercial crops is also increasing. So, how can you expect the ryots to pay more taxes. After all, you must know that they must also live and naturally they use a portion of their land for growing commercial crops which fetch better prices. I ask, why do you want them to give up growing commercial crops? Is it fair to them, I ask. It is a very peculiar attitude of the Government. I am also as anxious as the Government to see that the acreage under food crops is increased. I say, by all means do it but follow the method that was followed in 1913, when subsidy was offered to make up the loss, to some extent for growing food crops. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to the valuable Minute of Dissent of Sri B. Ramachandra Reddi, contained in the report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. He is a ryot himself, a man who cultivates the land and lives in the village and who understands the feelings of the villager. So, I appeal to the hon. Members of this House to come prepared and see that the Bill for levying taxation is voted down when it comes up before this House. It is not a question of party politics. Do not be guided by party discipline when the interest of the poor agriculturist is at stake.

4-45 p.m. “Now I shall deal with the proposal for the imposition of betterment fee. Hon. Members may not know that there is a big history of nearly forty years behind it; every time an attempt has been made to impose a betterment fee, every time it has been resisted. You have been giving exemption to all those who have been resisting and bringing under it all those who have no idea of what it is. The Government ordered in 1920 the levy of inclusion fee in respect of the wet ayacuts of the Godavari and Krishna deltas but the collection of the fee was postponed from year to year for nearly thirty years. In 1941, the Government accepted the view of the Board of Revenue that the levy of the betterment fee might be considered under new schemes of irrigation. The people of the delta areas of the Krishna and Godavari resisted all these years and I know my hon. Friend Sri Gopalakrishnaiah is one, and they succeeded. I submit, Sir, this is not a small question. Its repercussion on agriculture and how it will affect the economic condition of the cultivators of the locality have to be carefully gone into. Can every area that comes under a project be able to stand a betterment fee? Will there be any accretion to the capital value of the land unless further capital is invested merely on account of irrigation facilities provided? Moreover, is there no difference between wet and dry irrigation? Taking the case of my area to which my hon. Friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar referred and the Hon. the Minister for Revenue also knows the position—to make one acre of land which is now dry, fit for irrigation, the ryot has to spend Rs. 150. This aspect of the question was gone into by the Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee and

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Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar was the Chairman of the Committee and we suggested that co-operative societies should be started to finance the agriculturists in order to convert the lands and to make them fit for irrigation and we have suggested the payment of instalments to be postponed till the land is brought under cultivation and till its yield is sufficient to enable the agriculturist to pay the instalments due to the society. When such is the fate of that area, to begin to levy betterment fee even at the beginning is something which is unimaginable and I do not know how it occurred to the Government. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue may say that in the case of the Krishna and Godavari deltas, they were all remunerative but the new schemes we are taking up are unremunerative and the Government must get some return in addition to water rate. May I draw his attention to what occurred in the Cauvery-Mettur canal area? Did you not find that large extents of land were left uncultivated in Pattukkottai taluk? Did you not offer the ryots so many inducements to enable them to bring the lands under cultivation? On account of their agitation, you decreased the water rate from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 and they are now beginning to pay at the rate of Rs. 5 increasing it at the rate of a rupee per annum so that at the end of five years, they will be paying Rs. 10. I am sure circumstances in that area demanded that kind of treatment and I do not grudge the consideration shown; but my point is: should not such consideration be extended to those areas where new projects have been undertaken. You knew full well that they would not be remunerative and you even abolished the classification of schemes into the four categories of A, B, C and D. You did this because, being a welfare State, you wanted the depressed areas to be lifted. If you begin to impose these disabilities even from the very beginning, they will become still more depressed. Is it fair to the people of the depressed areas? I submit, Sir, that the question of the levy of betterment fee is a matter which requires greater consideration and should not be taken up hurriedly; it can wait. Why not, I ask, Sir, publish the Bill and invite criticism and you can modify it if necessary taking into account the different conditions prevailing in various areas. It is an accepted theory, Sir, that the State has to get a share from unearned income. Is there any unearned income in those areas where the ryot has to put money first in order to bring the lands under cultivation and then only he can reap the advantages from irrigation. I do not know in respect of which projects it is proposed to be adopted. Different dates have been mentioned and whatever it is, the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani Projects have been taken up after 1945 and they are likely to be brought under that. I plead, Sir, that the ryots of those areas will not be in a position to meet it. If you want the depressed areas to be lifted, you should not ask for betterment fee but you must make some arrangements to finance the ryots so that they may realize the benefits of irrigation. The question of the betterment fee under the Tungabhadra Project has been dealt with by a Member of the Board of Revenue and there is a book on the subject. The same conditions prevail in the Lower

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Bhavani area. Many points have been raised in that book; but while I agree with the general principle that if an area is benefited, the State should have a portion of the unearned income, it is a matter of opinion when that unearned income will come into existence and all those factors which affect cultivation should be taken into consideration. Of course, another opportunity there will be when the Government persist in their foolhardiness—I repeat the word, Sir—in bringing the measure before the Legislature and when it comes, we will resist it to the utmost and see that the measure is not passed.

“I am sorry, Sir, my Hon. Friend the Minister for Education is not here.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“But the remarks concerning his subjects are being noted down by me.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar said that the provision made for education is not adequate. We are to be given only Rs. 8 crores and that works to Rs. 1½ to 2 crores per annum. With that sum how can you satisfy the directive principle of State policy and make every one below 12 or 14 years literate within ten years? That is why, Sir, I wanted all the plans of the Government to be placed before the House. I feel, Sir, it is too small a sum and there ought to be a bigger slice allotted for this purpose. Expenditure upon electricity depends upon the materials we can get from foreign countries and much of it is only in the estimate stage whereas on education you can immediately put the money to use and bring schools into existence.

“Recently, Sir, the Government have decided on adopting the shift system in elementary schools. My hon. Friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar is against the system altogether. I have got the Government Order on the subject and it is a very peculiar one. According to it a teacher is to be given Rs. 10 for the extra work that he does. The idea of the shift system is to use the buildings and the equipment for purposes of giving instruction to an equal number of pupils and it is not the idea that the same set of teachers should be used. The teacher is already starved and now, Sir, by the payment of an additional Rs. 10 can you expect him to discharge his duties to another set of pupils after finishing his work with one set. I feel, Sir, it is not going to do good either to the teachers or to the boys. As regards their salaries, I wish to know what proportion of this Rs. 8 crores will be allotted for improving the status and emoluments of teachers. To the extent you improve their emoluments and status, to that extent there will be progress of education. You may have so many schools but the result can be assessed only to the extent you pay the teachers and extract work from them.

“Sir, a curious thing has happened in the system of the education courses of study. I have got the Government Order here and the Government have said that a boy who goes through the Secretarial course and completes the S.S.L.C. examination

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will be immediately taken in as a lower division clerk. But now, Sir, they expect the boy to appear for the Public Service Commission examination also. I submit, Sir, it is a clear breach of promise. If you are anxious to promote the course—I am not anxious because I have been against bifurcated courses—you must see that it works properly, you should provide all the inducements and incentives necessary and give the boys the privileges they are entitled to consistent with their education. You make them one promise and then contrary to it, you ask them to sit for another examination. As regards the engineering course as well, what was the original intention and what is it that is being done. You are allowing them to be appointed as tracers in the scale of Rs. 35—1—60. Is it fair to those who have been induced to take that course? I am saying this because reference to the introduction of textile technology courses has been made in His Excellency the Governor's speech.

“Then, Sir, the output of trained teachers is very low especially from the secondary training schools. I am told that the number turned out is not even enough to fill up the ordinary gaps in the secondary schools. For the elementary schools, we want people better trained to be in charge of elementary schools and I want to draw the attention of the Government to this aspect of the matter.

“I do not want to detain the House beyond five, Sir, and I shall finish soon. My feeling is that as the elections are drawing near, the Government are frequently interfering in the normal and routine course of administration. I read the other day in the papers that the City Rationing Officer raided some places in Vyasarpadi and unearthed quite a lot of hoarded grain. It is one of the functions of the Rationing Officer to unearth hoarded grains and whether hoarded grain should not be touched is another matter. You have passed orders against the hoarding of grains. I read in the papers that all the grains secured as a result of this raid have been taken as procured grain and the party has been paid the controlled price in respect of the grain seized which means that the people who have been hoarding the grains have not only been let off but they have also been rewarded by the payment of controlled price for the grains they had in unlawful possession. The law says that it should be confiscated. I was horrified, Sir, because the next day, I read in the papers that a Subdivisional Magistrate awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment for a man who hoarded ten bags of rice in East Godavari district. The party went up in appeal to the District Judge and he did not acquit him but ordered a retrial. Why is the law administered differently in different places? What impression will the people have about such things. Your doing like this form the subject of talk of people everywhere, in the buses, trams and bazaars. Why do you pass laws and not apply them impartially to all people and why do you make this kind of distinction? What are the extenuating circumstances under which you passed the

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orders you did? I gave notice of a short notice question but the Hon. Minister for Food refused to accept though I gave him more than seven days for it and I wanted it to be answered on the day we began the session. I do not know what the extenuating circumstances were and the public have a right to know them. If things go on like this, how can you expect the City Rationing Officer or any officer to be vigilant and exercise the powers he has under the laws you pass, when you fail to uphold his authority?

p.m. "Naturally, the officers entrusted with the performance of duties will become slack, when they know that they would not get support from the Government, which is expected of any Government to give, if it is to function well. Sir, I wanted to refer to this matter.

"Then, Sir, we have been interesting ourselves with the solving of the beggar nuisance. To this end, we have passed legislation. We have amended the City Municipal Act to this end."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I think you can go on for five minutes more and finish your speech."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Thank you, Sir. Beggars are increasing day by day. The Hon. Minister for Law when approached said that Government merely extended the operation of that legislation to those municipalities which wanted to take action against beggar nuisance. Sir, I ask, is there no other method of tackling this problem? It is a disgrace to our nation, when foreigners come and see these beggars going about begging. Can we not tackle this problem once for all? I do not mind Government bringing forward a legislation to levy a poll tax, so that the receipts from that tax may be earmarked to solve this beggar nuisance. (Sri S. B. Adityan: 'Oh!') It is a far better tax than the betterment fee which Government propose to levy. Sir, some method must be found to stop this nuisance. The Hon. Minister for Law fairly said that their legislation merely gave power to municipalities which wanted to take power to tackle the beggar problem. Of course, there was a lot of correspondence on that in the Press. The way in which they look at things is not a proper one. The same thing can be done with regard to the prevention of betting in races. Government could, instead of passing legislation preventing betting at races, leave it to the conscientious objectors not to resort to race courses; why pass laws? Now Government pass laws, and then owing to certain extraneous circumstances, they do not want to enforce those laws. Well, that is not the sign of a good Government. Let me not be misunderstood when I say all this. I am saying this as a friendly critic. If Government do not want to enforce a legislation, why pass it? But once they pass any legislation, they should not hesitate to enforce it. At the same time, they should not pass any legislation, which they feel, they will not be able to enforce. As has been said by Mr. Adityan, if we are to make out a list of legislation which this Legislature has passed, it would be an imposing list. But how much of it is being enforced, God only

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knows! Even the traffic regulations, it is a tragedy to see how they are being enforced. While the Police waggon goes along the road doing propaganda asking the pedestrians to keep to the footpath, we see the taxis occupying the entire space of the footpaths, thereby making it impossible for the pedestrians to walk on the footpaths. Thus there is a certain amount of slackness in the enforcement of even regulations. That is why my hon. Member said there is inefficiency in administration; people allow things to go on and declare 'why should we take notice of it' and so on. For, if they were to bring it to the notice of the proper authorities, they fear they would be hauled up as witnesses, which they do not want to face. Now, Sir, we cannot afford to continue like this. We must explain to the Government the real state of things in the country; however unpopular we may become in exposing lapses. We have no personal predilections in doing our duty. We want, only, the legislation we have passed to be enforced, when once we have passed it. Of late there is a lot of propaganda carried on in the country by the Kisan Mazdur Praja Party. They are not against control. They only say, 'why make a difference in the enforcement of it between person and person; why make a difference between the influential and the uninfluential person'.

"My Hon. Friend, Mr. Perumalsami Reddi, seems to be utterly helpless in the problem of yarn supply. In the 'Madras Mail' we read that he has not received yet the entire supply of his July quota. What is the use of criticizing him? He can send telegrams; he can send a man even to Delhi; but where is the response for all that? Nil. The same is the case with the Hon. Minister for Food. Even though we all say there is food scarcity in this State, Mr. Munshi says there is no scarcity of food here. Yarn, in this province we have, in plenty, produced. But unfortunately the Central Government take away all that; they take away all that to the central pool—which has really become a pool, from which we cannot emerge. Therefore, Sir, I beg of him to do his best in the matter; there is no use of criticizing the Ministry; I would request Members on the Treasury Bench to think of a method by which they can make their voice effective. If need be, they may station in Delhi a liaison officer who will be in constant touch with the Government of India, their ways, their vagaries and idiosyncrasies. It is worthwhile doing it instead of allowing the present state of things to continue.

"Then, Sir, I have to refer a little to my friend Mr. Farookhi Sahib. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar has misunderstood the position of my friend, Mr. Farookhi, when he spoke about the position of the Muslim League. He only said that a member of a secular State should not have anything to do with an organization based on religious difference, even in regard to political matters. For by doing so, he would be only encouraging its existence on that basis. It is not a political party. His only objection was to that. For, those who are not members of the

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Muslim League would be at a disadvantage. He only feels that a person of the position of the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi should not have taken this move. It is something between the Congress High Command and the Muslim League Party. But so far as we are concerned, it gives credence to the belief that the Muslim League and the Congress want to coalesce and fight the election, and those who do not belong to the Muslim League will be left in the lurch. With these few words, I have great pleasure in supporting my friend Mr. Farookhi's motion."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet to-morrow at twelve noon."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 23rd August 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd August 1951, page 38 supra]

(a) Number of taluk headquarters hospitals taken over so far is 121 and number yet to be taken over is 76.

(b) Number so far opened is 24 and their location is as follows:—

Malabar district.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 Vadakancheri. | 4 Koduvayur. |
| 2 Vadavanur. | 5 Elapulli. |
| 3 Kozalmanam. | 6 Kongad. |

North Arcot district.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 7 Kilpennathur. | 10 Kothandavadi. |
| 8 Vettavalam. | 11 Somaspadi. |
| 9 Northampundi. | |

Coimbatore district.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 12 Kunnathur. | 15 Ganapathipalayam. |
| 13 Sivagiri. | 16 Chithode. |
| 14 Perundurai. | |

Guntur district.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 17 Sangamjagarlamudi. | 20 Mulpur. |
| 18 Amarthalur. | 21 Emani. |
| 19 Chebrolu. | 22 Kolipara. |

Kurnool district.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 23 Thimmapuram. | 24 Maddur. |
|-----------------|------------|

(c) The staff employed in each primary centre is as follows:—

Medical staff—	Public Health side—
One Medical Officer.	One Health Inspector.
One compounder.	One maternity assistant.
One maternity assistant.	One peon.
One male nursing orderly.	
One cook-cum-waterman.	
One totti.	

At each primary centre there is to be provision for six beds in all, four for maternity, emergent, medical and surgical cases and two for isolation cases; but in view of the difficulty in securing suitable buildings for housing the centres this provision has not been made fully in all the centres.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to his question No. 171 given on 5th March 1951.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 8 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd August 1951, page 42 supra.]

(a) In September 1950 the Public Service Commission selected 132 men and 23 women candidates for appointment as Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class I, in the Madras Medical Service. These names were arranged by the Commission in order of merit, separate lists being drawn up for each community under the principles then in force. A common list of seniority was drawn up by the Government with reference to rule 19 of the General Rules for the Madras State and Subordinate Services, the candidates from communities whose turns had to be passed over in previous selection for want of qualified candidates being allotted a higher place in the list, and thereafter the remaining candidates being arranged in order of communal rotation, taking into account in each community the order of merit fixed by the Public Service Commission. The names of the selected candidates were arranged as stated above to form a single list. From this list the first 75 candidates (men) and all the 23 women candidates were appointed as Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class I, and their names published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 19th December 1950.

(b) The appointments made between the years 1941-1944 were made under the emergency provisions, it being definitely understood that the appointment conferred no right for continuance in service. The intention then was that the posts should be filled up at the end of the War by regular selection by the Public Service Commission. Temporary officers were also eligible to compete for regular selection. The Commission, when making the selections, drew up a list of candidates in order of merit, and in this list some of the emergency recruits with longer service were placed below some others with a shorter duration of service under the Government. The Government accepted the advice of the Commission about the suitability of the candidates and the order of merit, and it is for this reason that persons who entered service later under the emergency provisions have been given a higher seniority than persons who entered service between the years 1941 to 1944.

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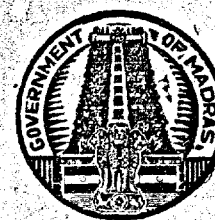
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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST 1951

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 23rd August 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings are given effect to with or without the consultation of the Public Service Commission;

(b) whether the institution of the Tribunal has not resulted in overriding the functions of the Commission;

(c) the number of cases in which orders were passed by Government on the recommendations of the Tribunal (1) after obtaining and (2) without obtaining the advice of the Public Service Commission; and

(d) whether the Government had occasion to consider the position of the Commission *visa-a-vis* the Tribunal and if so, whether any final decision has been arrived at?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) The recommendations of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings are given effect to without consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to clause (g) of Regulation 18 (2) of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, a copy of which was already placed on the table of the House.

“(b) Under the proviso to article 326 (3) of the Constitution of India, it is open to the Governor to make Regulations specifying the matters in which either generally or in any particular class of case or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted. Only such kind of disciplinary cases as have been excluded from the purview of the Commission are referred to the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings for enquiry. The Government are therefore satisfied that the constitution of the Tribunal has not in any way resulted in overriding the functions of the Commission. The attention of the hon. Member is, in this connection, invited to the paragraphs

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relating to Chapter VIII in the memorandum at the end of the Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for 1949-50 printed and already placed on the table of the House.

"(c) In view of the answer to clause (a) above this does not arise.

"(d) The position of the Commission *vis-a-vis* the Tribunal was considered at the time of the creation of the Tribunal and the Government came to the conclusion that it was necessary to set up the Tribunal."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister referring to Chapter VIII of the Public Service Commission report, may I know whether any legal opinion has been obtained by the Government to point out that the position taken by the Service Commission is not consistent with the provisions of the Constitution? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I do not know whether the Government felt any need for obtaining legal advice in the matter. In such cases, where legal advice seemed necessary, the Government had always sought such advice."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the Public Service Commission is a body created for a specific purpose, and not an irresponsible body, and takes a particular view in the matter and the Government for their own reasons do not agree with the views expressed by them, in whom the general public have greater faith in the matter of recruitment, is it not fair that the Government should ask for the opinion of competent legal authority before they dispose of the objection made by the Service Commission? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I have already informed the hon. Member that wherever such legal advice seemed necessary, the Government had always obtained it. If the hon. Member is not satisfied with that answer, he can certainly put a separate question asking whether any legal advice was taken in this particular matter and then the Government will go into that question and give an answer."

Relief shops in the State.

* 12 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state the number of relief shops opened in each district in the State till 31st May 1951, the number of persons obtaining relief, the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains, the class or classes of persons who are entitled to draw their rations from these shops and other particulars?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" A statement showing the particulars asked for by the hon. Member is placed on the Table of the House."

Printed as Appendix I on pages 134-135 infra.

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether it is a fact that the Government have been receiving representations from all over the State, that the number of fair price shops is inadequate to meet the needs of the situation? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. As soon as a representation is made with reference to increasing the number of fair price shops, the Collectors are authorised to open them wherever there is need for the same."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether these fair price shops are furnished with sufficient stocks or are they fair price shops only in name? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" As far as I know, they are getting regular supplies. Especially, the wheat and milo portions are supplied to them as if they are ration shops."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have taken steps to issue the 2 oz. of rice also to these fair price shops so that all the card-holders could get those 2 ounces of rice so graciously announced by the Government for the rural areas? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, they are being supplied with the 2 ounces of rice. But in certain areas there has been shortage of rice and in the more or less self-sufficient areas they have first to meet the requirements of the rationed places. This matter is being examined."

References to the Madras Public Service Commission.

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to Section IX.—" The Government and the recommendations of the Commission " in the Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for 1949-50;

(b) whether the Government have considered the viewpoints mentioned therein and if so, what their decisions are;

(c) whether the Government have made necessary changes in the Secretariat Instructions and informed all the Heads of Departments; and

(d) whether the Government propose to refer all cases including cases of appeal to the Public Service Commission for advice before they consider the acceptance or rejection of representations from aggrieved officers especially in appeals?

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

V211/32 NS1

NS1/5.1-4

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"(b) The Government have decided that no further action is necessary as in all the cases of deviations referred to in that section, the reasons for such deviations have already been communicated to the Madras Public Service Commission and the Commission had itself referred to those reasons in its report. The reasons for the deviations have also been embodied in the memorandum annexed to the report which was placed on the table of the House, with reference to Article 323 (2) of the Constitution.

"(c) It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the amendment to the Secretariat Instructions suggested by the Commission in the first paragraph of section IX (i) of its report. The Government have issued necessary instructions to the Departments of the Secretariat on the lines suggested by the Commission. Consequential amendments to the Secretariat Instructions will also be issued in due course. Heads of Departments are not concerned with the Secretariat instructions and therefore the Government did not inform them of the revised instructions.

"(d) The Government even now refer to the Commission all cases relating to the conditions of service mentioned in Article 320 (3) of the Constitution, except those mentioned in Part III of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950. Appeals against the orders passed by Government on the recommendations of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and memorials and petitions against such orders are also not referred to the Commission."

Rural industrialization and cottage industries.

* 14 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme of rural industrialization has been adopted and if so, what the details of the scheme are;

(b) whether the scheme of rural industrialization is in lieu of or in addition to the scheme for the development of cottage industries now in force; and

(c) whether any report on the development of cottage industries with full particulars of industries developed, their economics, the possibilities of marketing finished products and other relevant matter, has been prepared, and if so, whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) Yes. This Government have adopted Sri M. Visveswarayya's Rural Industrialization Scheme and orders sanctioning the scheme have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 39, Rural Welfare, dated 11th January 1951. A copy of the Government Order, together with the scheme containing full details is placed on the table of the House.

Printed as Appendix II on pages 135-143 infra.

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"(b) The Scheme is complementary to the Village Industries Development Scheme which is being implemented in the selected firkas and centres.

"(c) A comprehensive report on the development of cottage industries in the State is now under preparation."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know whether the Government have under consideration any proposal for creating a separate Department of Rural Industries so that necessary attention might be given to this important matter which is now attended to by different Departments of Government?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“Yes, Sir, the proposal is under the active consideration of the Government.”

Recruitment of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

* 15 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Puisne Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, are recruited direct or transferred from the Higher Judicial Service;

(b) whether at any time Government decided direct recruitment and asked the Public Service Commission to choose a candidate;

(c) whether the Public Service Commission invited applications and sent up its recommendations;

(d) whether after the recommendation was sent, the Government decided to fill up the post by transfer;

(e) if so, what the circumstances are which impelled Government to choose the method by transfer in preference to direct recruitment after the selection was made; and

(f) what the general considerations are which govern the Government's decision to fill up the posts either by transfer or direct recruitment?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) The posts of Puisne Judges in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, are now filled up by the transfer of Sub-Judges who belong to the Madras State Judicial Service, though there is provision till now for recruitment also by transfer from High Court Service or by direct recruitment to one of the posts.

(b) to (d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) & (f) The Government first proposed that the post in question should be filled by direct recruitment; but subsequently after examining in detail the general question of recruitment to certain isolated posts in the Judicial Department, including the post of Puisne Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, they decided that the post of Puisne Judge

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in the Court of Small Causes should be filled by the transfer of Sub-Judges and not by transfer from the High Court Service or by direct recruitment."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know whether in this particular case referred to the Service Commission, the candidate was asked by the Commission to appear before them and submit a medical certificate of physical fitness?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I may inform the hon. Member that in almost all cases where the Service Commission selects a candidate, he is asked to produce the medical certificate."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Is it not a fact that till now it has been the case that when a candidate is asked to produce a certificate of physical fitness, it means that he has been selected to that particular post?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No, Sir. The selection has to be approved by the Government and before the approval of the Government the Service Commission might ask for the certificate of physical fitness."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know whether there will be a change in the procedure hereafter so that the candidates will be asked to produce the medical certificate only after the Government select them?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I will examine that question, Sir."

Agricultural College of Coimbatore and Bapatla.

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

(a) the number of pupils who appeared for the University examinations (I, II and III) from the Coimbatore and the Bapatla Agricultural Colleges since 1947 and the number of pupils declared as passed;

(b) whether the courses of studies prescribed in both the Colleges are the same, though affiliated to different Universities;

(c) whether the percentage of failures in the Bapatla Agricultural College has been comparatively high; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to improve the quality of teaching or remove such other causes to reduce the percentage of failures at Bapatla College?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The courses prescribed at the two Agricultural Colleges, Coimbatore and Bapatla are more or less the same but not identical. Steps have been taken by the two Universities to formulate a uniform syllabus and rules for the B.Sc. (Agri.) Degree course at both the Colleges. The new rules are expected to come into operation from 1952 onwards.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 144 infra.

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" (c) A comparative statement* showing the percentages of failures in both the Colleges from the year 1947 is also placed on the table of the House. The figures show a slightly higher percentage of failures at Bapatla in all the years and practically in all the classes.

" (d) The teaching at the Agricultural College, Bapatla, is being maintained at as high a standard as possible and no special measures are necessary to improve the quality of teaching. It is difficult to say if the variation in syllabus and any difference in valuation have anything to do with the higher percentage of failures at Bapatla, but this disparity will be removed when the changes in syllabus are brought about in 1952."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the large percentage of failures in the Bapatla College; while the courses of study in both the Colleges are stated to be almost the same, may I know whether such large percentage of failures is due to the inefficiency and incompetence of the staff?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have already answered the hon. Member. It has now been proposed that the heads of research sections and crop specialists should go from Coimbatore to Bapatla and give a course of lectures to the students."

MRS. M. HENSMAN:—"Sir, I would like to enquire whether 12-15 the student material provided at Bapatla College is equal in quality p.m. to the material provided at the Coimbatore College? It may sometimes be that the failures are due to the difference in material provided at the examination and not to anything else."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, the Bapatla College was started only in the year 1945. It is a new college. The Coimbatore College is a much older one and it has a University atmosphere in the place with the Forest College and other colleges. At Bapatla there is not even an Arts college. So there is reason for the students at Coimbatore to feel the inspiration for attaining higher standards. As I said, an enquiry is being made into the cause of the failures and necessary steps will be taken to improve the examination results and the standard of teaching."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether it is not better to leave the matter to the Universities concerned and whether, if the Government started this enquiry, the results might be satisfactory in maintaining the standards of University examination?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir. This matter has been taken up by the two Universities. They had a joint sitting of their committees to draw up a uniform syllabus and regulations."

* Printed as Appendix III on page 144 infra.

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Appointment of Chief Professors in the Presidency College.

* 17 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether in accordance with the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee it is proposed to appoint Chief Professors in the Presidency College;

(b) if so, what the terms are on which these Professors are recruited and the subjects chosen for the purpose;

(c) whether any of the posts of Professors has been excluded from recruitment and, if so, why exceptions have been made; and

(d) whether these 'excepted' Professors will enjoy the same status and emoluments as the newly recruited Chief Professors?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) The Reorganization Committee was not for the appointment of Chief Professors but for increasing the number of Professorial Chairs in the Presidency College, Madras. The question of appointment of Chief Professors in the College had separately been under Government's consideration for a long time, and Chief Professors posts in certain subjects have now been sanctioned.

(b) The scale of pay for the Chief Professors is Rs: 500—50/2—700—75/2—1,000. There is provision for giving highly qualified and experienced persons starting pay at any stage in the scale, above the minimum. The Chief Professors have to undergo two years' probation. They will be admitted to the Contributory Provident Fund if they are above 40 years of age at the time of their appointment.

The subjects for which Chief Professors' posts have so far been sanctioned are—

(1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Botany, (4) Geology, (5) Economics, (6) Mathematics, (7) Politics, (8) History and (9) Zoology.

(c) Chief Professors' posts have not been sanctioned yet for Geography, Psychology and Languages, since it was considered sufficient to make a beginning with subjects mentioned in answer to clause (b) above on account of their comparatively greater importance in the present context with reference to the needs of the country, and to follow up with other subjects in due course.

(d) No.

Abolition of tolls on village products brought into Municipalities.

* 18 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao) :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee at

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page 109 of the Report to abolish the octroi duties or tolls on village products brought into municipalities and if so, what the decision is; and

(b) whether the Government are introducing any legislation in respect thereof?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“(a) Such duties are not levied by municipal councils in this State.

“(b) Does not arise.”

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

II.—DISCUSSION ON HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“Sir, we are indeed grateful to His Excellency the Governor for being so good as to present to the legislatures an Address which has given us the shape of things to come. This fairly long Address falls mainly into two parts, the first part is a sparkling account of the achievement of the present Government and the other part comprises the hopes, wishes and intentions. How far these hopes and intentions will fructify, is in the womb of the uncertain future. But the one thing that I observed in the address is a lack of sense of proportion in allotting various amounts for various purposes. So much so the allotment looks very much lopsided. One or two departments get a lion's share, others get small sums and for some others there is no provision at all. Probably Government want to give special priority to some departments. I quite agree there. Making allowances for such consideration, I still believe it is lopsided.

“Sir, for irrigation and power projects very large amounts have been earmarked. This is as it should be and we will have to give the meed of praise to the Hon. Public Works Minister for taking such a large share. I know he has understood the real food situation and for the purpose of solving the problem he wants to do his utmost by getting such a big allotment. But, Sir, I believe that the urgent and the vexed problem of food can never be solved either by this State or by this country. Some time ago this Government assured us that this State will be self-sufficient in food by 1951. We have crossed that time-limit and we are not in the promised state of affairs. We have gone from the frying pan into the fire. We are now given a meagre rice ration of 6 ounces. I say that this is an insoluble problem because, according to the classical economic theory advanced and propounded by Malthus and Ricardo, viz., the law of diminishing returns in agriculture and the progressive response of human fecundity, the population growth will always outrun the means of subsistence. It will outstrip the increments in food production. Such being the case, Sir, however much we may expand agriculture, it will be a hopeless task to win in that race. But cannot the Government think of any possible solution at all? They can, if they accept the solution offered by others. Very often we cried hoarse and suggested certain things; but, because these suggestions came from

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the opposition benches, the suggestions were never considered. One solution is that the Government should try to establish an equilibrium between population and food production. How to establish this? You know, Sir, science can come to our help. We should do what other western countries have done and are doing even to-day. It is a known fact that we have got the largest population on the face of the earth perhaps with the exception of China. Not only have we got the largest human population, we have equally a large cattle population. Both these are starving. It is high time we should think of introducing birth control. We should not content ourselves with leaving it to individuals and such societies; Government should see its way to introduce birth control. Take the case of western countries, Europe and America. See what improvement they have made in this direction. They have, as it were, cut the family according to the needs. Even wars, famines and pestilence are unable to reduce our population. Even the natural process of decimation cannot come anywhere near us. We survive all these. We go on procreating to that extent. So it is high time that we should apply to science for its help and introduce legislation to afford, here and now, facilities, and such technical knowledge, here, there and everywhere, in hospitals, in separate institutions, in schools and colleges and welfare societies, wherever it is possible, to introduce or broadcast knowledge on birth control."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"In Schools and Colleges also?"
(Laughter.)

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN:—"Yes, Sir, because the boys and girls in them are the future parents. They must be ready to tackle the problem. First of all, let us teach the legislators to demonstrate to the World that we put into practice what we preach. I have done it already. (Laughter.)

"Sir, agriculture is supposed to be a primary industry but it is also a biological industry and it is a very long-term problem. We cannot think of solving it in a year or two. This expanded irrigation and electric power alone cannot constitute a sufficient solution for such a complicated problem. It has various aspects. Agriculture has got to be mechanised. Erosion of the soil has to be attended to. Artificial manures, best seeds, personnel with technical knowledge and so many other things have to be provided for putting agriculture on a modern basis. And if this has to be done in a big country like India and in a big State like ours, you require not millions but billions and billions of rupees.

"Sir, it is very easy to put the blame for our food difficulty on seasonal conditions. Monsoon is a gamble and this gamble will remain a gamble till Doomsday. Then, what is to be done? We must find out ways and means, science will help us to a very large extent in this direction as well; we must find out ways and means of becoming independent of these adverse seasonal conditions. Sir, when people can grow vegetables and other things by soilless cultivation we can do similar wonders otherwise too. So, Sir, we

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must little depend upon seasonal conditions. Now, attempts are being made to get artificial rain and we can get over the natural difficulty. We should adopt modern inventions and discoveries and keep abreast of the modern times.

"That apart, Sir, so far as food is concerned, we have to reform several things in our homes. The food habits of our people are big hurdles. Sir, rice is the staple food in India as it is in some other eastern countries. But, rice is not such a staple cereal in many parts of Europe or in America. So, our habits should be changed to a very large extent. There are other equally good cereals which are far more nourishing than rice itself. Sir, what is there in polished rice? I remember what I have read long ago. When tea was first introduced from China into Europe, those people not knowing its use, used to boil the tea leaves in water, throw away the water and then eat the leaves. This was going on for decades, probably for one or two centuries also. They came to know afterwards that that was a refuse. Sir, we are doing the same thing in regard to rice. We get it polished and polished and re-polished, then get it washed and washed and washed again, and then put it on the stove and then boil it and boil it and boil it again, pour out the kanjee or rice-boiled water and then take the refuse. Everything that is nutritious to the body is thrown away and only the refuse we gulp. Therefore, Sir, our food policy should be based upon the nutrient needs of our people. Government should take greater interest in getting experts not only to analyse and find out each and every nutritious grain, but also to see that such propaganda as would make people practise all those things is done.

"Then, Sir, we can also try to have synthetic rice. Now that we are not getting rice from Burma and Siam, we should try to prepare synthetic rice out of tapioca. Sir S. V. Ramamurthi has been trying his utmost to propagate this idea in the minds of the people of this State. But, even the Government do not seem to take it very seriously. Sir, synthetic rice can be prepared and is being prepared out of tapioca roots."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Why not we take tapioca itself?"

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN:—"Sir, tapioca contains a bitter principle and we cannot take it as it is.

"So, Sir, we should try seriously to manufacture synthetic rice as much as possible and supply it to our starving people.

"Sir, soya beans also is a good substitute. It contains 40 to 45 per cent of protein matter and a large percentage of fat. As I said before, it is such a food as '5 in 1'. It is milk; it is meat; it has egg; it has fat and it is cereal. It is a perfect type of food. It is widely used in America. In India it is not popular because, as the Hon. Chairman observed, it is very, very bitter. Let us de-bitter it. America has succeeded in de-bittering it. It can be done here to the great advantage of our people especially at this juncture.

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"Besides there is the sun-flower oil. It is a seed oil and is raised and used in many countries. It contains about 45 per cent of oil, proteins, vitamins and what not. It is far superior to all oils we use in India. There is a world shortage of oil now and we can use it in India with advantage. Sir, olive trees take seven or eight years to give yield. But, this sun-flower multiplies itself into several thousands and gives yield in a few months' time. Sir, we use groundnut oil which is devoid of vitamins unlike the sun-flower oil. Sun-flower can be raised in any soil, rich, poor or medium. In our gardens also it can be raised. Sir, I hope the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture will take note of this and try to put it into practice."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"How many minutes the hon. Member is likely to take?"

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"I may take 45 minutes, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Please finish in 30 minutes."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"I have many points to cover. I may not be able to finish in 30 minutes. Yet I shall try."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"No. the hon. Member must finish in 30 minutes."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Sir, yesterday also, I was waiting for my turn. But I was not given the opportunity and when you called me to speak I was somewhat unwell. It is unfortunate, Sir, that the question of time restriction comes up every time I rise to speak and my time is being curtailed."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Yesterday I would have given the hon. Member sufficient time but he was not ready."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Sir, I move—
Add the following at the end:—

"but regret that Your Excellency has not been correctly advised by your advisers regarding the continuation of the seriously difficult situation in the State which the Government have failed to ameliorate."

At the outset, I would like to mention that even in regard to the nature and content of the Address, His Excellency has not been properly advised. Sir, in delivering this Address, His Excellency is performing a duty imposed on him by the Constitution. Article 176 (1) of the Constitution reads—

At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons."

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So, Sir, the duty imposed on His Excellency the Governor is that he should inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons, i.e., the purpose for which the session has been convened. Sir, if we refer to the Address which covers about 14 pages, only 4 pages are devoted to the relevant matter, that is, to the subjects which will come up during this session and these subjects are dealt with in a meagre and sketchy manner. The rest of the Address deals with the intentions and achievements, and the hopes and desires of the party in power. It is regrettable that His Excellency should have been advised to deliver an Address which is in the nature of an election speech. I am sorry to say that the party in power has taken advantage of its position and utilized the services of His Excellency for this purpose.

"Now, Sir, on account of this, most of the Members have dealt not with the subject that will come up before this House during the present session but with the extraneous matters which have been dealt with in that Address. I have also to do the same thing. Much has been said about the note regarding the National Planning Commission's report, circulated to us. It gives an idea of the projects that are included in the Five-year plan of the Madras State. It also gives in an Appendix the projects that are contemplated to be included in the 15-year plan of the Madras State. But nothing is mentioned as to how the projects for the five-year plan have been selected. Some of the projects mentioned in the 15-year plan have already been taken up to a certain extent by the Government and people have been hoping that those projects would be completed very soon. The Amaravathi Reservoir scheme of the Coimbatore district is included as item 5 in the 15-year plan. People were given to understand that that project would be completed very soon and in fact a betterment fee of Rs. 100 per acre was collected in that area. People there were hoping that that scheme would be taken up soon and that their difficulty in getting even drinking water would soon be removed. But now I find that that project has not been included in the Five-year plan of the Madras State and I am told that the money collected for this purpose from the people in that area is to be returned to them. People in that district are not only suffering for want of food and necessary irrigation facilities but also for want of drinking water. We will not touch the drinking water that they are using there. In Udamalpet there is no well-supplying drinking water. At the instance of the Chief Minister who visited that place, two lorries have been supplied to the municipality for distributing drinking water to the people there. If only the Amaravathi Reservoir Project is taken up and completed soon, the difficulty of these people with regard to both irrigation and drinking water will be very much diminished. If it is not possible to take up this Project now, the Jallimathan Parai Project which is a smaller project may at least be taken up for execution so as to relieve their difficulties with regard to drinking water."

"Sir, now I come to the food problem. We have had so many food debates and have repeatedly drawn the attention of the

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Government to the acute food situation prevailing in the State and the difficulties the people have to undergo on account of it. But what is the result? The Government of India have so far refused to increase the allotment of rice quota for this State from two lakhs to four lakhs of tons as demanded by us. The result is that rice ration has been reduced from 8 ounces to 6 ounces. In some parts of our State, even this 6 ounces rice ration is not made available. The price also has been increased. In the Governor's Address reference has been made to the opening of gruel centres for poorer sections of the people because their purchasing power has gone low due to four successive years of adverse seasonal conditions. These gruel centres would only prolong their agony and make them suffer a lingering death. The vitality and energy of the people would in course of time be completely lost. I would like to know what steps the Government have taken to increase the purchasing power of the poor people? Is it not their duty to provide them with employment? Have they raised their standard of living? People have been crying hoarse about the condition of agricultural labourers. But what is their condition to-day? For instance, in the Koilpatti taluk of Tirunelveli district people are moving from place to place in search of employment and food. In the same taluk there is in Vilathikulam division a place called Thathaneri village. There is a big tank there, whose length is about 7 miles and now it is in a state of disrepair. It is known as Thathaneri tank. That tank was irrigating about 2,000 acres of land. Now, the tank-bed which covers about 800 acres is being utilised for raising dry crops. I understand that the people of that village represented the matter to the Board of Revenue, the Government of Madras and even to the Prime Minister of India and requested that that tank should be renovated so that their difficulties might be alleviated. An Executive Engineer visited the place in 1950 and nothing has come out of his visit. If the Government take up the work of renovating this tank, it will put a stop to the migration of those people from place to place.

"Our Food Minister says that the food position is not satisfactory. On the other hand, the Central Food Minister said a few days ago at Gauhati that the food position in Madras is satisfactory. We are at a loss to know, which of the statements is true. It is either satisfactory or it is not. I want to know from the Hon. Food Minister whether the food position is satisfactory or not. If it is not satisfactory, it is the bounden duty of this Government to see that they get the required quantity of foodgrains from the Centre. It is rather unfortunate that we have not been able to get our needs from the Centre while other States are able to get."

"Sir, I now come to the elections. The Governor's Address assures us about the impartiality of the forthcoming elections. From the President of the Indian Union down to the Ministers, everyone is emphasising that the elections would be conducted with absolute impartiality. I would like to know what the Government have done to let the candidates know what they intend to

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do? The delimitation of constituencies for the Legislative Assembly and the House of People is not yet over. With regard to the Upper House of the Madras Legislature, even the preliminary electoral rolls have not been published, not to say anything about the delimitation of constituencies. Now, how are the candidates to select their constituencies, when they do not know even the various constituencies? In this state of affairs can any one say that these elections will be held in proper time and that all conveniences would be provided to the candidates?

"In this connection I would like to say a few words on what has been said about the recent talks that had been going on between the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi and the President of the Indian Union Muslim League. It is my duty to clarify the position from my party's point of view. The hon. Member Mr. Farookhi Sahib said that the talks which took place recently between the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi and the President of the Indian Union Muslim League are against the spirit of the Constitution and that they would undo what has been done in the Constitution. I can at once point out, Sir, that the talks have taken place only for the purpose of giving full effect to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. The Constitution envisages that every interest in the country should be recognized and protected and specifically provides for the recognition, preservation and protection of the rights of all minorities whether based on religion, language or otherwise. That is why the leaders of the Congress Party have been repeatedly expressing their anxiety that all minorities should be given adequate and effective representation in the Legislatures of the country and it is this anxiety, Sir, which is responsible, I think, for the talks between the two leaders. Mr. Farookhi Sahib presumes that the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi initiated the talks in his individual capacity and that he is left severely alone in this endeavour to bring about an understanding between the two great organizations. I feel sure that the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi acted in this matter in a representative capacity and has the support of many of his colleagues. If the Congress organization desires that Muslims should be given proper representation in the Legislatures of the country, the only way open to them is to come to an understanding with the Indian Union Muslim League, which is the sole and acknowledged representative organization of the Muslims of the Indian Union and which alone can deliver the goods.

"It is said that an organization based on religion is inconsistent with the conception of a secular State. This is an oft-repeated slogan which cannot stand a moment's scrutiny. Nobody can deny that there are in our country communities based on religion and our Constitution has not only recognised the existence of such communities but has also provided for the preservation and protection of their rights. Now, Sir, when every community can thus rightly exist under the Constitution, there is nothing wrong in each community having an organization for attending to its needs, rights and duties. On the other hand, the existence of such an organization is an absolute necessity. The minority concerned can represent

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its needs and grievances to the Government, the Legislature, and the majority community only through such an organization; it is not possible for every member of the minority community to represent the needs and grievances individually to the Government and other communities. If there are no such organizations for the ventilation of the grievances of the minorities concerned, discontent and frustration will grow among sections of the people and the Government of the day will not be able to know them in time in order to remedy them.

"It is clear, therefore, Sir, that not only in the interests of the minorities concerned but also in the wider interests of the Nation and the Government, it is advisable and necessary that minorities should organise themselves and maintain their own organizations. As a matter of fact, other minorities like the Sikhs and the Scheduled Castes also have their own separate organization. Not only that. Even castes and sub-castes like the Vanniakul Kshatriyas have separate organizations and they have also set up candidates in certain elections. No objection has been taken to their existence. On the other hand, the necessity for their existence and their usefulness in the present set-up is being more and more recognised now. So far as the Muslim League is concerned, it is the sole representative political organization of the Muslims; it has united all sections and schools of thought among the Muslims in India and it has stood as the greatest bulwark of the Muslims against all subversive and anti-social elements as well as pseudo-communal activities. I may also remind this House of the contribution made by the Muslim League and its leaders in the preservation of peace and order during the troublesome days that followed the achievement of our independence and the recognition of the same by even our Governor and the Ministers. I would ask, Sir, whether all these would have been possible if the Muslims had not been united under one single organization. I feel sure that it is this recognition of the necessity and usefulness of the Muslim League that is responsible for the recent pronouncement of that veteran statesman, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Home Minister of the Government of India, in reply to a supplementary question put in Parliament that the Government are inclined to allow more and more the political activities of the Muslim League rather than reducing them.

"That sets the seal on all controversies regarding the existence, necessity, and usefulness of the Muslim League. If anybody would take the trouble of going through the aims and objects of the Muslim League, he would find that no objection could be taken to any of them. The objects of the Muslim League are—

(i) to uphold, defend and maintain and assist in upholding, defending and maintaining the independence, freedom and honour of the State of the Indian Union and to work for and contribute towards the ever increasing strength, prosperity and happiness of the people of the State;

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(ii) to secure, protect and maintain the legitimate rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities in the State; and

(iii) to promote mutual understanding, goodwill, amity, cordiality, harmony and unity between the Muslims and other communities of India.

I would like to ask in all humility, Sir, whether any reasonable man can by any stretch of imagination associate with any of these objects communal hatred, exclusiveness or fanaticism; can it be said that any of these objects of the League would encourage communalism? On the other hand, Sir, the League is strongly and unequivocally opposed to these evils. Now it is clear, Sir, that if the Congress or any other political party is really anxious that Muslims should be given proper representation in the legislatures of the country it can do it only through the Muslim League which is the sole representative organization of the Muslims."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to a point of order. So many things have been said about the Muslim League being the only organization which represents the Muslims. Might I point out, Sir, that all this has no bearing on any of the matters which have figured in the Address of His Excellency the Governor? The hon. Member has been referring to a thing which is not part of the policy of the Government or of anything that the Government have said. It is a thing which might have been done by the Hon. Finance Minister in his individual capacity and it has nothing to do with the Address. Controversial points are raised in the course of the discussion on the Address, which have nothing to do with it. It puts us in an inconvenient position. They may be replied to or, being things not relevant to the subject under discussion, they may be left out of account. If we leave them unanswered, the impression will be created that we have no reply to offer regarding them. So, Sir, being a matter not mentioned in the Address, I submit, that a discussion on it is out of order."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Even while Janab Farookh* was speaking on this point, I expected some such objection to be taken. Yesterday in spite of the fact that all of you were here, nobody took notice of it and I thought it was not within my province to take notice of it. If an objection had been taken, I would never have allowed it. Having been allowed and enough having been said on the question, I suggest to the hon. Member (Janab Ahamed Ibrahim) that he might close it there and proceed to the next point."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"I am just now leading to the main point, Sir, I have not answered the point raised by Mr. Farookhi Sahib. I have only completed the preliminary portion of my speech."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"If the hon. Member have not answered the point, it is his fault. It cannot be allowed any further since

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an objection has been taken. Because Mr. Farookhi's point was that if the Government as a Government dealt with the Muslim League, it will affect other interests, I allowed it to be answered but it is not a matter coming under the Address."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" But I cannot answer it without referring to the whole set-up."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member may answer it elsewhere."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" His remarks that it will cause incalculable harm to the community have gone into the records and I want to disprove it and show that except for him and a few persons like him who have gone away from the Muslim League, none will be left in the lurch."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" That was exactly his point."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Having been elected on the Muslim League ticket, he left the party and I am asking, Sir, what his credentials are to speak on behalf of the Muslims especially when he has been expelled from the Muslim League for grave acts of indiscipline?"

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I will have to be given an opportunity for giving a personal explanation if he goes on like this, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Mr. Ibrahim may say that the Muslim League represents the Muslim point of view but he cannot certainly say that Mr. Farookhi is not a Muslim; he does not go to that extent. The hon. Member may go to another point; I cannot allow anything more to be said about the Muslim League."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I am not saying that he is not a Muslim, Sir, but I am saying that he is not competent to speak on behalf of the Muslims."

" I am sorry that after allowing three Members "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have not allowed it."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I have not been allowed to reply to the points raised by them."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have allowed the hon. Member fifteen minutes to deal with that point."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I shall not take one minute more than the half an hour allowed to me; but I must have the option to devote the entire time to this most important subject if necessary."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am sorry the hon. Member must proceed to another point."

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* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" This is the most important point, Sir. If I am not allowed to deal with it further I shall not speak on any other point, because all the other points pale into insignificance before this subject which concerns the interests of the five crores of Muslims. If you ask me, Sir, I shall sit down."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I gave the hon. Member half an hour. I am not asking him to sit down."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I only request you to allow me to proceed with the subject on hand. I shall not take a minute more than the time allowed to me."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member have said enough about it."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I have got something more to say about it. I have yet to answer the remarks made by Mr. Farookhi Sahib."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" A point of order has been raised and I have upheld it. If you say that you must have more time to reply to Mr. Farookhi I would point out that already I have given you fifteen minutes and if you did not do it within that time it is your own fault."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I have not yet come to my point. If the Chairman had suggested at the beginning of my speech that I should confine my remarks pertaining to this part to fifteen minutes, I would have arranged my speech in a different manner so as to finish all the points; now, Sir, the allegations against me and my party go unanswered."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member has answered them quite fully."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" If you, Sir, want me to sit down, I have no other alternative; but I desire to finish the rest of my speech on this subject."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am asking the hon. Member to stop dealing with the Muslim League point of view."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" How can I stop it abruptly, Sir? Shall I sit down, Sir?"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" It is left to you. I have given the hon. Member half an hour and I do not want him to continue that subject; he may speak on other points."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Then I shall sit down, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I intervene in this debate only to answer certain points raised

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by our erstwhile Whip, Sri Adityan, who unfortunately made certain innuendoes and certain very serious remarks against the Government. He is not here to hear what we have to say about it.

"The hon. Gentleman has crossed the floor and, as Sri Suryanarayana Rao remarked 'double-crossed' the floor in that he went back to the opposition. I do not know what he meant but it may be in order for anybody to do. But there must be some common, if not political, honesty at least in certain matters. The hon. Gentleman forgot that on the 14th February 1950 he moved the Resolution of Thanks to His Excellency for the Address delivered to both Houses of the Legislature. But yesterday he said that he could not be proud of the achievements of the Government. He entirely approved and agreed with the policy of the Government up to 14th February last year and this is what he said :—

"I submit that the legislative programme which has been chalked out is a creditable achievement and it will do credit to any Government. Especially the food production drive that has been envisaged in the speech will help to achieve our objective, the target of self-sufficiency before 1951."

But all of a sudden, as soon as he crossed the floor, his mind has also travelled in the opposite direction a considerable distance and he now says that he cannot be proud of anything done by the Government and that everything has been bad. There must be some standard of decency and political honesty when one deals with things even if one crosses the floor.

"I must take very serious objection to the insinuation he made while dealing with the question of sales-tax on foodstuffs and he asked how it could be justified. But let me remind him, Sir, that when he made his speech last year there were more items of food liable for sales-tax than now. I leave the matter there. In his speech on the Governor's Address, he said that three lakhs of acres of forest lands have been given free not to political sufferers but to partisans of the Government for party purposes. I am sure my Hon. Colleague the Minister for Revenue will deal with it. He also said, Sir, that money is being collected from bus-owners, bus permit holders and contractors by the party of the Ministers for their election purposes. Let me say, Sir, that whether the party in power collected funds in a certain manner or not, it is not within the control of this House to go into, because the House has no control over the party in power. It has control over the Ministers and if we have done it, it is certainly a wrong thing. Simply making a statement like that is like being willing to wound but afraid to strike. I should challenge him to show whether any Minister or any officer under a Minister, whether it be a Regional Transport Officer or a Collector, ever asked any bus-owner for funds for election purposes. Such a thing is wrong. I challenge him to produce any individual who has anything to do with the Government—a member of the Congress Party might have asked for it, it is not a crime and even if it is a crime, it is not a crime which the House can take notice of in a debate on the Governor's

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Speech—I challenge him to produce any individual who has anything to do with the Government who did like that. The hon. Gentleman should have had the courtesy to give some more particulars about the charge he made so that the House could verify and any others could verify the truth of the allegation. Here is the allegation and the denial by me, Sir. But in all these matters there is this thing to be remembered. When mud is slung, however much you wash it off, something might stick and that perhaps is the motive of the hon. Gentleman in making such vague charges.

"The next charge he levelled against the Government is that the Ministers are doing propaganda for their party during their tours. We do it and we are continuing to do it. We tour on Government and official purposes and if, after our duty is done, at an evening meeting, we are asked to justify or explain the action of the Government or the policy of the Congress, is it anything wrong if we explain matters? Justifying our action is certainly justifying the action of the party to which we belong. This may be bad in Mr. Adityan's view. He has not had any occasion to stand for elections.

"He next quoted the Congress manifesto of 1946 and asked the House to see how far the Congress has carried out its promises. It comes from the erstwhile Chief Whip of the Congress Party, who was till yesterday proclaiming that the Congress manifesto was good and was complimenting it. Sir, to-day when he comes and decries it in this House, I want hon. Members to draw the only possible inference."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"Because he has now crossed the floor."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"But this House should not be used as a platform for party purposes.

"Then, Sir, Mr. Adityan complained that Mahatma Gandhi's principles have been thrown overboard, for Mahatma Gandhi said, 'dissolve the Congress party'. Sir, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Adityan joined the Congress only after that; so he knows full well what the Congress party was at that time, and yet to-day he is complaining that we are not following the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. May I also remind him that Mahatma Gandhi has also said that, where common interests have to be served, help should be forthcoming from everybody. And who are the people to-day who are not giving that help, I ask? Sir, whenever a person joins the Congress Party he has to give a written pledge as to what he should do. Now he considers that as a mere scrap of paper. When Hitler treated the solemn pledges given by him as mere scraps of paper, we all know, how the world treated him. Sir, people who have given solemn pledges and who have broken them for the sake of their party purposes, it is they who ask us not to exploit the name of Mahatma Gandhi for party ends. Sir, the action of such people reminds us of the person who quotes Scripture to suit his purpose. And this is what Mr. Adityan does now.

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Then, Sir, it is not fair to level charges without giving particulars. Again, Sir, Mr. Adityan should have at least the courtesy to be present in the House when he is being replied to."

* MRS. M. HENSMAN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to associate myself with those who wish to pass a resolution of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for the matters concerning this state which have been put forward before us so clearly by His Excellency. In so doing, I do not propose to deal with the subjects that have already been dealt with by several members, like National Planning, Highways, Electricity, Irrigation, Estates, and even fish has found its place side by side with the zamindari Bill and the abolition of inams. But, Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of the Hon. Ministers of this Government certain points, which I hope, may be included (if there are financial implications in them) in the supplementary budget that is being brought forward on Monday, or, if that is not possible, later on in the year. For example, Sir, in paragraph 10 of His Excellency's speech, while talking of post-graduate training in Medicine, I understand that it is the object of Government to offer to all those students who come out of the medical colleges, when taken in to Government service, to have the same prospect and the same future key positions provided they are fitted for it by their skill and by their conscientious work. It is a matter for great congratulations that the syllabus of the College of Indian Medicine has been approved by the University. But I fail to understand why young graduates and others of the same experience who have passed out of the Medical colleges are allotted to posts in the College of Indian Medicine and treated to a different scale of pay from that obtaining to this ordinary M.B.B.S. I fail to see why these young men should not teach the pupils of the Indian School of Medicine, and yet be placed in the cadre to which they themselves belong and which obtains to all those who are allotted to civil hospitals and civil surgeons in this area. I hope the Hon. Minister for Health will look into this matter. I am sure he must have had good reasons for what he has done, but he may not have considered the implications of this subject. I would be grateful if he would see that those who have passed the same examination are given the same scale of pay and can look forward to the same prospects in future, and not a different and lower one, simply because they are allotted to do work and teach students in the College of Indian Medicine or what would be better if Government should drop this lower scale of pay; and have the same cadre allotted to all those working in the College of Indian Medicine and in the Medical Colleges of this State.

"Then Sir, I wish to say a word about basic education and secondary education. In this connection I would draw the attention of the two Ministers, the Hon. Minister for Food and the Hon. Minister for Education to the experiments which are being carried in the Agricultural Farm station at Katpadi. That experimental station has been in existence since 1918. It has taken all these thirty years to build up that centre. Side by side with the primary

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and elementary forms of education, the young pupils there are taught basic education, from the fruits of which the farm is maintaining itself. This is a fact which can be verified. Only since this July 1951, barely two months back, they have sought Government ration. Till then, they have fed themselves on the fruits of their station. They have clothed themselves by their own cloth, and not woven by others. I emphasise this, because it is an important thing, for such stations should be helped and multiplied. And it is a matter for great congratulation to us that young men, eighty and ninety at a time, are able to learn agriculture as well as get what we call book education. May I point out, Sir, that through lack of water, since the wells have dried up, they are not able to raise food in the farm itself this year and so they have to go in for ration to-day. If conditions improve and if the weather improves they will be able to raise their own food again on the farm. I say this to help the Government to realise that some encouragement may be given to such places; and after all, I do not think such places are very many in this State but they should be multiplied.

"His Excellency's Address has sounded an optimistic note on the future of education. Although it is true that such education has been fruitful to a few, it is also true that by such methods as have been taken by our Government, some more people have come into the literate fold.

"Sir, from His Excellency's Address that it is seen that the problem of motor transport is going to be solved by putting buses of greater capacity in peak hours. I have gone about in the City in the Government Bus Transport in the peak hours and in the non-peak hours. Yesterday it took me two full hours from this door to reach my house, even though there was no need to wait long at the bus stand, because it was raining and most of the people had sought refuge under the portico and under shelters. I think the Government and the State Transport Authority must be aware of the disadvantage now felt by America of crushing all private enterprise in the country. Only yesterday, I was reading the American magazine 'Post' for July of this year a short paragraph about the need for co-operation with private enterprise, so that there can be the maximum number of amenities by way of transport buses and other needs that the people needed. It is not a matter of mere financial budgeting. I trust it is wise to have nationalisation of transport and by providing buses of greater capacity, Government propose to solve the problem; but I am afraid this will only touch the fringe of the problem.

"Then, Sir, I come to the setting up of the Jail Reforms Committee. It is a matter for congratulation that the Government have set up that committee. It is an excellent thing; and it finds a place in His Excellency's speech, because it is one of the far-reaching reforms for the future. Many in this State as well as in other States are punished and penalised for offences committed by them, and their freedom is curtailed without their knowing that they are imprisoned as a method of reform so that they

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may not commit evil thereafter. We are all looking forward with great interest to the report of that Committee, for we expect that the reforms of the jails following in the wake of the recommendations of that committee will lead us to real freedom. We cannot have real freedom or independence so long as our jails are crowded with people who do not understand why they are there and who do not understand what they will have to do when they come out of the jail. Here I must add a word and plead with this House and through it to the nation; that those who come out of jail should be given a chance in the ordinary avocations of public life so that they may really turn over a new leaf.

"Then, Sir, one word about the electoral rolls. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government, more especially to those concerned with this matter that some almost illiterate gentlemen have been coming to our houses from time to time—three or four times as many months, they have come to my house for instance to gather material regarding the preparation of the electoral roll. We all know definitely what should be put in the electoral roll. But what do we find there? I shall bring to the notice of the House my own personal experience, of course, not in the spirit of mirth. I went to the Collector's office to verify whether my name finds a place in the electoral roll. On looking into the electoral roll, to my dismay I found no entry of my own Christian name. I was Srimathi Hensman except for the name of my husband, I found no other name; but there were two Hensmans shown as living in my house. To which Hensman I belong, I do not know. It is a curious matter if a person like myself who wishes to exercise the vote cannot find her name in the electoral roll. God only knows what must be happening to those who do not wish to check up their names in the electoral roll. It is not a matter to be enthused over to see our national electoral roll prepared in a great hurry. The gentlemen who have been at it are obviously not fit for that undertaking. Though they may be numerous in number, they are of poor quality.

"Then, Sir, in the polling stations, there should be people trained in election work to help the voters to find out where they are in the voters' list. People who are in no way connected with the preparation of the electoral roll cannot be expected to know the name of the husbands of the women voters. I have had the privilege of assisting in a polling station some time back. The trouble was that to get at the correct name of a woman voter, we had to ascertain what her husband's name was, Ramasami, or Kuppaswami or Ponnuswami or Munuswami. For that we had to go through the long list of names and ask the lady voter whether her husband's name was this or that or the other name and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Did they give out the names of their husbands?

Mrs. M. HENSMAN:—No; we had to ask them whether their husband's name was this or that or the other name and so

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on till they said 'yes'. So I wish to emphasize the need here for a great number of trained people in the polling booths to help the lady voters. The Police force should be multiplied, not to threaten the voters but to keep law and order by fear, and also to enable the voters to know whom they should consult, where to go and where to get authentic information. So it would be a great thing if we could have the Police force multiplied for two or three months so that they may be all well trained before the actual elections. For, the present Police force, as we see them in the city and in the mufassal, cannot be taken from their ordinary avocation of maintaining law and order. During the election period, they have to be on duty for 20 hours a day, in fact, all the 24 hours. So the existing Police force that is already hard worked cannot be asked to do this additional work.

"I will now pass on to some of the Bills which have been referred to in His Excellency's Address. I would like to refer to the Rent Control Bill. In my opinion, two things will have to be done. The first is that no enhancement of house rent should be permitted as the population is already very heavily taxed and cannot bear any further burden. Secondly, residential buildings which are used as non-residential buildings and offices should be forthwith released for being used as residential buildings. I still find that too many residential houses are being used as offices. Probably, the owners find that it is more profitable to them to let the houses for offices.

"It is often said that everything is strange in a new country. But it is not strange at all that labour is unruly; for, all the world over, labour is turbulent. It is not strange that there has been scarcity of food and cloth in the last four years. It would be strange only if we had surplus foodstuffs in the country after four years of drought. Our yarn is being exported and we find that American yarn is being offered at exactly double the price of the locally produced yarn. I feel that these things are not strange and these problems exist all over the world.

"What I want to stress as strange is that we are going to have our first elections after freedom is won and on the eve of such an election, every section of the people is dividing up when it should be drawn closer together. At present, we do not have a united platform. When we say that the Government which we have chosen has done a particular thing wrongly, it must be remembered that we, who are also part of it, are responsible for the same. We, the humble citizens of this State, should work closer together more for the common good of the people.

"I wonder what will be the future of this country when we have non-communal voting for which we have worked for such a long time. The women of this country have been working even since 1926 for the introduction of non-communal voting in elections. Now the men have followed suit and we are grateful to them. At this time, when there is going to be non-communal voting and I can vote for you and you for me, are we going to be divided by politics in the polling stations just as the country

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was divided arbitrarily by the Racliffe Award? This might have been all right in the pre-Independence days. But now, we must surely have a common platform. If a particular thing has been done wrongly by the Government, if there has been too much favouritism, bribery, corruption, or anything else, then we are also to be blamed as we are part of the Government. Now, is it our duty to sit in and help the Government in tackling the various problems or is it our duty to leave the Congress and undermine what has already been done? Sir, this is the only platform from which I can address the hon. Members and request them to take this matter to heart conscientiously. Every hon. Member of this House has proved his worth and has worked as a member of one family under your leadership. We are now at the crossroads and are parting and may not again meet in the near future as colleagues. But, as was pointed out by His Excellency in his Address, there should be far more fellow-feeling and more desire to come together and help. I now close my speech by thanking His Excellency for the great sympathy, understanding and affection that he has shown to the people of this State. It is now for us to fill in the gaps by action, by our real conscientious activity and thus bring to fruition the many things that he has been kind enough to emphasize in his speech."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg leave to support the motion of thanks to His Excellency for his Address. In doing so, I just like to say a few words. The Address is a well-considered and highly balanced one and is full of information. Usually, His Excellency's speech used to be very short, but this time it is fairly long. However, the occasion required it to be long; because, we are at the fag-end of the life of this Legislature and it is but right that His Excellency should review the work of his Government. In doing so, he only pointed out the salient features on which any Government can take credit. It is a mere statement of facts and everybody must agree that they are facts about which we can really be proud. For instance, with regard to irrigation works and other things, he has shown how the many irrigation projects are well under way and when once rain comes they will prove to be of very great assistance to the people. In the matter of education also, the Government have done great good by increasing the grants to schools and colleges from one-half to two-thirds or so. This is really a forward move; all these things are said not for any propaganda. It is the bounden duty of His Excellency to survey the work done by his Government. Any Government must have a plan before them. I would like to mention here that the Government of India have taken courage in both hands to give to the country a well-laid plan. Of course, it requires time for us to go through it and I am sure it will undergo various changes in due course as and when hon. Members of the Parliament and the State Legislature deal with it. It is

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really a great thing that it has been possible for them to prepare such a comprehensive plan within the short time at their disposal. There were days when the Congress and its leaders were laughed at when they said that they will get independence for the country. People said that the Congress cannot get independence from the British and the leaders were pooh-poohed. But actually the Congress has now taken up the administration of the country and within such a short period has done exceedingly well. The Congress Government have done many noteworthy things of which one should be really proud. It is not ordinarily possible to do those things within such a short time as that. It is but right that they should have plans and now they have given out a plan for the country. When that plan is there, it is the bounden duty of the Governor to give his recommendations. The plan says that Rs. 137 crores will be spent in the State. It is a very good sum and for this we are asked to contribute Rs. 20 crores. How are we to get this amount? Of course, we have to devise ways and means to get that amount. We must give credit to that plan which has been placed before the country. It requires great courage to prepare such a plan and place it before the country, and it is really a bold step that the Government of India have taken in this matter. His Excellency has complimented this plan and has requested us to consider and give our own suggestions and ideas about it. Some hon. Members have said that it is revolutionary. I cannot understand how it is revolutionary. If we go on criticizing in this manner, I am afraid we cannot make much progress. Some of our friends who have visited foreign countries—England, Scandinavia, Japan and Germany—tell us that those war-worn countries are to-day advancing at a very rapid pace and have advanced to such an extent that there was no trace of war. They were able to advance so much because they had prepared a plan and worked it out successfully. In our country, we do not have the advantage of rich experience of years. But still, with our meagre resources, we were able to do so many things within the short time. It is very necessary that we too must have a plan for the good of this country. So, we must all feel glad that this plan is now before us. The other day, one gentleman said that every country must have a plan. He stated, 'We will march ahead with zeal and enthusiasm.' That should be the spirit which should guide us. If we go on discussing our own troubles—food scarcity and cloth scarcity—when are we going to march forward? Many hon. Members have supported this plan. It is very necessary that we must have courage and act boldly. This is a matter on which we have to approach the electorate and tell them what we have done till now and what we will do in future. We will not work out that plan lightly. Of the 137 crores of rupees, 80 crores will be spent for Irrigation and Power Projects, 22 crores for Agriculture and Rural Development and 35 crores on Social Services, Transport and Industries. These are very important matters. Our Ministers have gone through these schemes and have agreed as they are for the good of the State. That being the case, we must give the fullest consideration to it. We must

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give our support to such a plan so that it can be of real use to the people. There may be changes made in the plan. Whatever it is, such a planning is necessary. Here, we have got a document with which we can proceed further for the advancement of our State. We must now take effective steps to implement the things mentioned in the plan. Otherwise, it will remain as a paper plan only. It is for the Legislature to study it carefully and see how far they can put the recommendations contained in the plan into effect.

Coming to elections, I must say that these elections are going to be a huge experiment which has never been attempted anywhere in the history of the World till now. It has fallen to our lot to conduct the elections on such a large scale. We are trying to do our best. In this matter also, I am glad that the hon. Members have spoken about it in great detail. We all trust that great care will be taken to see that the elections are held in an impartial manner.

I must take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Opposition. Though they have criticized the Government, they have stated that the Madras Government have done much better than other States in this country. That itself speaks volumes for the work turned out by the Madras Government. In spite of the adverse circumstances in South India for the last four years due to failure of monsoon, the Government have done their best. If there are no rains before September, we do not know what will be the position in the city with regard to water supply. That is the position in which we are placed to-day. Whatever it is, the Government have not made people suffer very much and that shows how much the people have also co-operated with the Government. The Government have done a great deal to relieve the present food situation, cloth situation and other things that were forced upon us by various difficult circumstances. I am thankful to the Members of the Opposition who also complimented this Government by saying that they have done much better than other States. But there is always a feeling that the Centre is too much pressing on us and that our Government is yielding to them. I will take it as a warning; but I would take this opportunity to assure the hon. Members that our Government is doing its best to see that the case of Madras does not fail. On the other hand, the case of Madras is being very ably and well represented in the Centre. But one thing is certain, namely, that the country must work as a whole. This differentiation of north and south will not at all help us to cement all the forces in the country and to make us go forward. We must not waste our time in discussing differences of south and north. This is a time when we must work with zeal and enthusiasm. Every effort should be made to see that we are able to plan well and achieve good results by harnessing all the available resources in the country. We must see that India, our mother country, is placed well on the map of the World as one of the greatest countries of the World. With these few words, I once again support the motion of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his Address.

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I might first express thanks on behalf of the Government to the various Members who took part in the deliberations on the Governor's Address. Government got some bouquets and quite a few brickbats. I think, Sir, these brickbats were intended to be used for propaganda in the coming elections. Even in the use of these, I think our friends could have been a little more generous and, if I might add, more truthful. Sir, the Leader of the Opposition posed a question: "What are the achievements of the Government?" and said there were none. I could understand his saying that. But what surprised me much more was our erstwhile Chief Whip saying that he has nothing to feel proud of. I did not know that people's opinions could change so suddenly. Perhaps most of the speeches, if I may say so, have been coloured by the coming elections. I would appeal to the hon. Members to look at things from the point of view of actual achievements and the truth about them.

Now, Sir, let me recapitulate a few of the achievements of the Government. In spite of these having been adumbrated in His Excellency the Governor's Address, some of the hon. Members questioned whether anything at all has been done in this State during the period this Government was in office. I claim we have enacted and implemented a good lot of measures of which any Government anywhere could be proud of. I claim that any impartial judge will adjudge that we have discharged our duty to our masters about whom the Leader of the Opposition spoke and about whom he was warning us, the real masters we have to face. I say, Sir, we are prepared to face the real masters. We have never been afraid of facing them and if any proof is wanted, they are there in the fact that on the eve of the elections we are bringing forward some of the measures that have been referred to in His Excellency's Address. In fact some of the hon. Members have been telling us that the taxation measures referred to in the Address of His Excellency are inappropriate on election eve. What is the implication in that statement, I ask? Do they mean to suggest that if there are no elections it would be all right, but because it is election eve, it would be expedient to avoid it? Sir, expediency apart, we thought it fair and proper that we should take the people, our masters, into confidence and tell them what the state of things is and why we are doing these things. That is why these measures have been announced. It is for the Legislators to comment upon them and make such suggestions and changes as are necessary. I may at once inform hon. Members of this House that the Government propose to refer both the pieces of taxation legislation, the Bills for the levy of betterment fee and commercial taxes to Joint Select Committees of both the Houses and I am sure the hon. Members of both Houses will have ample opportunity to express their views and to bring to bear on these legislations their own views. I am sure the Government would be only too happy to do what is reasonable in the matter when the subject comes before the Select Committee.

2.45 p.m.

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"Now, Sir, so far as the achievements of the Government are concerned, take a simple thing like irrigation. I claim that this Government, from the time it took up office, have done enormous amount of work in the matter of providing additional irrigation facilities in the State. The expenditure has gone to several crores. I am not here referring only to the big schemes but to the smaller ones also like the improvement of tanks, restoration of tanks, digging of a large number of subsidized wells which have contributed substantially to producing more food for this State. But we have had the misfortune of continuous bad seasons for five years. That has been responsible to some extent for our difficulties. As is well known, this State was a deficit State even before and unfortunately this country has been deficit in the matter of food and we have imported quite a lot of food from outside. When hon. Members talk about the food position here, they must bear in mind not only the position of this State but the entire country and, if I might add, the international situation also. Sir, this House is aware how long it took for the food loan from America to fructify and even, after that, how long it has taken for the food to be moved from that country to this. So, Sir, there are innumerable difficulties in the way and it is not as though this Government has been indifferent or ignorant of the situation. We have been quite alive to the needs of our State and, hon. Members have been repeatedly told by my Colleague, the Hon. Minister for Food, what we have been doing to impress upon the Centre the difficulties our people are undergoing, the difficulties and hardships of the people of this State.

"Now let us take the question of electricity. I claim again that in this State we have been able to provide much more power not for industries only but for agriculture also. Sir, if one takes care to go and see in some of the districts where electricity has been introduced, he will find that there are several pump-sets working, thousands of them, in rural areas where people appreciate the benefits conferred upon them by the spread of electricity. Then, Sir, as a matter of policy, this Government have said that highest priority should be given for the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes. It is only after the needs of the agricultural industry are met that the other industries will get power. I, therefore, claim again that, in the matter of electricity, we have been able to provide much more power than what was made available previously and that too with all the difficulties inherent in the generation and supply of electricity in those days of shortages. As the hon. Members are aware, there is difficulty in getting machinery from abroad. Sometimes, I know there is difficulty in getting wiring even and when there is wiring available, there is difficulty in obtaining insulators. In spite of these difficulties, we have done quite a lot in the matter of supply of electricity and to-day we find much brighter villages wherever we go in our State.

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"Now, Sir, another very important measure for which this Government can legitimately take credit with pride is the abolition of the zamindaris, a measure for which there has been continuous agitation from those that have been oppressed for ages. And, Sir, I was surprised when Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar asked: 'What was the benefit to the zamin ryots by the abolition of the zamindaris'. Sir, I did not expect that question from him. Every ryot in the zamin areas will tell you that this was one of the things which he had been dreaming for ages and to-day he has got it and he is benefited by it. By the simple measure of rent reductions under that one single measure, a zamin ryot would pay for the land which he occupies, rent equal to that which his neighbour has been paying for ages and this means a reduction of burden on the zamin ryots to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores. This is a measure of economic and social importance for which the whole country has been yearning and we in Madras State can claim credit for having achieved this. It is not an achievement of the Government alone, it is an achievement of this House. Both the Government and the Leader of the Opposition, and in fact every Member of the House can legitimately feel proud about the measure. Even if there were no other achievements to the credit of this Government and if this was the only achievement of ours, I can certainly walk with pride and say that this Government was responsible for this measure and has put on the Statute Book successfully a measure of reform for which we have been agitating for ages.

"Now, Sir, I want to mention about one of the most important measures of social reform which Mahatmaji dreamt of, and which this State has adopted fully, namely, Prohibition. This again is an achievement and I again say I am very proud of this measure. (An Hon. Member: "Many people are drinking even now.") Sir, might I say that this is not the first time I hear the complaint that somebody is drinking? I know that there are bad characters. The Indian Penal Code has not prevented people committing murders. I say, Sir, you should judge a reform from its repercussions on the poorer sections of the people. There are bad characters. There are rich people, I know, who drink. I do not deny it. I challenge anybody to conduct an enquiry. I am prepared to prove that the lot of the poorer sections of the people has certainly improved. The poor man lives a better life. His wife is much happier and wears some ornaments. Instances are not wanting to prove this. I may give one. I have a peon. Somebody went and told his wife that there is a possibility of prohibition being scrapped. I do not know who was responsible for this. She came to my wife and begged her to tell me to see that Prohibition continues. Do you know why? I tell you she told my wife that she has been able to buy some ornaments and some additional sarees and able to secure peace of mind for herself. If a few rich people, unsocial elements, unscrupulous elements, are going to defy this and continue to drink, we will find a way to prevent it. But that should not be the test of the success of a reform for which we have been agitating. As

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a measure of social reform, this State can certainly feel proud that we have been able to introduce it. It is quite possible in the matter of working it and in the matter of enforcement, there are certain difficulties. They are bound to be there. There are bad characters and we will try to rectify and reform them. But that can only be done with the co-operation of every Member of this House and with the co-operation of the public. After all, it is a measure intended for the benefit of the public, the poor people. Sir, I take this occasion to request every Member of this House to give his hearty co-operation in this matter. It is a measure of social reform and it is admitted that it is necessary for the benefit of the poor men. The seventeen crores of rupees that we were getting were not got from a few, but from the many, the poorest of the poor. They paid about 16 crores and probably the rich paid about a crore of rupees. I say if you want to measure the benefit to the poor, now you must multiply the amount three times which would amount to about 48 crores. If the poor of the State have been able to retain in their hands this amount of 48 crores as a result of Prohibition, even if a few rich people continue to drink, to that extent I claim it has conferred a great benefit on the poor people of this country and this State and I am really proud of it. I am proud that this Government has been responsible for it and I want that the Leader of the Opposition and every Member of the House should feel proud of it. In fact, it is a measure of which any Government can feel proud.

1 p.m. Now, Sir, let me come to certain remarks made by the hon. Member Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao. He said that the Speech of His Excellency was a funeral oration for the party in power. Sir, it is not he and I that can determine whether it is funeral oration or something else. In the month of January, when elections are held, it will be known. But, I claim for this 'oration'—that it has not tried to hide the truth from our masters. It is quite possible that it is inexpedient to lay bare before the people from whom we want their confidence, the truth and nothing but the truth. We stand by it.

Then, it is asked why we have this plan now. Sir, the people and several hon. Members of this House have been asking for several years that we must have a plan for the development of this country. This country cannot progress without a planned development. So, Sir, the Government of India set up this National Planning Commission. They went into various details and called for information regarding what each State wanted to do or could do. We examined the position and prepared priorities. Sir, the whole plan is an integrated one and the National Planning Commission's report, which has been published for criticism, opinions and suggestions of the various State Governments and the public, is a document which is dominated with the ideal of seeing that this country prospers and prospers as expeditiously as possible in a planned way. Sir, so far as this State is concerned, originally we prepared schemes for an expenditure of Rs. 190 crores. But we were told that such a big

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amount could not be got. Then we had various discussions. We do want many development schemes for this State. We examined the whole position again and brought down the expenditure to Rs. 137.0 crores. Then, we had to find the wherewithal to implement that plan. Sir, after prolonged examination and consideration, as has been indicated in the pamphlet that has been circulated to the hon. Members, we devised ways and means to get the necessary money so far as this State is concerned. We cannot have development without sacrifice. Let me quote a simple example from the United Kingdom. To-day in that country, the best manufactured article is being exported and is not available in the country. Why should the people there at a sacrifice buy the second best and not the very best? Because they want to see that their country is economically strong they make this sacrifice. Such sacrifice is necessary in our country also. I do not deny that it is a difficult and hard thing for the people to pay taxes. But, at the same time people do want some development schemes to improve their conditions of living. But, how can we improve? Surely not by magic. We must find money. So, Sir, knowing the resources that are available in this State under the present circumstances, it was thought that this sector of economy, viz., the commercial crops, could bear some tax. That is how, Sir, this measure of taxation on commercial crops has been considered as one of the things which we expect will help to secure partly the required money during a period of five years.

The following are the percentages of increase in prices of certain crops over the rates of 1939:—

	Percentage of increase in rates in July 1951 over the rates at the end of the last week of August, 1939.
(1) Betel leaves	220
(2) Cokenuts	1,005
(3) Fruits, etc.	300
(4) Pepper	3,900
(5) Cardamom	746
(6) Arecanuts	733
(7) Groundnut, etc.	799

I may also remind the hon. Members that the land revenue assessment is one that is arrived at by a known calculation paddy being taken in respect of wet lands and cumbu in respect of dry lands. Therefore, Sir, when there is a large increase in prices compared to those of the previous years, we thought that, in the interest of the State and in the interest of development of certain projects for the benefit of the people, this sector could bear an additional burden. Sir, when the measure comes up before this House and when it goes to the Joint Select Committee, we shall certainly go into the various details and I do not propose to go into them now.

Similarly, Sir, it cannot be denied that, when there is an unearned increment, the State which is responsible has a right to

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get a certain share out of it. The hon. Member Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao feared certain possible inequalities. We shall discuss these and other matters when the Bill comes up for consideration and also when it goes to the Joint Select Committee. I can assure him. Sir, that it is measure which is essential in the sense that we want to take up many projects for which money must be found. Where is it to come from? A similar measure, may inform hon. Members, has already been passed by the Bombay Legislature.

"Then, Sir, let me come to the resolution that is sought to be passed in regard to Estate Duty about which certain strong comments have been made. In the interests of uniformity of legislation, the Government of India wrote to the various State Governments about this proposal. Sir, I must take the House into confidence and tell them that only two States of the Union, one of which was ours did not agree to this measure. Again, the Central Government wrote to us that every other State had agreed and that we should also agree. Sir, the Central Government have a right, under the Constitution, to legislate so far as non-landed property is concerned. In order that the burden of taxation may be equal in all the States or equal to the capacity or to circumstances in each case, it was considered necessary to have a uniform legislation. So, we agreed with this condition that if both the Houses approve we would only support the Centre legislating only for a period of five years. An hon. Member said 'If we once legislate, we cannot revoke it.' Sir, we will see that this limitation of 5 years is there. After all, the Bill in any form, when it is placed before the Parliament, must be referred to us. And it is a conditional acceptance that we make here. So far as the interests of the agricultural community of the State are concerned, we shall certainly scrutinize every clause of the Bill and will certainly take care to see that the interests of our people are safeguarded. I think Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar yesterday asked for all the details. Sir, that picture can be had only when the legislation is drafted. Now, we are giving power to the Centre, in the interests of uniformity, to pass legislation for a period of five years only.

"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Adityan is not present in the House; he made a very serious charge yesterday. I was also not here yesterday and heard about it from my hon. Colleague Mr. Madhava Menon. Thereupon I made a special enquiry in the office and learnt that his allegation was: '300,000 acres of forest land in and around Kodaikanal had been assigned or given free by this Government to their friends.' Sir, it is a very serious allegation that any hon. Member of this House can make. When an hon. Member (Mr. Adityan) makes a statement, it will be assumed that there will be at least a grain of reason or truth behind it. Sir, I asked my office, therefore, to search for the concerned files and the whole Secretariat was searched and now I tell you what the true picture is. Only 300 acres have been assigned in 1949 in Kodaikanal and in the whole of Madras State, 14,800 acres have been assigned since 1947. Sir, to say that

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300,000 acres of forest land in and around Kodaikanal have been assigned or given free to the friends of those in power, I say, is not true. It is unfortunate that an hon. Member of this House should have committed himself to such a statement and I am sure, Sir, when he comes to know the truth he will regret very much for having made such a statement. I do not want to say anything more because perhaps he did it, putting a charitable construction upon it, in ignorance. A letter could have been written to the Chief Minister who is in charge of Forests and the truth could have been ascertained. But, to make on the floor of this House such a damaging statement is, as I said, very unfortunate.

"Then, Sir, certain references were made to the conduct of future elections. There is no need, Sir, I think, to give a greater assurance in regard to fair and impartial elections than what has already been given by His Excellency on behalf of this Government. Let me also assure the hon. Members that any criticism or suggestion that has been made in regard to the elections, will be considered. Hon. Members are welcome at any time to write to Government their own views and the Government would certainly be very happy to receive and examine them, to see that the elections are conducted in an atmosphere of purity and impartiality.

"Sir, once more I thank the hon. Members of this House for the various suggestions made and I am sure that Government will take into consideration every one of the constructive suggestions made." 3-15 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Is the hon. Member Mr. Farookhi pressing his amendment?"

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"No, Sir."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Is the hon. Member Mr. Ibrahim pressing his amendment?"

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"No, Sir."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

"That the House shall pass a motion in these terms:—

"May it please Your Excellency,

We, the members of the Madras Legislative Council, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for the Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature."

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. on the 27th instant."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m. on Monday, the 27th August 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 12 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1951, page 100 supra.]

Statements showing the number of fair price and grain shops opened in each district of the state, the number of persons obtaining relief, the number of villages covered by them and the class or classes of persons entitled to draw rations from them.

Serial number	District.	Number of fair price and grain shops opened till 31st May 1951.	Number of villages obtaining relief from the shops in column (3).	Number of persons obtaining relief from the shops in column (3).	Class or classes of persons entitled to draw rations from the fair price and grain shops.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Anantapur ..	34	59	89,287	
2	North Arcot ..	214	1,689	700,350	
3	South Arcot ..	37	198	60,345	
4	Bellary ..	44	104	20,690	
5	Chingleput ..	133	798	276,159	
6	Chittoor ..	237	872	277,481	
7	Coimbatore ..	592	1,096	1,042,637	
8	Cuddapah ..	36	57	44,254	
9	East Godavari ..	391	278	573,519	
10	West Godavari ..	387	409	417,222	
11	Guntur ..	467	439	885,574	
12	South Kanara ..	42	32	84,723	
13	Krishna ..	61	11	79,153	
14	Kurnool ..	73	305	63,883	
15	Madurai ..	37	26	82,250	
16	Nellore ..	172	462	216,933	
17	Ramanathapuram ..	311	1,053	1,070,653	
18	Salem ..	276	116	443,166	
19	Srikakulam ..	220	439	190,000	
20	Tiruchirappalli ..	11	12	34,113	
21	Tirunelveli ..	336	430	913,440	
22	Vizianagaram ..	346	1,345	727,917	
Total		4,451	10,232	8,293,699	

Fair price shops are functioning—

- (i) in the upland parts of the surplus districts;
- (ii) the more or less self-sufficient districts where the levy scheme of procurement is in force; and
- (iii) in deficit districts.

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As regards area—

(i) The requirements of rice are met from procurement in the surplus taluks in the districts.

(ii) The rice requirements are met partly from local procurement and partly from import quotas allotted by the Board.

The rice requirements of area.

(iii) Are not entirely from import quotas allotted by the Board. The wheat and millets requirements of all these areas are met from import quotas allotted by the Board.

Grain shops are supplied by Collectors either from local procurement in the surplus and levy districts or from imports. Their requirements receive the same priority in supply as those of statutorily rationed areas.

Quotas are allotted by the Board to districts according to needs and availabilities.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 14 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1951, page 102 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 39, Rural Welfare, dated 11th January 1951.

[Industries—Cottage industries—Rural Industrialization Scheme of Sri M. Visveswarayya—Sanctioned.]

In accordance with a resolution passed by the All-India Cottage Industries Board, the Government of India have referred for the consideration of this Government a scheme for the industrialization of the rural areas prepared by Sri M. Visveswarayya, President of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay. The Government have examined the scheme in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce. The Director of Industries and Commerce has suggested that the scheme may be tried simultaneously in two taluks in each of the districts of Nellore in the north and Tiruchirappalli in the south as an experimental measure, the scheme being extended to other taluks in the district subsequently if it produces satisfactory results, the entire district being covered in the course of 2 or 3 years.

2. The scheme of Sri M. Visveswarayya is explained in detail in Annexure I to this order. The scheme aims at the intensive development of small scale or rural industries. It provides for the formation of Village Group Units for every 15 to 20 villages with a population ranging between 10,000 and 20,000 and the constitution of Village Group Committees for these units composed of the most competent businessmen and leaders available in the

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area. These committees will be advised and guided by Government agents in the discharge of their functions detailed in paragraph 5 of the scheme appended to this order and they will publish a statement of annual production, gross value of production, etc., referred to therein.

The Director of Industries and Commerce has suggested that it is essential to constitute Co-ordination Committees also for each taluk comprising of the Director of Industries and Commerce himself as Chairman, the local Revenue Divisional Officer as Vice-Chairman and all Presidents of the Group Committees in the taluks as members and the Rural Industrialization Officer to be appointed by the Government as Secretary of the Committee. The main functions of the Village Group Committees as well as the Co-ordination Committees and the financial implications of the scheme are explained in detail in the scheme appended to this order.

The Government approve Sri M. Visveswarayya's Scheme in addition to the proposal made by the Director of Industries and Commerce in regard to the formation of Co-ordination Committees and sanction the introduction of the scheme as an experimental measure in two taluks in each of the districts of Nellore and Tiruchirappalli to start with.

The scheme will be complementary to the Scheme of Village Industries sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 37, Firka Development, dated 10th January 1950.

3. The Director of Industries and Commerce has requested sanction for the employment of two Rural Industrialization Officers on Rs. 230—30/2—410 per mensem each, two lower division clerks on Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 per mensem each, two typists on the same scale with allowances and four peons on Rs. 18—25 per mensem each, in connexion with the implementation of the scheme. The Government consider that it would be sufficient if each Rural Industrialization Officer is assisted by a clerk-cum-typist instead of a clerk and a separate typist. They, therefore, sanction the staff asked for by the Director of Industries and Commerce for a period of one year from the date of appointment subject to the modification that instead of two lower division clerks and two typists, only two lower division clerks-cum-typists should be appointed, one for each of the Rural Industrialization Officer.

4. As the scheme is meant to encourage the growth of the spirit of self-help amongst villagers, the Government consider that the funds required to meet the committee's normal working expenses should be forthcoming by way of contributions from the villagers in the unit. Initially, for a period of two or three years, the Government will, however, be pleased to contribute an amount equivalent to the collections made by the committees but not exceeding Rs. 1,500 per annum for each Group Committee, subject to the condition that satisfactory progress is shown by these committees in working the scheme.

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5. Sanction is accorded to the incurring of an expenditure by the Director of Industries and Commerce on the employment of staff and payment of grants to Group Committees referred to above not exceeding the limits laid down below :—

	Cost per annum. RS.
<i>Recurring—</i>	
Two Rural Industrialization Officers on Rs. 230—410, two lower division clerk-cum-typists on Rs. 45—90 plus allowances and four peons on Rs. 18—25 with allowances	13,846
Travelling allowance for two officers and peons ..	3,020
Rent at Rs. 50 per mensem for each of the two officers	1,200
Stationery and contingencies	800
	18,866
Maximum annual grants to Group Committees in the two experimental districts at Rs. 1,500 per annum for 60 committees	90,000

Total .. 1,08,866

	Cost per annum. RS.
<i>Non-recurring—</i>	
Furniture for two officers at Rs. 700	1,400

The expenditure will be debited to the head "42. Co-operation—d. Cottage Industries—H. Post-war Reconstruction—Expenditure from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift". Pending provision of funds, the Accountant-General is requested to admit the expenditure in the current year by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

6. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to take immediate steps to implement the scheme. He should watch its progress closely and send monthly progress reports to Government furnishing therein full particulars of results achieved in quantitative terms as far as possible.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. S. JAGANNAYAKALU,
Secretary to Government.

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Annexure I.

INDUSTRIALIZATION SCHEME FOR RURAL AREAS.

The following is an adaptation of the scheme outlined in the "Industrialization Scheme for Rural Areas" published by the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay:—

1. *Object.*—The Industrialization Scheme has a two-fold object, namely—

(1) to develop industries in every part of the country and increase production and income from them; and

(2) to inculcate discipline, habits of self-help and collective effort among its population.

2. *Industries to be developed.*—Small-scale or rural industries should be developed in the village group unit areas as defined in paragraph 4 below. A list of some of the village industries considered suitable for development by village groups is given in Annexure II. Every family or individual should study the list and make a suitable choice with the advice of the village group committee, the formation of which is explained in paragraph 5. The list is not exhaustive and other industries or occupations, though not included in the list, may be taken up, if it is considered profitable.

3. *Area in which the scheme should first be introduced.*—The scheme should be introduced first in two contiguous taluks including the taluk or taluks in which the rural welfare scheme is being worked. It may be extended to adjacent taluks gradually on the basis of the experience gained in working the scheme in the two taluks. The target should be to cover a district within a period of two to three years.

4. *Village group units to be formed.*—Village group units should be formed for every 15 to 20 villages with a population ranging between 10,000 and 20,000.

5. *Village group committees.*—There shall be a group committee for each of the village group units. Each committee will consist of not more than 12 persons of whom one shall be the president. Each village with a population of over 500 shall have one representative on the committee.

The members and the president of the committee will be nominated in the first instance by the Collector of the district concerned. Only the most competent businessmen and leaders available in the area should be selected as members.

Each committee shall meet not less than once in every fortnight.

These committees will be responsible working agencies which should move among the people and persuade them to give special attention to industries in operation, maintain a drive and increase production in the area.

These committees will be advised and guided by the Rural Industrialization Officer and by the co-ordination committees mentioned in the next paragraph.

The committees will publish annual statements showing the gross quantities and values of output and the *per capita* value of the output.

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The statistics relating to one group should be published in the neighbouring groups also, so that the people in every unit area will know from them what their capacity for production of commodities in their area is compared with their past and also what it is with reference to other neighbouring village group units. The committees will be guided by the Rural Industrialization Officer in the preparation of these statistics.

6. *Co-ordination committees.*—A co-ordination committee shall be formed for each taluk. This committee will be composed of the following:—

(1) Director of Industries and Commerce (Chairman).

(2) Local Revenue Divisional Officer (Vice-Chairman).

(3) All presidents of the group committees in the taluk (members).

(4) Rural Industrialization Officer (Secretary).

This committee will meet once in every two months and review and guide properly the activities of the group committees. It will be the duty of the co-ordination committee to prepare and publish in pamphlet form appropriate rules for organization and operation of industries and arrange for their supply or sale to all village group units. The pamphlet should contain detailed information regarding the industries which can be developed in the area and the method of working, including the availability of the necessary tools and equipment.

7. *Funds for the working of the village group committee.*—A minimum fund of Rs. 1,500 should be realised as contribution from the villagers, in each village group area at about 8 annas per family per year to meet the expenses on account of the office and the staff. Well-to-do residents may contribute liberally up to Rs. 10 or more per family per year. Government will contribute an amount equivalent to the collections made by the committees but not exceeding Rs. 1,500 to each group committee. The Government grant will be made available for the first three years subject to satisfactory yearly progress.

In addition to making the above contribution, the Government will appoint a Rural Industrialization Officer and the necessary clerical staff.

Annexure II.

The following table gives a variety of small-scale and cottage industries from which a choice could be made for rural areas:—

I. FOOD AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

- 1 Agricultural implements, manufacture of ploughs, plough-share axes, sickles, etc.
- 2 Bee-keeping (apiculture), honey and bee's-wax.
- 3 Bakery, biscuits, cakes, etc.
- 4 Charcoal, firewood, etc.
- 5 Confectionery—sweets.
- 6 Cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers (wherever possible every rural family must try to have a small vegetable and fruit garden).

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- 7 Dairy-farming—milk and milk products, such as butter, cheese, ghee, and marketing the same.
- 8 Dehydrated fruits and vegetables—dried fruits and dried vegetables.
- 9 Fisheries (pisciculture)—fish, oils, fish curing, fish canning, dry fish, etc.
- 10 Food products—spices, condiments, pickles, sauces, etc.
- 11 Fruit canning.
- 12 Jaggery manufacture—gur making from sugarcane, date palm or palmyra, and coconut tree, handmade sugar, sugarcandy, etc.
- 13 Jams, jellies and preserves.
- 14 Livestock breeding—cattle, sheep and pig breeding (animal husbandry).
- 15 Manures—oilcakes, bonemeal, farmyard manure, compost, etc.
- 16 Meat marketing.
- 17 Oil pressing.
- 18 Paddy husking and pounding.
- 19 Plantations and grazing fields.
- 20 Provisions and oilman stores.
- 21 Poultry farming.
- 22 Rice and flour milling.
- 23 Salt manufacture.
- 24 Syrups, aerated waters, ice-making, etc.

II. CLOTHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

- 1 Apparel and ready-made clothing (including sarees, dhotis, etc.).
- 2 Artificial flowers.
- 3 Aloe fibre extraction—palmyra, coconut fibres.
- 4 Bangles—glass, lac, etc.
- 5 Bedding—upholstery.
- 6 Blanket weaving.
- 7 Block engraving for cloth printing.
- 8 Brushes.
- 9 Buttonmaking—out of mother-of-pearl, horns, shells, brass, tin, etc.
- 10 Calico printing.
- 11 Canvas shoes.
- 12 Carpet weaving.
- 13 Cotton ginning and pressing.
- 14 Embroidery, knitting, crochet and needlework, etc.
- 15 Filature.
- 16 Gunny making from jute, from hemp-jute canvas.
- 17 Hats and caps.
- 18 Hosiery.
- 19 Laces (also including shoe lace making).
- 20 Laundry and cleaning clothes.

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- 21 Leather goods making—boots, shoes, chappals, slippers, bed-straps, etc.
- 22 Leather tanning.
- 23 Linen goods.
- 24 Nakki work.
- 25 Ornaments and jewellery (including bangles, combs, etc.).
- 26 Ornamental leather-craft—money purses, hand bags, etc.
- 27 Sacking and sail-cloth.
- 28 Seam quilt making.
- 29 Silkworm rearing.
- 30 Silk reeling.
- 31 Silk weaving.
- 32 Spinning including, charka.
- 33 Tailoring.
- 34 Umbrellas and umbrella-hand making.
- 35 Weaving—(1) cotton, (2) woollen, (3) tussar, (4) jute, (5) matka, etc., hand and power looms.
- 36 Woollen fabrics, woollen goods.
- 37 Wool clipping and grading.

III. HOUSING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

- 1 Bamboo-work—including garden furniture.
- 2 Bell-metal work.
- 3 Cane furniture—also cane and basket-ware, matting, etc.
- 4 Candles.
- 5 Carpentry and cabinet making.
- 6 Carving ivory, wood and stone.
- 7 Cement industries for village purposes—windows, ventilators, benches, drain pipes, water closets, fencing, etc.
- 8 Ceramic industries—crookery, chinaware, etc.
- 9 Coir—coir making, ropes, etc.
- 10 Cutlery—hardware.
- 11 Furniture manufacture—cots, benches, railway sleepers, etc.
- 12 Glass articles—window screens, etc.
- 13 Hardware, such as hinges, tower bolts, etc.
- 14 House building, various occupations connecting with it including building materials such as bricks, tiles, etc.
- 15 Leaden goods.
- 16 Lime burning.
- 17 Lock-making.
- 18 Maintenance of a workshop.
- 19 Metalware—vessels of iron, steel, copper, brass, aluminium, etc.
- 20 Paints.
- 21 Picture frame making.
- 22 Pottery—village pottery and clay products.

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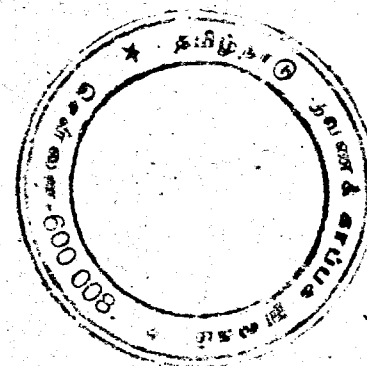
- 23 Smithy.
- 24 Stone jug making.
- 25 Stone work—including grinding stones, stone carving..
- 26 Timber work.
- 27 Tin-plate goods.
- 28 Tin goods.
- 29 Trunk-making.
- 30 Wooden ware—wooden sandals, vessels, etc.
- 31 Wood sawing.
- 32 Wooden boats.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

- 1 Agarbathi making.
- 2 Articles used in games and sports.
- 3 Bidis—also tendu leaves (for manufacturing of bidis), its curing, pressing and packing.
- 4 Bicycle repairs.
- 5 Card board box making.
- 6 Cigarettes, cigars, etc.
- 7 Clay modelling.
- 8 Crayons.
- 9 Cutlery—edge tools, files, saws, knives, etc.
- 10 Drugs and medicinal herbs.
- 11 Dry cells for electric torches.
- 12 Dyes—vegetable dyes and pigments.
- 13 Electrical casing.
- 14 Electro-plating.
- 15 Engraving on metals.
- 16 Enamelling.
- 17 Fireworks.
- 18 Fly-shuttle looms making.
- 19 Glass and glassware (those not included in household industries).
- 20 Glue, gelatine and resins.
- 21 Hand-made paper and pulp.
- 22 Hand-stick making.
- 23 Hides and skins.
- 24 Horticulture.
- 25 Images.
- 26 Inks, ink-pads (for rubber stamps), etc.
- 27 Kattha making.
- 28 Lacquers, varnishes and paints.
- 29 Lapidary work.
- 30 Matches—match factory on a co-operative basis.
- 31 Mats—bamboo mats, mera mats, screenpine mats, palmyra mats, etc.

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- 32 Marbles—slate stones, slabs (slate sheets).
- 33 Metalwares, including precious metals.
- 34 Mica splitting.
- 35 Motor body building.
- 36 Musical instruments—stringed or reed.
- 37 Painting on planks and glass.
- 38 Pearl-fishing.
- 39 Pencil-making, lead pencils, slate and slate pencils.
- 40 Perfumery—essential oils and scents.
- 41 Pith works—pith hat, garlands, flowers, etc.
- 42 Printing and allied trades—book-binding, block making, etc.
- 43 Road and drain construction—village water-supply, construction and repairs.
- 44 Rubber goods and latex.
- 45 Scissors.
- 46 Shellac or lac—rosin and turpentine.
- 47 Soap-making.
- 48 Straw, feather and hair industries.
- 49 Surgical instruments.
- 50 Tobacco for chewing, smoking, including tobacco-curing, pressing and packing and snuff-making.
- 51 Toys and dolls—of wood, cloth, marble, ivory, bones and horns.
- 52 Travel agencies and facilities.
- 53 Vehicles for land transport—bullock-carts, tongas, jutkas, etc.
- 54 Vehicles for water transport—boats, crafts, etc.
- 55 Watch repairing.



APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 16 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1951, page 104 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Showing the number of students that appeared and the number passed in the B.Sc. (Agr.) Examinations in the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla.

	First year examination.				Second year examination.				Final year examination.			
	Agricultural College, Coimbatore.		Agricultural College, Bapatla.		Agricultural College, Coimbatore.		Agricultural College, Bapatla.		Agricultural College, Coimbatore.		Agricultural College, Bapatla.	
1947	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
1948	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1949	103	95	95	80	94	83	90	65	80	73	89	72
1950	99	81	94	77	102	87	100	78	95	83	94	79
1951	101	87	96	56	96	79	97	68	106	104	92	70
	74	72	78	48	100	92	91	56	76	73	84	70
	63	53	80	65	81	74	74	57	86	80		

STATEMENT II.

Showing percentage of failures in the B.Sc. (Agr.) Examinations in the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla.

Name of the college.	1947.				1948.				1949.				1950.				1951.			
	First year examination.	Second year examination.	Final year examination.	Percentage	First year examination.	Second year examination.	Final year examination.	Percentage	First year examination.	Second year examination.	Final year examination.	Percentage	First year examination.	Second year examination.	Final year examination.	Percentage	First year examination.	Second year examination.	Final year examination.	Percentage
(1) Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	(15)	(16)	
	8	12	9	33.33	18	15	13	22.22	14	18	2	33.33	3	8	4	33.33	8	9	7	33.33
Agricultural College, Bapatla.	16	39	18	58.33	22	22	19	33.33	24	24	16	33.33	38	38	24	33.33	19	23	17	33.33

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