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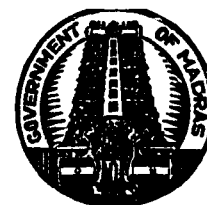


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THURSDAY 8TH MARCH
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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

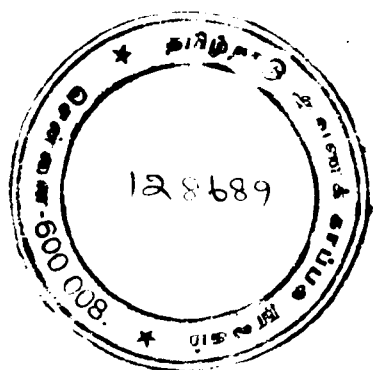
OFFICIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH 1951

VOLUME IV—No. 9

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 8th March 1951.

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

I.—REFERENCE TO THE HEALTH OF THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will be concerned to learn that the Leader of the House, the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, is not quite well; he is having some slight blood pressure. He has been ordered complete rest. I saw him just half an hour back. He is much better. I hope I can express on behalf of the House our concern and wish him speedy recovery and resumption of his duties.”

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—“ People think that he is laid up. That is not so.”

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Sale of chemical manures to ryots.

* 181 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 2 given on 31st August 1950—

(a) whether during the period 1946-47 to 1949-50, chemical manures were sold to ryots as straight fertilizer by firms other than Agricultural depots;

(b) what the quantities so distributed by the distributing firms during these years (yearwar) are;

(c) what the quantities allotted to the different manure-mixing firms and how much of the manure mixtures were distributed for food-crops only other than plantations;

(d) whether the Government have not obtained quantities of chemical manures, ammonium sulphate and super-phosphate from the Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited, and if so what these quantities are (yearwar);

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government do not propose to avail of the production of the Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited, during 1950-51;

(f) if the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, why the Government have to come to such a decision;

(g) what the quantities left over unsold from the allotments made in 1949-50 with the Agricultural depots and the distributing firms were;

(h) whether the Government have enquired why some quantities were left unsold in 1949-50;

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(i) on what basis the Government of India make allotments of imported chemical manures to this State; and

(j) whether the Government have at any time reviewed the question of supplies, demand and sale of chemical manures and what steps they propose to take to popularize their use?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) to (j) The answer is laid on the Table of the House.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Sir, in view of the importance which chemical fertilizers play in the Grow More Food Campaign, may I know whether the Government have considered that a loan of Rs. 200 per individual is quite enough for the purpose, especially when the cost of fertilizer is more than Rs. 400 per ton?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It has given encouraging results and we want to watch further and see how it works.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“May I know, Sir, how many fertilizer factories are there in this State?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“None in this State, but there is one in Travancore.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government would consider the desirability of selling ammonium sulphate in large quantities, in view of the Hon. Minister's answer just now, that these fertilizers are becoming more popular, and that coupons might be supplied to the ryots directly through the Revenue department, instead of through the Agricultural department, so that the ryots might exchange the coupons for manures?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“As I said, the present arrangement is working satisfactorily and if necessary, we shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“Sir, is it not a fact that a large quantity of manure worth about two or two and a half crores of rupees is still lying unsold, as would be seen from the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It was because distribution began late this year and the monsoon also failed in many districts. It is expected that all this quantity will be easily disposed of in the coming year.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“May I know the output of the single factory in Travancore?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I have no information about it just at present, Sir.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether the Government have received representations from the ryots that the assistance which the Government are giving in regard to the

Printed as Appendix I on pages 595-597 infra.

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Grow More Food Campaign is not enough, though they think that what they give is very considerable, and that a greater amount of loan may be given to the individual ryots on the production of certificates from the Revenue authorities regarding the extent of land which they own?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“People will certainly welcome larger amounts of loan, but it is a matter which has to be considered with reference to our financial limitations.”

SRI R. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU :—“May I know, Sir, if the Government consider the question of distribution of chemical manures through co-operative societies only?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“We are doing it through co-operative societies as well as through tender firms.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“May we know, Sir, whether the Government consider that the one factory in Travancore will be sufficient to meet the needs of this State?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is not sufficient. The Central Government are putting up a fertilizer factory at Sindhri.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“So, Sir, will the Government see their way to start another factory at this corner?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It will not be possible, as it requires very big investment.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“Will the Government think of floating a loan for starting a factory, because it is an important matter?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“No, Sir.”

SRI R. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government realize that distribution through tender firms is a hindrance to co-operative societies?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“On the other hand, it will give an incentive to the co-operative societies to do better work.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have any idea to give manure, if necessary, for the second-crop paddy also?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is being given for the second crop in the East and West Godavari districts and about Rs. 12 lakhs have been provided for the purpose of giving loans for manure.”

Cement concrete road from Anakapalle to Madugola.

* 182 Q.—SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the estimated cost for laying a cement concrete road from Anakapalle to Madugola and the period of completion of the work;

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(b) when and to whom the contract has been granted for the above work and the amount tendered; and

(c) the present stage of the work?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 5.53 lakhs. The period of completion according to the terms of the contract was one year from 21st November 1949.

“(b) The work was entrusted in October 1949 to the late M. V. Suryanarayana Raju of Anakapalle. The amount tendered was Rs. 6,03,515.

“(c) The items of works completed so far are soling work for the extension of subgrade, metalling over soling except in two furlongs, collection of metal for base coat in all miles and renewals in nine furlongs, laying of cement concrete pavement in three furlongs on left side and two furlongs on right side and metal shoulders and necessary earth work in these furlongs. The contractor died suddenly in a jeep accident on 14th November 1950 and balance work amounting to Rupees 10,000 to bring it to a safe stage was entrusted to a piece worker. The expenditure so far incurred on the work is Rs. 1,25,540.”

The Andhra Paper Mills.

*183 Q.—SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the Andhra Paper Mills;

(b) how much of it is capital investment;

(c) whether all the necessary improvements have been effected; and

(d) the quantity of paper produced every month for the last six months?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) Rupees 48,77,514 up to 30th September 1950, which includes a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 paid as purchase price for the Mills.

“(b) Rupees 22,92,400 representing the value of the fixed assets of the Mills comprising of lands, buildings, plant and machinery, lorries, furniture and books, etc.

“(c) The most essential improvements required for putting the Mills in a working condition have been carried out. The question of effecting further improvements will be taken up after the German expert (who has been appointed recently) takes charge of the Mills.

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“(d) The quantity of paper produced during the last six months is as below :—

		TONS.
May 1950	... about	201
June 1950	... ..	171
July 1950	... ..	57
August 1950	... ..	202
September 1950	... ..	176
October 1950	... ..	205
Total	... ..	1,014

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have investigated or are investigating the trees which would be suitable for the manufacture of paper and whether only bamboos are used and not other trees?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“Only bamboos are used; not trees.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“There are other kinds of trees, such as aspen which is considered suitable for paper pulp manufacture. So, besides bamboos, there are other kinds of trees available in our forests and will the Government take up investigation in this matter?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“The Paper Mill in Rajahmundry is located in a place where there are only bamboo forests and so they are utilizing bamboo pulp.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“Will the Government consider the desirability of starting other factories wherever such suitable trees are available?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered.”

DR. P. S. SRINIVASAN :—“May I know, Sir, the quality of paper that is manufactured in the Andhra Paper Mills?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“They are manufacturing badami and wrapping paper.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Sir, in view of the figures given by the Hon. Minister which show that production of paper in the mills is fluctuating, may I know whether the Government have taken steps to see that there is at least a uniform quantity of production?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“Steps are being taken; in fact we have recently got a German expert who will examine the condition and we will see how best we can effect further improvements in production.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the officer in charge of the Mills is qualified to be a paper expert? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ An Engineer is in charge of the mills. Now we have got a German expert who is an engineer as well as an expert.”

Supply of articles by the Madras Medical Store.

* 184 Q.—SRI P. R. K. SARMA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Medical Store Depot has not been able to supply at all or in time any of the indents made on it for the requirements of the hospitals in the Madras State and if so, what the articles are, and what the quantities and values of such articles are;

(b) what the additional expenditure incurred by the department in making local purchases of those requirements is during 1948-49, 1949-50 and till now;

(c) why the articles could not be got from the Madras Medical Store Depot, while they are available in the local market and elsewhere;

(d) whether the Government of Madras have taken up the matter with the Government of India for obtaining the requirements in time; and

(e) whether the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has held up further indents on the Medical Store Depot in view of the delay and failure of the supplies from the depot and how the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—“ A statement ^a is laid on the table.”

Salaries of the elementary school teachers.

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

(a) the scales of salary fixed for elementary school teachers of different grades working under various agencies;

(b) whether the Government have received representations from teachers that the scales prescribed have not been enforced in most of the schools;

(c) whether the Director of Public Instruction has been authorized to grant extension of time for giving effect to the revised scales;

(d) whether extension of time referred to in (c) has been invariably granted in most cases;

(e) whether the managements have expressed their inability to adopt the revised scales as additional grant is not admissible to cover the whole or a portion of the additional liability;

[8th March 1951]

(f) whether the suitable minimum salary prescribed for the higher elementary and secondary trained teachers is in effect on paper and not in actual practice; and

(g) what steps the Government propose to take to ensure at least payment of minimum salary for teachers of all grades prescribed by them?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—“ (a) to (g) The information on the scales of pay of teachers in elementary schools is given in the statement below :—

STATEMENT.

Grades of teachers in elementary schools.	Scales of pay.		
	Aided and Panchayat.	Local bodies.	Government.
(1)	(2) RS.	(3) RS.	(4) RS.
Lower elementary grade (trained).	20	23—1—33	23—1—35
Higher elementary grade (trained).	27— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30	30—1—45	30—1—50
Secondary grade (trained).	37—1—45	40—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —55—2—75	45—3—60—2—90
Collegiate grade (trained).	37—1—45		

The scales of pay of teachers in aided elementary schools were revised in 1947, along with the general revision of the scales of pay of Government servants; their scales of pay before and after 1st January 1947 are given below :—

	Before 1st January 1947.		After 1st January 1947.	
	RS.		RS.	
Lower elementary (trained)	..	..	11	18
Higher elementary (trained)	..	..	16	25— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30
Secondary (trained)	..	..	20	35—1—45
Collegiate (trained)	..	..	25	35—1—45

The managements of elementary schools were also required to pay from their own resources, Rs. 2 to a lower elementary trained teacher and Rs. 5 to a higher elementary and a secondary grade trained teacher, so that the minimum pay of each grade of teacher might be Rs. 20, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, respectively. Most of the managements pleaded their inability to give the supplemental pay. There is no question of the managements giving effect to the revised scales of pay as the entire cost of paying teachers on these scales is met by Government. Representations were made to Government that they themselves might sanction the supplemental pay also. As it was not possible for Government to pay the entire extra amount from State funds, they sanctioned an increase of Rs. 2 per mensem to the minimum of the scale of grant for higher elementary grade trained teachers. They also ordered, at the same time, that the managements should contribute, in addition, Rs. 3 per mensem to the salary of the teacher. the managements'

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Has she left any letter saying that she is committing suicide because she has no food to eat?"

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"The report is:—
'This tragic incident was said to be due to her being unable to bear the pangs of starvation.'"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is an inference by the Press."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Yes, but the inferences of the Press are in most cases correct. Then, Sir, the M.L.A. who went . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"He died! Is it?"
(Laughter.)

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"He did not die. M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. do not die; it is only poor people who die. We sit here and make speeches in a complacent manner, thinking there is no difficulty outside. His Excellency the Governor himself has seen the very grave conditions of the people in North Arcot, when he went round that district. Above all, we have the heart-rending news published in yesterday's *Mail* that the Secretary to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the Central Government has stated that though rice is available outside, in Burma, in Siam, in Italy and in Pakistan, their prices are so high that it is not possible to import that rice for us. I ask, Sir, whether such an attitude is consistent with the duties of the Government to feed its people and clothe its people? The latter is a secondary thing, but the most important duty, in fact, the first, primary and basic duty, is to feed the people. How can a Government, therefore, say that prices are high outside, and so they are not able to import rice from abroad? What does it mean? Does it mean that they have left us to ourselves. Sir, five lakhs of tons of foodgrains are offered to us; and out of that, only one lakh of tons is rice. This is for us, for people of South India, who live mostly on rice, most insufficient. Look, how this five lakhs of tons are given? The Hon. Minister for Food in the Central Government said, 'you must thank your stars when we promise you this five lakhs; and you must doubly thank yourself if you are able to get it'. Now that promise is fading away. The Secretary to the Central Food Minister, says, 'there is rice available, but we are not going to import it'. What will the poor people do? Where are they to go for food? They are prepared to pay even a price of Rs. 2 per measure and they are already paying up to Rs. 1-8-0 a measure. So, if the imported rice costs a higher price, Government can recover that cost from the consumer, who is prepared to pay any price rather than die of starvation. Therefore, I believe, there is something radically wrong with the policy of the Central Government in the matter of food. I do not know how other States have prevailed upon the Central Minister for

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Food. I have been feeling all along that people outside this Province do not care that happens to Madras. Perhaps Bombay has fared well, because the Hon. Mr. Munshi hails from that State. But does Hon. Mr. Munshi realise our position? I know, our Government is doing all it can in this matter; but I feel, something more has to be done. That is what I understand from the speech of hon. Members of this House. We feel that our Ministers realise our difficulties but they must have more guts; they must tell the Union Government point-blank, 'Well, this is our position, either give us food at any cost, or allow us to import food ourselves.' They must tell them that people are prepared to purchase food at any cost rather than die of starvation. The Union Government have enough of sterling balances for getting food from abroad. So, Sir, it is absolutely necessary for us to get food at any cost and save people from starvation and death.

"Sir, God helps those who help themselves. God helps people only when there is not the slightest ray of hope anywhere outside. I, as a Muslim and a human being feel that God helps people only when there is no chance, when there is not the slightest ray of hope of getting what is essentially needed except through his divine mercy. There is still room for human exertions to procure food from outside. Government can import food from Italy, from Siam, from Burma and from Pakistan, and that at any cost, even paying a higher price. The Minister should not sit with folded hands, saying, there has been a failure of monsoon and so you are helpless in the matter. Sir, God helps only those who help themselves."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Does the hon. Member mean there would be no monsoons hereafter?"
(Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"It looks as if God is working up to such a position."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"When there is a possibility of importing food from abroad, I do not see why we should blame God for not giving us rain. Simply to sit quiet with folded hands, and not take any action, but pray to God to give rain will not save the situation. People want food at any cost, at whatever price, even if it be by paying one pound sterling for one pound of rice.

"If the Government of India are not able to supply adequate rice, I request this Government to urge the Government of India to allow them to import rice from other countries. When the British Government were administering the country, the permission of the Government of India was not necessary for import from other countries. People were freely importing from Burma and other countries and carrying on business. Probably the Government of India are afraid that if they purchase at a heavy price, they will have to subsidize and that the cost of subsidy will be a heavy burden on the Central finances. Let this Government

11-30
a.m.

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make it clear to the Government of India that they are prepared to pay the heavy price and foot the bill. If this Government too have not got adequate finance, they can sell it at a higher price and realize the amount from the consumers. This is a very important matter which brooks no delay and the Government must take it on hand immediately.

"Next in importance to food is education. I find from the Budget speech that the Hon. the Finance Minister has been good enough to provide a very large sum for education. Considering the importance of, and the need for, education, I feel that what ought to have been done has not been done. We are trying to give adult education. I am one of those who organized a meeting for adult education. It is all very good for propaganda. I cannot understand how adult education can help the cause of education. Thirty-two lakhs of children of school-going age have not got schools. After ten or twelve years, these very children will be illiterate adults. Adult education will be a permanent problem if we do not provide schools for children of school-going age. According to the census figures published in the newspapers yesterday, the population of the City of Madras is 14,29,374, and out of it more than half is illiterate."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Is not the increase of literacy from 10 to 47 per cent a great improvement?"

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"This Government cannot claim the credit for it. Unfortunately the Hon. the Minister for Education is not present in the House. I hope that the Hon. Finance Minister will give us the figures about the percentage of literacy just before the Congress Government took up office and the increase in the percentage since then. If only the figures reveal that the entire increase has been during the regime of the Congress Government, we will be satisfied."

"If more than half the population of the City is illiterate, the position in the villages will be appalling. The percentage of illiteracy in the State as a whole is not less than 83. Eradication of illiteracy has to be taken up seriously. Schools should be provided for all children of school-going age. The Government should not think that by simply doing propaganda for adult education, they can remove illiteracy."

"I request the Hon. Finance Minister to desist from giving a step-motherly treatment to education. He has removed the entertainment tax on dramatic performances. I ask in all seriousness whether it is not necessary to remove the tax on education also. I am told that in a deaf and dumb school in Palayamkottai, tax is levied on the sale of food commodities grown by the inmates. I am also told that sales-tax is levied on the sale of commodities by the inmates of a boarding school in the same place. Is this not hampering the spread of education? I appeal to the Hon. Finance Minister to remove the obstacles in the way of education wherever possible, whether they be in the form of sales-tax or any other tax, and provide facilities without let or hindrance."

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"I now come to a very delicate question. I need not reiterate my sincere belief in the efficacy of prohibition. I am inclined to feel that prohibition, as it is enforced at present, is only a political prohibition, a farce and not a real prohibition. Though the Government have lost several crores of rupees on account of the introduction of prohibition, drink is going on in the usual manner. I will quote from a Press Note issued by the Government."

'During the month of October 1950, 6,926 cases were detected as against 6,129 in the previous month. Dasara and Moharam festivals gave an impetus to illicit distillation. The vigorous drive launched by the preventive staff on all suspected localities led to the detection of a large number of cases.'

I say that the increase in the number of detected cases is due not to the vigilance of the preventive staff but to the increase in the number of offences. If it is attributed to the vigilance of the staff, the implication is that they had not been vigilant before and that they lacked in the proper discharge of their duties. If Dasara and Moharam festivals gave an impetus to illicit distillation, I cannot imagine what the position will be at the time of the ensuing general election which coincides with the period of these festivals. How can festivals give an impetus?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Festival days are holidays and the people spend them in a gala manner."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"I think there has been an increase on all days and not only during festival days."

"The ameliorative measures undertaken are simply ridiculous."

'Up to the end of October 1950, 1,840 Jaggery Manufacturing Societies have been organized with a membership of 1.46 lakhs of ex-toddy tappers. They produced 52,139 maunds of jaggery worth Rs. 3,18,423 during the month.'

On an average each society had 79 members and produced jaggery worth Rs. 172-8-0 per month. So each member's turnover during the month was only two-rupee worth of jaggery, and his share, after deducting the expenses, will be still less. This is the ameliorative measure undertaken by the Government!

'In the 144 training centres in the various districts 940 ex-tappers have so far been trained in the manufacture of jaggery by the improved methods. As a result of the training given and the demonstration conducted, the trainees have so far produced 73,786 lb. of refined variety of jaggery.'

We have given up speaking in terms of tons and maunds and come to pounds. Is it not just to inflate the figure and make the quantity appear large that figures of production are given in terms of pounds?"

* THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Pounds can be converted into tons."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"I have converted them and they come to 800 maunds."

"If this is the kind of amelioration provided to the people, I ask the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition how they can get on. Naturally, they take to illicit tapping and distillation. The Government are not only losing the Excise revenue but also spending on the enforcement of prohibition. Let us portray

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before our minds a picture of the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition offering a bottle of whisky or brandy to a person employed in the fighting forces with one hand and aiming a pistol at the other people with the other hand."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"It is very good."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"The Hon. Minister cannot be proud of it. As I said on more than one occasion, let the Government lose money on a virtuous cause. Let them enforce prohibition strictly as that will contribute to the moral uplift of the people. Drink for the fighting forces and prohibition for the other people—enforcement of such a law will not add to the happiness of the people. Let me not be misunderstood. Our opposition is not to prohibition but to the manner of enforcing it. With the present manner of enforcement, I will say, good-bye to prohibition. What is the use of having prohibition for name's sake when illicit tapping and distillation is rampant and people are drinking to their heart's content? Yet the Government take pride in the fact that they have introduced prohibition!"

"I now turn to another matter. We find that fertilizers are lying unused in Government godowns. I say, Sir, that the Government did not calculate the needs of the people. Therefore, deterioration will be there, and more than Rs. 2 crores will be lost. I would request the Government to see that people do not suffer such losses hereafter."

"I shall now come to the health department. Dr. Vasudeva Rao, in a conference at Hyderabad, has stated with regard to tuberculosis, that 'In India about a million people die annually on account of tuberculosis'. Hon. Members are aware that Dr. Vasudeva Rao is an expert in the treatment of that disease. He says that a million people die of tuberculosis annually in India. That is also the view expressed by the Union Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. We have not been as mindful of the health of the people as we ought to. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease. It spreads. We have to safeguard against the spread of this disease. People are attacked by this disease on account of insanitary conditions, bad housing conditions and want of proper and nutritive food. People do not have even free and uncontaminated air. Contaminated air is harming the health of the people. Bad housing, bad food and contaminated air contribute to the spread of this disease."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even rich people die of tuberculosis."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Rich people may also die on account of infection when they come into contact with other patients. Rich people attacked by this disease are fewer in number. Does the Hon. the Finance Minister mean, by his interruption, whether the people be rich or poor, that he would not create circumstances which would ward off this disease? I do not think that that is what the Hon. Minister means. When

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we speak of the generality of the public, is it not necessary to see that all possible attempts are made to alleviate distress to people from this disease? Apart from maintaining the present number of sanatoria, a large number of tuberculosis hospitals should be opened in various centres. We should also adopt preventive measures. The Hon. the Health Minister should see that people live in good sanitary conditions. The Hon. the Minister for Housing should see that good houses are provided for the people. The Finance Minister should see that more money is allotted for public health. Therefore, this is a matter which concerns not one Hon. Minister, but three Hon. Ministers. They have to put their heads together and solve this problem.

"I now come to transport."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"City transport or mufassal transport?"

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"I wish to speak of the Government bus transport in the City of Madras. Sir, I felt from the very beginning, and I feel it even to-day, that the Government have committed a grave error in taking up the bus transport in the city. We have got the annual report of the Ministry of Industry and Supply of the Central Government. The report makes a frank confession about the departmental management of State enterprise in the following words . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is about the Delhi Transport. That has nothing to do with Madras."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"That argument holds good so far a motor transport or any other transport in any State is concerned. It holds good with regard to the bus transport in the city. The report says—

"The principal defects of departmental management are connected with the administrative and financial procedure under which local managements have to work. The methods of recruitment, scales of pay and conditions of service, and the discipline of employees, the procedure for obtaining funds and incurring expenditure, the system of accounting, the methods of purchase of raw materials, and the sale of products are not found suitable for the running of industrial enterprises."

"When Government undertake industrial activities side by side, and sometimes in competition with private enterprise, maximum productive and competitive efficiency becomes very essential, and a reliable stand of comparison must be established. This can be done only if they are managed on commercial lines with commercial forms of accounting, and are operated, financed, taxed, and audited in the same manner as enterprises in the private sector."

If we look into the accounts prior to the Government taking over the bus transport in Madras, we will find that anybody owning even one bus was making a profit. Now we do not know what profit the Government have made from their three departments in the Bus Transport. I should like to know from the Hon. the Minister for Finance how much profit he has made all these years from the coach building factory, workshop and from the bus transport separately. Is the profit commensurate with the large sums of money that have been invested in them?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We had Rs. 17 lakhs profit all told, and Rs. 14 lakhs from transport alone for all these years."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Even then I say that the profit is not sufficient. It is not commensurate with the investment. The profit is Rs. 14 lakhs for three years. Per year it comes to something more than Rs. 4 lakhs. I do not know whether this is the net profit after excluding sales tax and other expenditure. Even if it be the net profit, I feel that it is not in proportion to the large sum of money invested. In view of the experience we have had in motor transport in the city, I wish that the Government do not take over the tramways. That will only create another hardship to the people, because there is a growing feeling among the public that whenever Government take over any enterprise, they do not work it efficiently. The Government servants become complacent. They feel that their salaries are assured and that nobody can question them. The responsibility for proper working is divided among so many people; the staff is increased and the expenditure also goes on increasing. With all this the public derive no benefit. The Government also do not get any return on the investment they make. In matters like the City Bus Transport, the Government should not prevent and should not stand in the way of private enterprise. But, if the Government wish to enter into all private enterprises, it will result in capital becoming more shy. Already capital is shy. The people will not be willing to come forward and invest money in industries. In the end, the Government will feel helpless and will not be able to take up all the industries and carry on the business."

" I have got only five minutes more, Sir, and I assure you that I will not exceed my time. I now come to the question of pensioners."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—" Political pensioners also."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" When a person, whether he is a clerk or a District Munsif or a District Judge, retires from service, he finds it very difficult to get his pension. Because of the delay in getting his pension, he suffers very much. I have spoken on this subject on a previous occasion also. I want to reiterate it this time. It is necessary for the Government to see that delay in ordering pension is reduced greatly, and that pensioners get their pensions with as little a delay as possible. The complaint of these pensioners is that they do not receive their pensions in time and they are actually stranded financially. At present there is a good deal of delay in deciding and ordering the payment of pensions. I request the Government to pay attention to this subject."

" The Hon. Chief Minister was pleased to interrupt me by saying ' Political pensioners also '. I propose to speak about

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political pensioners also. I say, Sir, that political pensions are a charge on the Government under the Constitution. The members of the Carnatic family are feeling that ever since the Indian Independence, they have not been receiving their pensions."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" This relates to the Government of India."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" But this Government are the agents of the Government of India so far as political pensions are concerned, and much depends on the recommendations of this Government."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Is it a charge on the Government under the Constitution, if so, under what Article? "

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Under Article 294 (b) of the Constitution it is a charge on the Government. Ever since the advent of Independence, the surviving heirs of the deceased members of the Carnatic family have not received their pensions. They are suffering greatly. I know of one particular case where a Carnatic stipendiary who was receiving about Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 per mensem, died suddenly leaving two daughters behind. The education of these girls has been spoiled. These girls are left in the lurch. They had to give up their study. This question of continuing the pensions to the members of the Carnatic family has not up till this moment been settled by this Government. I want the Government to declare their policy as to whether they will give it or will not give. We must know where we stand, and we must also know whether, after the death of the pensioners, their families will get their pensions or whether the pensions will stop with the pensioner. Do the Government propose to allow these pensions only till the lifetime of the stipendiaries or propose to continue them to their families, after the death of the stipendiaries? I do not know what the Government are going to do. Sir, it happened in the case of my own niece. Sometime back my step-mother died. Her stipend has to be paid to the members of the family. That has not been given. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to see that the stipends are disbursed as early as possible."

" The clock has not struck, Sir. Only one word more. About Rs. 7 crores have been allotted to the Police Department. Even last year the Hon. the Finance Minister made reference to the Police action in Hyderabad. This year also he has referred to it. I would like to ask whether this Government have or have not received any amount from the Government of India towards the police action in Hyderabad. It is a subject relating to the Government of India. Therefore, why should this Government spend any money for it? Why should they make provision for this in the Supplementary Demands? Have they received any money from the Union Government? If they have, what have they done

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with it? The Government are providing all sorts of conveniences and facilities to the Police Department. Certainly, I know, the Police Department is working very well."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"It looks as if the clock will not strike at all!"

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"That is my good fortune, Sir. (Laughter.)"

"The Government have provided Rs. 20 lakhs for increase in the house-rent allowance to those Government servants who are getting salary up to Rs. 150 per month. Is that sufficient? Do the Government realize that the cost of living has increased five times what it was some years ago? Are not their servants depending upon the Government for their livelihood? In view of all these considerations, it is necessary that the Government should provide more funds for allowances. Their policy towards the Police Department is certainly good, but they must extend that policy to the people who are working in other Departments also. All Government servants are entitled to their sympathy and solicitude. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Chief Minister to see that the Government servants have enough funds to make both ends meet. I thank you, Sir, for the time given."

* SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to say a few words with regard to the general structure of the Budget. So far as capital expenditure is concerned, I had some doubts and from the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister it appears that he has not yet decided as to whether he should cover the capital expenditure by borrowing or by the sale of securities. It looks as if he decided once that it could be covered by the sale of securities. He gave expression to his idea in the Legislative Assembly also of raising a loan. But 20 crores of rupees seems to be a big amount which no other State in this country has attempted to launch upon such a scheme. I fear whether the floating of the loan will be successful especially when we see the rates offered by the Government of India in their Savings Scheme."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Treasury Deposits."

* SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"Yes, the rate is 3½ per cent, income-tax free. I do not know whether any loan floated by this Government can compete with that. Therefore ultimately the Government may have to resort to sale of securities or give up many of the schemes. As it is, the position is obscure and I hope, as days go by, it will become clear."

"Coming to the question of production which is agitating the minds of all of us, I have to say that it has become the fashion now-a-days to proclaim that famine is staring us in the face and starvation deaths are going to take place. This comes forth from all quarters, expected and unexpected. I urge on the Government

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to come forward with a bold statement that they will not allow anyone to die of starvation, that each Hon. Minister will be in charge of two or three districts and that he will be responsible for any Press statement that may be made, founded on facts or otherwise. I expect the Government to announce it as early as possible in order to infuse confidence in the people who read newspaper reports and fear that starvation is awaiting.

"Sir, when I read the reply of the Hon. the Finance Minister to the representatives of backward communities, that 'God helps those who help themselves', I thought he was referring to the failure of the monsoon and that he felt because we were not helping ourselves, God had not helped us till now. I would like to suggest that we can help ourselves at least in the coming year in the direction of increased production. Sir, increased production depends mainly on seed and manure. We have been seeing in the papers that as a result of the intensive cultivation scheme, production has gone up to even 8,000 or 10,000 lb. per acre. This shows that potentiality is already there. It is for the Government to tap it and utilize it for their purposes. Sir John Russel, the well-known expert in plant breeding, who toured our country in January, advocated in Delhi after the close of his tour that important varieties of seeds and the use of fertilizers alone can push up production. In our State there are 36 lakhs of acres of delta area growing paddy. Besides that, there are 20 lakhs of acres of irrigated paddy area, i.e., area covered by schemes like Tambraparni and Periyar Schemes. If the Government can arrange to cover at least half of the extent, namely, about 30 lakhs of acres, with improved varieties of paddy, production can be increased. Of course, there is difference between paddy and paddy. The expert Committee appointed by this State Government has recommended certain varieties of paddy which give an increased yield. I should like to point out that the varieties that have given the highest yield now are those recommended by that Committee. It is not definitely known what action the Government have taken to popularise those varieties in the entire cultivated area within four or five years. The expert Committee's Report says on page 52—

'Ultimately it would be found that this is more remunerative and of more lasting benefit to the country than the huge sums that are now expended on the import of food from outside the country.'

"Then there is the question of fertilizers. Sir, during question-time I made a suggestion that the Revenue Department might be asked to sell coupons alone, let them not actually sell manures, resorting to compulsion in certain cases. Are they not selling tickets for benefit performances? Did they not sell tickets for raising funds during war time? In the same way, I advocate this for the benefit of the ryot. Coupons may be entrusted to the Revenue Department to be sold even at the point of compulsion. About 2 lakhs of tons of ammonium sulphate should be imported this year for our State alone, to be used mainly for raising food crops. Distribution may be entrusted to the Co-operative Department who are fighting for it very enthusiastically or made

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through tenderers. Coupons should be sold on credit to the ryots in a wide area, concession being given to smaller ryots to repay the amount in instalments. If the Government can get these 2 lakhs of tons of ammonium sulphate and sell them, I am sure they will get an yield of 6 lakhs of tons of rice in the next year.

"As regards the scheme of artesian wells, sinking of 101 wells has been sanctioned. Twenty-two wells are under construction and the target of production is 2,300 tons of grains. This works out to a production of half a ton per acre. This is a very poor outturn. I would like to suggest that there should be a comprehensive plan drawn up for the whole area covered by these artesian wells. It is a known fact that these wells have a tendency to dry up in the course of about 10 years and, therefore, we should tap the source as early as possible. Co-operative societies must be started in the area, compulsorily to take the area on lease and cultivate in with double crops, so that we can have the full benefit of the natural resources given by God. There is no use of coming out with a statement that so many wells have been sunk and so on and so forth.

"Regarding the food policy, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to the fact that there was a cry for derationing no doubt, but not in the real sense of the word, or as was understood by all educated people. The public wanted only de-procurement and de-levy. Having achieved that object, they want now rationing and relief shops. But the Government have taken it in the real sense of the word and done away with procurement and rationing. But whenever any article falls short of requirements, the only way out of the difficulty is rationing.

12-15 P.m. "So, it is an admitted fact that foodstuffs are in short-supply; and the only way in which all the people can be enabled to get them is by rationing. Everywhere there is the demand that they want relief shops. I would request the Government to understand that aspect of the question, and not quote the demand that they heard in the Assembly and the Council, and say, 'you wanted derationing. We have derationed. So, why do you want us to give you foodgrains and why do you want us to open relief shops for the people?' That is not the correct way of dealing with things. For arguments' sake, I say that they may win this point in a Court of law. But, the fact remains that they have somehow or other to provide the vast population of this State with food. It is their responsibility. The number of relief shops that were opened in 1948, between the months of April and June was given in a list furnished by the Government. According to this list, Ramanathapuram had 580 shops, Tirunelveli had 793 shops, North Arcot had 670 shops and Madurai had 496 shops. I want that this number of relief shops should be opened by the Government ever now. In 1948, all those relief shops were allotted foodgrains in this manner. Ramanathapuram—9,000 tons, Tirunelveli—7,500 tons, North Arcot—1,500 tons and so on. My only point is to bring to the notice of the Government their commitments and responsibilities for feeding the people of this State. They must

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open adequate number of relief shops and allot them sufficient foodgrains as they have done previously. I think there is going to be a windfall. The Central Government are going to get about 20 lakhs of tons from the United States of America and about 3½ lakhs of tons from Pakistan as per the latest developments. I therefore suggest that besides the 5 lakhs of tons that has already been promised by the Central Government and the further 5 lakhs of tons to be allotted as per our demand we can increase our demand during the course of this month. Taking into consideration the additional receipt of foodgrains by the Central Government, I think we can put our indent for another 5 lakhs of tons. Thus, with the 15 lakhs of tons, we would be able to tide over the crisis, which is supposed to threaten the population of this State. With these words, I close my speech, Sir."

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, they say that dogs bark, but still the caravan passes. Like that, despite our barking day in and day out in the legislature the Budget Caravan is passing off every year. Sir, I had occasion to witness a budget debate for the first time in 1923. From that year to this year, I have observed one thing. That is, neither any party-man nor any Member of the Opposition was able to change a 'comma' or a 'semi-colon' in the Budget. So I do not think that we are expected even to dot the 'i's and cross the 't's. Therefore I feel that much good may not result by my closely criticising the Budget. If I rise to speak now, it is for the purpose of only throwing out a few suggestions so that the Government may take them for what they are worth. I would characterise this year's Budget as a humdrum Budget. The only surprise is that there are no surprises in it. Sir, for one thing I would like to thank the Hon. Finance Minister. That is, he was good enough not to add the last straw to the camel's back. Already, the people are groaning under unbearable load of taxation. The Minister has let us very lightly this year. Perhaps, who knows that thinking that this is the last Budget that will be presented during the lifetime of the present Legislature, he might have left the people rather lightly this year.

"It is very painful and deplorable that a country like ours, whose key industry is agriculture, should suffer for want of sufficient quantities of food. I believe that there is something fundamentally wrong with our agriculture, which seems to be a heavy millstone around our necks. I know the Hon. Minister Sri A. B. Shetty for a very long time. He is a well-meaning Gentleman and he is doing things with the best of intentions. But I would like him to be a revolutionary in the matter of agriculture. His old antedeluvian methods would not save us from the critical situation. The same old plough with a pair of famished bullocks are still found on the lands, whereas in the West these poor, half starved or wholly starved cattle have earned their rest for all time. There is a fear in the minds of people here that mechanisation in agriculture will lead to very serious consequences. Some of them think that already there are too many mouths to feed and tens of

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thousands of people will be thrown out of employment, as they will be realised from agricultural labour once mechanisation is introduced in agriculture. Russia has solved this problem to a remarkable extent. Those persons who may be released from this sphere get employed in industries in Russia. The same thing can be done here also. But before taking up mechanisation in agriculture, we have to start a good number of useful industries. Our unfortunate country seems to be caught in a very bad vicious circle. It is hightime that this vicious circle is broken altogether. It is something like a camel having many curves and bends in its body. So, it will be a very onerous task to rectify so many things at one and the same time. I am not in favour of employing monster-machinery in agriculture. I do not think such big machinery will be suitable for our small farms which are found in our State as well as in our country. Small one plough tractors are available and these should be adopted in our country. There are very many kinds of machinery suited to our farms which have been fragmented to such a large extent.

"I will next pass on to another topic, viz., cattle-breeding. Sir, cattle-breeding should be improved forthwith. Very fine breeds are available in foreign places. Those breeds should be imported and breeding stations should be started, not in one or two places, but in every district. In every district, demonstrations should be given to the farmers. Periodical lectures also should be arranged for the benefit of the farmers in all matters that concern agriculture. Sir, a bull ordinarily can cover 30 to 50 cows; but, through artificial insemination it can cover 500 to 1,000 cows. In that way, you can have a better kind of breed and a larger number also. As it is, in our State alone, we have about 5 crores of cattle, as there are 5 crores of people. So each man or woman has got one cow, or bull or calf and yet we have to suffer for want of adequate milk."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I think only cows can give milk and not bulls." (Laughter.)

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Sir, milk-supply depends very much on the thyroid gland which has a great influence upon the production of milk as well as fat. Through synthetic thyroid products also the supply of both milk and butter can be increased. Besides if these cows are treated with some iodine preparations which may be added to skimmed milk, then the cows can yield a larger quantity of milk and butter. These new methods should be practised in our State.

"As regards hybridization of trees, since we are at present suffering from want of building materials, we must examine this question. There are fast growing trees which in a specified time can grow three times the ordinary size within one-third of the usual time. Such trees should be imported, if necessary, and tried. Even in our forests, we have got such varieties of trees. The Government should take steps to get information where such trees are found and plant them in the various forests which have been destroyed.

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"In the hybridization of trees artificial insemination can be practised. From the flowers certain ingredients are removed and then transplanted in other flowers, and they get fertilized. There are several such methods which can be practised in the case of trees. Artificial insemination can be practised in the case of fish also."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" On birds too! "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" All except human beings. (Laughter.) While we are for artificial insemination in the case of cattle, we advocate birth control for ourselves." (Laughter.)

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Yes, Sir. Forests should be grown on old abandoned fields because their soil has been exploited for centuries and centuries. They have lost many valuable elements which were giving us good crops.

"Sir, when I talk of food, the question of malnutrition which is so much prevalent in our State comes to my mind. The national nutrition programme should be closely related to the national health programme. A man's daily caloric need is about 3,000 but at present, I am afraid our present rations give us a little less than 1,000. So, malnutrition is rampant and it brings about various kinds of deficiency diseases, such as Kereto malasia a kind of eye trouble with which children are affected and become blind. There is also another disease called idiocy. There are several other kinds of afflictions to which the undernourished are subject.

"With regard to rice, till now, the par boiled rice was said to preserve to a certain extent vitamins and minerals. But now there is a new method of rice conversion by which 70 per cent of Thiamin, 50 per cent of reboflavin and some 60 per cent of niacin, that is acid nicotine can be preserved. I request the Government to give proper attention to this matter.

"With regard to fish, Sir, I would like to point out that nutritive protein of great value and importance is found in fish. It is basic in the diet of a large section of some peoples and part of the food intake of other people. But it is not properly investigated and cultured. Pond-fish culture is very important because in our State we have got innumerable ponds wherein we can cultivate many varieties of fish. In fish culture, we should think of processing, storage and transportation with special interest. Refrigeration is also important because without it, fish is easily perish. It should be provided for in the various stations. By adopting modern methods of fish processing, much food can be produced cheaply. With the trawler operations in North America, one man is able to produce 65,000 lb. of edible fish in one year whereas only 6,500 lb. can be produced by adopting ordinary methods of fishing. Besides food, it can give us enormous quantities of oil containing vitamin A and D. I hope the Government will bear this in mind and try to develop fish culture.

"The other day, Sir, the hon. Member Dr. Cherian, had occasion to express an adverse opinion about the indigenous systems

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of medicine. In his opinion, indigenous systems are not scientific, pure and simple. I would like to tell him that medical science and empiricism are as old as the human race. If he thinks a bit, he would know that the modern medical science is not cent per cent science. It is also full of empiricism. In every system there is quackery. America is still a paradise for quacks. Medical science is flourishing side by side with quackery not only in America but also in Europe and other western countries. About a hundred years ago one Dr. Radcliffe in Europe, was issuing prescriptions, half guinea prescriptions, from his teashop without even seeing the patients. Such things are happening even now. Therefore, I say there is quackery everywhere. But I am not advocating quackery. I would like to tell my friend, an eminent doctor that he is, that there is science in indigenous systems of medicine also. What is science after all? Though the definition of science is a very difficult one, we can define it as knowledge based upon observation and experiment. These are the two legs, as it were, by which science advances. May I ask him Sir, whether the practitioners of Indian Medicine are devoid of observation or whether they never did any experiment? The path of science is littered with abandoned theories. Science progresses along the path of trial and error. Its frontiers are ever shifting. Take any science you like. What do you find? There are a variety of theories. Take light. There are two theories pertaining to light, one the corpuscular and the other, the wave theory. Sir William Bragg, one of the greatest physicists of the world, was once so confounded that, when he was asked how there could be two such contradictory theories, he replied, 'you follow the corpuscular theory on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and the wave theory on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Sunday being holiday. Allopathy always knows in part and conjectures in part.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I would like the hon. Member to close at 12-45, as he has already taken twenty minutes."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" This is a very important question, Sir, . . . "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" But not very relevant to the Budget." (Laughter.)

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" We need not bother ourselves about the Budget for it will be passed, just as the caravan passes (laughter). There were three principal watch-dogs of science, namely conservation of mass, conservation of energy and Maxwell's Electro-magnetic equations. These were the very fundamentals of science. But all these were thrown overboard one fine morning as they were found wanting according to the latest developments in science. Scientists were thinking that their knowledge of things was indisputable but now their theories are questioned and science is always in the making. No finality. So, let my friend understand that there are two kinds of Indian Medicine, one the indigenous system of medicine and the other the indigenous quackery. Let him not mistake the one for the other."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I think the hon. Member may sum up his opinion in one sentence, viz., that Dr. Cherian having attained eminence in allopathy may now begin learning something of the indigenous system of medicine."

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Dr. Cherian is an authority so far as allopathy is concerned. But he has no knowledge or he is grossly ignorant of the indigenous systems of medicine. I say that indigenous systems of medicine are based on sound scientific principles. What is the fundamental principle of allopathy? It is called: 'Contra contrarist curanter'. Diseases are cured by drugs which produce opposite pathological effects upon the body. There is another system (Homœopathy) which says that diseases or symptoms of diseases are curable by those particular drugs which produce similar pathological effects upon the body (similia similibus curanter).

" These are the two principles in the systems. But I assure my Hon. Friend we have in Unani or Arabian and Aryan systems, both these principles. That is the beauty and the peculiarity of these systems. Sero-therapy and Sero-diagnosis are merely echoes of the humoral theory. 12-45 P.M.

" Sir, Homœopathy is also recognized in America and it is flourishing like anything there. It is practised side by side with allopathic system.

" Sir, in each of the indigenous systems (Aryan and Arabian) there are these two fundamental principles. In the Arabian system it is called Ilaj-i-ba-bassil as in Homœopathy, and Ilaj-i-bazid as in Allopathy. The allopathic system is just like a pigmy perched upon the shoulders of the Oriental giant. Allopathy is a jackdaw in borrowed feathers. If you dig into the history of medicine, you will see that allopathy is the direct off-spring of the Arabian medicine."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Is it Arabian knights? "

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" And, Sir, the Aryan system of medicine is the grandmother of allopathy. So, Sir, if you take up the . . . "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Is Ayurveda the mother of the Arabian system? "

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Sir, the Arabian system has learnt a deal from India and besides, it made its own precious contributions and during the crusades the Europeans came and learnt so many things, and afterwards Spain was captured by Muslims and the western nations learnt about these medicines. Sir, the first medical college was built by Arabs in Salerno in Italy."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member has exceeded his time. He must finish soon."

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DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" I shall close in about two or three minutes.

" Therefore, Sir, there is much science in these indigenous systems. The western physiology is simply scratching the surface of the human body. It will indeed look very surprising when I say that. I will give you an instance."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not know what the eminent surgeons will say to that."

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Whether they are eminent or not they have to accept the truth. I shall cite one instance. In physiology muscles are divided into two groups, voluntary and involuntary muscles. Over the involuntary muscles one has no control, such as the heart muscle. I say this classification is untenable. I have seen a yogi control the heart muscle, stopping the heart action and respiration. What they call 'suspended animation' is being practised by yogis. I had occasion to witness a quantity of milk being sucked up through urethra, into the bladder and ejected afterwards. So, Sir, much powers could be obtained through the knowledge and practice of these indigenous systems of medicine. Sir, when Indians could be so great in philosophy, in metaphysics, in mathematics, and in many other realms of thought, can't they be great also in medical science, I ask? There are more things in oriental medicine than allopathy has dreamt of."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఆర్థికమంత్రిగారు లేని స్వయం పోషకమగు ఆయుర్వేదపట్టికను తయారుచేసినందులకు వారిని ఇతరులవలెనే నేను అభినందించవలసిన ధర్మము నానైన ఉన్నది. అయితే వారు అభినందనల నామించేవారు కాదు. ప్రతి పక్ష సభ్యులుగాని, స్వపక్ష సభ్యులుగాని వారిని అభినందించుచున్నారంటే, వానికి కారణము, వారు బడ్జెటును తయారుచేయుటలో చూపించిన ప్రతిభయే కారణముగాని వేరు అభిప్రాయముతోకాదు. ఈ కారణముచేతనే వారిని అభినందించుట నాధర్మమని తెలుపుచున్నాను.

" గత నాలుగు సంవత్సరములుగా బడ్జెటులను ప్రతిపాదించే అవకాశము తనకు కలిగినదని ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినారు. అందుకుకూడా వారిని అభినందించ వలసి యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆయుర్వేద పట్టికలవగా, ప్రజలపించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ఎంతెంత మొత్తములను పన్నుల మూలముగా వసూలు చేయుచున్నది వాటిని వివిధ ప్రజాపనాగకరములకు పనులకు ఎట్లు వెచ్చించుచున్నది తెలియజేయు పట్టిక. ప్రభుత్వమువారి అదృష్టవశమునవో మరేకారణముచేతవో ఒక సంవత్సరముకన్న మరొక సంవత్సరం ఆదాయము పెరుగుతో వస్తోంది. ఆ నాలుగు, అయితే సంవత్సరములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు సుమారు, 200, 250 కోట్ల రూపాయల వరకు ఆదాయమును సంపాదించియున్నారు. ఈ ఆదాయము సంతోష ప్రజల మేము కృషికిగాను ఖర్చుచేసినారన్న విషయంలో సందేహము లేదు. కాని ఒక ముఖ్యమైన విషయం ఏమిటో ప్రభుత్వమువారు, మంత్రులు గురించవలసియున్నది. మంత్రులు ఆరోగ్య విభాగ ప్రజలకు ఉపకారము చేయదలచినప్పటికీ, అనేక సందర్భాలలో ప్రభుత్వంలో గ్రూపు వాటిని సహజము జరుపుటలేదు. ఈ విషయాన్నే నిశ్చయించి మా ప్రధాని శ్రీ రామస్వామి రెడ్డిగారు గూడ వారి ఉపన్యాస సందర్భంలో చెప్పియున్నారు.

[8th March 1951] [Sri T. Purushotham]

వి విరకము ప్రణాళిక అమలు జరుగవలసిని ఆది ఈ సెక్రటరీయట్ లోని సెక్రటరీల చేతులలో ఉన్నది. ఈ కార్య దర్శుల ఇష్టాయిష్టాల పైనే ప్రణాళికల అమలు ఆధార పడి ఉండడమువలన ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంకే సేం చేయలేక పోతున్నారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు, ఈ బాధ్యతలను మునుపటి హెచ్చుగా లీసుకొని తమ కార్య దర్శుల ఈ ప్రణాళికలను శీఘ్రంగాను, సక్రమంగాను అమలు చేసేటట్లు చూడాలను.

" సెక్రటరీజీవ శ్రీ రామస్వామి రెడ్డిగారు ఉపన్యాసించుచు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విమర్శించినారు వారు నావలె సామాన్యసభ్యులు గారు ఈ ముద్రాను రాజధానికి ప్రధాని గారికి రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని పంపినవారు వారుకూడా మావలెనే ప్రభుత్వమువారి విమర్శించుటే చాలా వింతగా ఉన్నది. వారి ప్రభుత్వకాలము వివిధ శాఖలలో కార్య కలాపాలు ఎట్లు జరుగుచున్నవో ఈ నాడుకూడా అట్లాగే జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఆ నాడు రైతుల కష్టము లేమో ఈ నాడుకూడా అ కష్టములే రైతులను బాధించుచున్నవి. అలాటికీ, ఈ నాటికి ప్రభుత్వ విభాగాలలోని, ప్రజల స్థితిగతులలోగాని ఎట్టి మార్పులు కలుగలేదు. వారి హయాములో ఉన్న red tapism ఈ నాడు ఉన్నది. బహుశా ఈ తప్పు పట్టులను వారు అనాడు గమనించియుండరు. ప్రభుత్వ లోపములలో ఎట్టి వ్యత్యాసము కనపించుటలేదు. బహుశా వారు ఇప్పుడు వారు ఆదేశములతో లేని కారణంచేత ఈతప్పులను కనుగొనగలిగినారేమో తెలియదు. Red tapism అనేది మనకు పూర్వపు ప్రభుత్వమువారినుంచి పంపించిన అస్త్రీలా కనపించుచున్నది. ఈ నాటి విభాగాలలో జరిగే అలెక్కాన్ని తగ్గించేవద్దతులను కనిపెట్టవలసియున్నది. అప్పుడు కాని ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంకే ఉపకారము చేయజాలమని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

" ఈ ఉపయం ప్రతిపక్ష నాయకులు ఘోషి సాహెబుగారు మాట్లాడుచు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎంతో వ్యయ ప్రయాసలతోర్చి సాయిశక్తుల అమలు జరుపుచున్న మధ్యపాన నిశ్చయ విభాగాన్ని విమర్శించియున్నారు. వారి అభిప్రాయ సారాంశం మధ్యపాన నిశ్చయ కార్యక్రమం వలన ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగం లేదన్నట్లుగా ఉన్నది ఇదే వారి అభిప్రాయము ఎక్కట్లుంటే వారు చాలా పొరబడినారని చెప్పక తప్పదు. వారి గ్రామాలలో ఉన్న స్థితిగతులు తెలిసియుండక పోవచ్చును. మధ్యపాన నిశ్చయము వనరాజధానిలో లేనప్పటికీ, నేటికీ గ్రామాలలోని స్థితిగతులు వాగువడినవిని చెప్పక తప్పదు. మధ్యపాన నిశ్చయం లేనపుడు గ్రామాలలో సాయంత్ర కాలంలో జరుగుతూఉండే అక్రమము ఈ నాడు లేదు. అనాడు త్రాగుబోతులు, ముఖ్యంగా కూలివారి చేతులతోనే వారు, వారుగోలంతా ప్రించి సంపాదించిన కొద్దిపాటికూలీలతో హెచ్చుభాగము ఈ మధ్య పానానికి వినియోగించి, తాగి తండనాలాడుతూ ఇంటిలోని భార్యకొద్దలను, ప్రశంసలను వారికి పొంది మూడండేవారు. ఈ నాడు ఆదుమ్మపూర్వక లేక, గ్రామాలలోని స్థితిగతులు ఘోషి గారికి తెలియకపోయినప్పటికీ ఈ మహా పట్టణంలో వివిధ జరుగుతూఉండేదో వారికి తెలియకపోదు. ఇదివరలో ఇక్కడ No. 1 toddy shop అని, No. 2 toddy shop అని, ఈవిధంగా రెండుండలకు పైగా కెల్లు దుకాణాలు, ప్రభుత్వంవారి అంగీకారమును పొందినవి ఉండెడివి. సాయంత్రాల మధ్యపుప్పటికి వేలాడితేద కూలీలు ఈ వీధివీధికి కాఫీ హుటల్ల వలె వెలిసిండే ఈ దుకాణాలలో వారి ఆదాయంలో విశేషభాగాన్ని ఖర్చుచేసి ఇంటిదగ్గర ఆకలితో అలమటించిపోతున్న ఆలవికొద్దలను పొంది సుందేవారు. ఈ నాడు అట్టి విషాదకర దృశ్యాలను ప్ర పక్ష నాయకులు ఎక్కడైనా చూడగలుగుచున్నారేమో నాకు తెలియదు. నాకు తెలిసినంతమట్టుకు ఈ నాడు ప్రత్యేకంగా గ్రామాలలోని కార్మికులకు ఈ మధ్యపాన నిశ్చయశాసనము ఎంతో ఉపయోగకారిగా ఉంటోంది. ముఖ్యంగా, వస్తువుల ధరలు విశేషంగా పెరిగిపోయి, కీలకావసర వస్తువులు పొరుగున రోజులలో, మధ్యపాన నిశ్చయమేలేనిచో ఎదురైతేద ప్రజలు,

[8th March 1951]

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN:—"I shall close in about two or three minutes."

"Therefore, Sir, there is much science in these indigenous systems. The western physiology is simply scratching the surface of the human body. It will indeed look very surprising when I say that. I will give you an instance."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I do not know what the eminent surgeons will say to that."

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN:—"Whether they are eminent or not they have to accept the truth. I shall cite one instance. In physiology muscles are divided into two groups, voluntary and involuntary muscles. Over the involuntary muscles one has no control, such as the heart muscle. I say this classification is untenable. I have seen a yogi control the heart muscle, stopping the heart action and respiration. What they call 'suspended animation' is being practised by yogis. I had occasion to witness a quantity of milk being sucked up through urethra, into the bladder and ejected afterwards. So, Sir, much powers could be obtained through the knowledge and practice of these indigenous systems of medicine. Sir, when Indians could be so great in philosophy, in metaphysics, in mathematics, and in many other realms of thought, can't they be great also in medical science, I ask? There are more things in oriental medicine than allopathy has dreamt of."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఆరికమర్చిలోని పేని స్వయం పోషకమగు ఆయవ్యయవట్టికను నయారు చేసినందులకు వారిని ఇతరులవలెనే నేను అభినందించవలసిన ధర్మము నాదేనని ఉన్నది అయితే వారు అభినందనల నాశించేవారు. ప్రతి పక్ష సభ్యులుగాని, స్వపక్ష సభ్యులుగాని వారిని అభినందించుకున్నారంటే, దానికి కారణము, వారు బద్ధులను నయారు చేయుటలో చూపించిన ప్రతిభయే కారణముగాని వేరు అధిపాయముతో కాదు. ఈ కారణములేతనే వారిని అభినందించుచు నాధర్మమని తెలుపుచున్నాను."

"గత నాలుగు సంవత్సరములుగా బద్ధులను ప్రతిపాదించే అవకాశము తనకు కలిగినదని అర్థక మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినారు. అందుకుకూడా వారిని అభినందించ వలసి యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆయవ్యయ వట్టికలవగా, ప్రజలపించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ఎంతెంత మొత్తములను వస్తుల మూలగా విమూలు చేయుచున్నది, వాటిని తిరిగి ప్రజోపయోగకరమగు పనులకు ఎట్లు నెచ్చించుచున్నది తెలియజేయు వట్టిక. ప్రభుత్వమువారి అధిష్టవశముననే మరేకారణముచేతనే ఒక సంవత్సరముకన్న మరొక సంవత్సరం అదాయము పెరుగుతో వచ్చింది. ఆ నాలుగు అయిదు సంవత్సరములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు సుమారు, 200, 250 కోట్ల రూపాయల వరకు అదాయమును సంపాదించియున్నారు. ఈ అదాయము సంపాదన ప్రజల కైమాగి వట్టికిగాను ఖర్చుచేసినారన్న విషయంలో సందేహము లేదు. కాని ఒక ముఖ్యమైన విషయమున్నది ప్రభుత్వమువారు, మంత్రులు గురించవలసియున్నది. మంత్రులు అనేక విధాల ప్రజలకు ఉపకారము చేయవలసినవృత్తికి, అనేక సందర్భాలలో ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు వాటిని సాగా అమలు జరుపుటలేదు. ఈ విషయాన్నే నిశ్చయించి మాజీ ప్రధాని శ్రీ రామస్వామి రెడ్డిగారు గూడ వాటి ఉపయోగం సందర్భంలో చెప్పియున్నారు."

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ఏ విధముగా ప్రజాభివృద్ధి అమలు జరుగవలసిని అది ఈ సైక్లీరయట్ లోని సైక్లీరీల చేతులలో ఉన్నది ఈ కార్య దర్శుల ఇష్టానుసారము వైసే ప్రజాభివృద్ధి అమలు అధార పడి ఉండవలసివలసిన ప్రజలకు అనుకూలమైన సేవ చేయలేక పోతున్నాడు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు, ఈ బాధ్యతలను ముక్కులే హెచ్చుగా తీసుకొని తమ కార్య దర్శులు ఈ ప్రజాభివృద్ధిని శీఘ్రంగాను, సక్రమంగాను అమలు చేసేటట్లు చూడవలెను."

"నిన్నటిరోజున శ్రీ రామస్వామి రెడ్డిగారు ఉపవ్యతిరేకము ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విమర్శించినారు వారు నావలె సామాన్యసభ్యులు గారు ఈ ముద్రాను రాజధానికి ప్రధానిగా ఉండి రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నిర్వహించారు వారుకూడా మావలెనే ప్రభుత్వమువారి విమర్శకుంటే చాలా వింతగా ఉన్నది. వారి ప్రభుత్వకాలములో వివిధ శాఖలలో కార్య కలాపాలు ఎట్లు జరుగుచున్నవో ఈ నాడుకూడా అట్లాగే జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఆ నాడు రైతుల కష్టము లేమో ఈ నాడుకూడా అ కష్టములే రైతులను బాధించుచున్నవి. అలాటికీ, ఈ నాటికి ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలలోని, ప్రజల స్థితిగతులలోగాని ఎట్టి మార్పులు కలగలేదు. వారి హయాములో ఉన్న red tapism ఈ నాడు ఉన్నది. బహుశా ఈ తప్పు పప్పులను వారు ఆనాడు గమనించియుండరు. ప్రభుత్వ లోపములలో ఎట్టి వ్యత్యాసము కనిపించుటలేదు. బహుశా వారు ఇప్పుడు వారు అధికారములో లేని కారణంచేత ఈతప్పులను కనుగొనగలిగినారేమో తెలియదు. Red tapism అనేది మనకు పూర్వపు ప్రభుత్వమువారినుంచి సంక్రమించిన అస్తిలా కనుపించుచున్నది. ఈ నాటి విధానాలలో బరిగే ఆలస్యాన్ని తగ్గించేవద్దతులను కష్టపెట్టవలసియున్నది. అప్పుడు కాని ప్రజలకు అనుకూలమైన ఉపకారము చేయజాలమని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను."

"ఈ ఉదయం ప్రతిపక్షనాయకులు ఫరూకీ సాహెబుగారు మాట్లాడుచు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎంతో వ్యయ ప్రయోగంకోర్కీ సాయశక్తుల అమలు జరుపుచున్న మధ్యపాన నిషేధ నిధానాన్ని విమర్శించియున్నారు. వారి అభిప్రాయ సారాంశం మధ్యపాన నిషేధ కార్యక్రమం కలక ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగం లేదన్నట్లుగా ఉన్నది. ఇదే వారి అభిప్రాయము ఎక్కట్లయితే వారు చాలా పొరబడినారని చెప్పక తప్పదు. వారికి గ్రామాలలో ఉన్న స్థితిగతులు తెలిసియుండక పోవచ్చును. మధ్యపాన నిషేధము యన రాజధానిలో లేనప్పటికీ, నేటికీ గ్రామాలలోని స్థితిగతులు చాలాపడినవిని చెప్పక తప్పదు. మధ్యపాన నిషేధం లేనపుడు గ్రామాలలో సాయంత్రం కాలంలో జరుగుతూఉండే ఆక్రమాలు ఈ నాడు లేదు. ఆనాడు త్రాగుబోతులు, ముఖ్యంగా కూలివారి చేతులతో వారు, వారుతోనూ ఉట్టింది సంపాదించిన కొద్దిపాటికూలీలో హెచ్చుభాగము ఈ మధ్య పానానికి వినియోగించి, తాగి తందనాలాడుతూ ఉంటేలాని భార్యకొద్దలను, ప్రక్కనున్న వారిని, హింసి మ్రోడుండేవారు. ఈ నాడు అదుమ్మకూలీలు లేరు. గ్రామాలలోని స్థితి గతులు ఫరూకీ గారికి తెలియకపోయినప్పటికీ ఈ మహా పట్టులంలో ఏమి జరుగుతూఉందో వాటికి తెలియకపోదు. ఇదివరలో ఇక్కడ No. 1 toddy shop అని, No. 2 toddy shop అని, ఈవిధంగా రెండువందలకు పైగా కల్లు దుకాణాలు, ప్రభుత్వంవారి అధికారమును పొందినవి ఉండెడివి. సాయంత్రం మధ్యపుప్పటికి వేలాదిమంది కూలిలు ఈ విధవిధిగా కాఫీ బాబుల్లవలె వెలసింది ఈ దుకాణాలలో వారి అదాయంలో విశేషభాగాన్ని ఖచ్చితేనీ ఇంటివద్దకి ఆకలితో అలమటించిపోతున్న ఆలవిద్దలను హింసిస్తుండేవారు. ఈ నాడు అట్టి విపాకర దృశ్యాలను ప్ర పక్షనాయకులు ఎక్కడైనా చూడగలుగుచున్నారేమో నాకు తెలియదు. నాకు తెలిసినంతవట్టుకు ఈ నాడు ప్రత్యేకంగా గ్రామాలలోని కార్యక్రమము ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధశాసనము ఎంతో ఉపయోగకారిగా ఉంటోంది. ముఖ్యంగా, వస్తువుల ధరలు విశేషంగా పెరిగిపోయి, కవిరావసర వస్తువులు పొరుగుని రోజులలో, మధ్యపాన నిషేధమేలేనివో ఉంటేది వేర ప్రజలు,

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ముఖ్యంగా పంటలు, పట్టి దుర్బరపరిస్థితులకు లోనుగావలసి వచ్చియుండెడిదో ఊహించుకొనేము. త్రాగుడుకొరకు డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేసే అవకాశము తొలగింపబడి నందువల్ల, ఆ డబ్బును పూర్వపు త్రాగుబోతులు గృహకృత్యాలకే ఉపయోగించుకు ఊ ఉన్నారు. దానివల్ల ఇదివరలో తినటానికి తిండి, కట్టటానికి బట్టలేనివారు సంతోషులు, ఈ నాడు సుఖంగా కాలక్షేపము చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ పేద సంస్థానం ఆర్థిక సౌఖ్య వముహూడా అభివృద్ధికరంగా ఉన్నది.

“కొందరు దొంగతనంగా సారాయి తయారుచేస్తున్నారని, దీనివల్ల మధ్యపాన నిషేధం జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగింపబడలేదని విమర్శిస్తున్నారు. అక్కడక్కడ దొంగ సారాయి కాస్తున్నవారు ఉండవచ్చు. అటువంటివారిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు కనిపెట్టి శిక్షించుటకు ఏర్పాటులు జరిపినారు. ఈ దొంగసారాయి తయారుచేసే వారు ఎవరూ అనే విషయం ఆలోచించవలసియున్నది. వీరు ధనికులు, ఎంతో కాలంగా త్రాగుడుకు అలవాటుపడిఉన్నవారు. ఇటువంటివారికి త్రాగుట మాని వెయ్యండని అంటే వారు మానరు. ఖర్చుచేయటానికి వీరివద్ద డబ్బు ఉన్నది. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను ఉపయోగించవలసిన ఆదానియోనుంచి అయినప్పటికీ, ఆహార పదార్థంగా ఉపయోగించవలసిన బెల్లమునుంచి అయినప్పటికీగాని వీరు సారాయి తయారుచేయడం మానరు. ఎంత ఖర్చు అయినప్పటికీ, ఎంత అనారోగ్యకరమైనప్పటికీ ఈ ధనికులు సారాయి త్రాగుకూనేఉంటారు. వారిదగ్గర ఉన్న డబ్బు ఖర్చు అయిపోవడంవరకు వారు ఈ వృత్తి మానరు. వారు ఈ విధంగా త్రాగి డబ్బుకోల్పోవడమే మంచిదని అనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధంవలన వెంటనే అనుకొనినంత ఉపయోగం కనుపించకపోయినా ఒక పది సంవత్సరాలు గడచేటప్పటికి దీనివల్ల కలిగిన సత్ఫలితాలు సంఘటింపింట్లా ప్రతీతించింపవచ్చు. మధ్యపాన నిషేధం చేయడంలో ముఖ్యదేశము కూలినాతి చేసుకొనేవారి శ్రేయోభిలాష. ఈ ఉద్దేశము, ఆశయము చాలావరకు సిద్ధించినదనే చెప్పవచ్చును. ఎవరో కొంతమంది ధనికులు ఇందుకు విరుద్ధంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నంత మాత్రంచేత ఈ శాసనము జయప్రదముకాదని నిరూపించడంలో అర్థంలేదు. ఈ ధనికుల చేతులలో డబ్బు అయిపోయినదాకా త్రాగుతారు. తరువాత వారైనా మానక వేరు గత్యంతరములేదు. ఈ ధనికులైన చిరకాలం ఈ దొంగసారాయి తయారుచేయలేరు. ఈ విషయాలన్నీంటిని మధ్యపాన నిషేధంపై అనుమానంగలవారు ఆలోచించి, అనవసరంగా తొందరపడి ప్రభుత్వమువారిని విమర్శించ వద్దని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఈ నాడు రైతులు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనే సందర్భంలో ఎటువంటి ఇబ్బం దులకు గురికావలసివస్తోందో మనవిచేస్తాను. మనము, వేదికలమీదనుంచి, వ్యతిరేక ద్వారా రైలే దేశానికి వెళ్ళేముక్తి, రైలే పునాది, గ్రామాలే రాజ్యానికి పునాది అని భజి తదే అంటున్నాము. అంతేకాకుండా సినిమాలలోకూడా రైతు ప్రాముఖ్యతనే తెలియ జేసే వాటనే. ఎక్కడ విన్నా ‘రైతు లేనిదే రాజ్యములేదనే’ వాటలే. ఇన్ని విధాలైన సోత్తవారాల రైతును పరిగొన్నా ఈడు గ్రామవాసియగు రైతును అతిం చే వాడు కనిపించటంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు రైతు ఊహిని అనించితేనే ప్రజాశిలవల్ల రైతుకు అనుకొన్నంత సహాయము జరుగలేదు. మధ్యకే రసాయనక ఎరువుల పంపిణీ విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో పంటలు అభివృద్ధికావాలని అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి జరగాలనే సమదేశముతో ప్రభుత్వంవారు మా ప్రాంతాలలోని వరి రైతు సాగుచేసే రైతులకు రసాయనక ఎరువులు supply చేసే పథకమును ఆమలు జరిపి నారు. ఇంతవరకు సమర్థంగానే ఉన్నది. కాని ప్రభుత్వోద్దేశము ఎంతవరకు సర వేరుతోందనే విషయము ఆలోచిద్దాము. చేసుకు ఎరువు సకాలంలో వస్తేనేగాని

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పనిచేయడనే విషయము అందరకు తెలిసికొనుటంటిదే. ఎన్నో కోట్ల రూపాయలను వెచ్చించి ఇతర దేశాలనుంచి ప్రభుత్వము లక్షలాదిటన్నుల రసాయనక ఎరువులను దిగుమతిచేసింది. వీటిని ఆయా జిల్లాలకు పంపిణీచేసి అధికారులకు పంపించింది. ఈ జిల్లా వ్యవసాయ శాఖాధికారులు తాలూకా వారీగా ఈ ఎరువులను పంచి, అచ్చట వచ్చట ఉన్న agricultural depot లకు పంపించి ఈ ఎరువుల ధరలను నిర్ణయించే సరికి ఎరువు వేసేకాలము కాస్తా అయిపోతోంది. సెప్టెంబరు ప్రాంతంలో ఎరువు వేసినా పరిగా పనిచేయదు. ఇంతంత హెచ్చు ధరపెట్టి కొనుక్కొన్న ఎరువులను ఆ కాలంలో చేలలోవేసి సందేహాస్పదమైన అధిక పంటకు అతించి ఉపయోగించదు. అందులో కొత్త పాతసంధులలో రైతులవద్ద డబ్బు ఉండదు. ఏటో కిందా మీదా వడి ఎరువులను కొనుక్కొన్నవాడైనా వాటిని సర్వనియోగం చేసుకోలేడు. అందుచేత ధాన్యం పండించే రైతు తనకు గవర్నమెంటువారు supply చేసిన రసాయనక ఎరువులను వ్యాపారి పంటలను (commercial crops) పండించే రైతులకు అమ్ముకొనవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. దీనికంతా కారణము, ప్రభుత్వమువారు సదుద్దేశముతో అమలుపరచిన ప్రజాశిలను, వారి తాబేదారులు శ్రద్ధగా, కాలాకాలములను గమనించి పనిచేయకపోవడం వల్లనేసరి మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. అనేక సందర్భాలలో ఇటువంటి రైతుకు లాభదాయకమైన ప్రజాశిలలు నిష్ప్రయోజనమైపోతున్నవి. ఈ విషయాలు అధికశాఖా మాత్యుల 4 గోపాల రెడ్డిగారికి తెలియనటువంటికావు వారు రైలే. రైతు కష్ట సుఖాలు, ఆయనకు బోధపడినంతగా ఇతరులకు తెలియజేయవచ్చును. నేను ఒక గ్రామవాసిని. గ్రామంలో ఉండి భూమి సాగుచేసేనుకొంటున్నవాడిని. రైతు కష్ట సుఖాలు వడుతున్నవాడినే. దిగవ సభలో ననుకుంటాను. గో॥ గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు అచ్చటి గౌరవ సభ్యుల విమర్శలకు సమాధానమిచ్చే సందర్భంలో, ప్రజలుగాని, రైతులుగాని ప్రతిపక్షి ప్రభుత్వంవారి సహాయాన్ని అపేక్షించినందువల్ల ప్రయోజన ముండదని అన్నారు. రైతులు వారికాళ్ళమీద వారు నిలబడాలనే అభిప్రాయంతో నా పెట్టి తగాదాలేదు. కాని రైతు స్వయం సహాయంచేసుకోవటానికి ఈ నాడు అడ్డు తగులుతున్న అనవసర కంట్రిబ్యూ తొలగిస్తే ఈ కాలా అవస్థలు తప్పుతాయి. వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు విషయం ఆలోచించండి. పనిముట్లు లేనిదే రైతు కాలక్షేపంచేయలేడు. కంట్రిబ్యూ పెట్టిన ఈ మూడు, నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలకాలంలో గ్రామాలలోని రైతులకు ఎన్నిసాయాలు, గునపాలు, బండికట్టాలు ఇప్పించబడినవో ఆలోచించండి. నేను నివసించే గ్రామంలో, 400 రైతు కుటుంబాలు, 2,500 ఎకరాల సాగుబడి, మూడు, నాలుగు వందల బండ్లు ఉండే గ్రామంలో ఈ రెండు, మూడేళ్లలో 10, 15 బండి కట్టాలకన్న హెచ్చు supply చేయబడలేదు. బండిలేనిదే రైతుకు ఏ పని సాగదు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో రైతులు ఈ కంట్రిబ్యూ ఎరువులకుగాను ప్రభుత్వం వారిని అశించడంలో తప్పు ఏమీ నా కర్థమగుటలేదు.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ఇప్పుడు కంట్రిబ్యూ లేదు.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“లేక పోవచ్చు. ఇదివరలో ఈ వ్యవసాయ కరిక రాలను వ్యవసాయశాఖవారు వారి demonstrators ద్వారా పంపిణీ చేయించే వారు. ఇప్పుడు Co-operative department వారు, co-operative stores ద్వారా ఇప్పిస్తున్నారు. బండి కట్టాలు పంపిణీచేయించే సందర్భంలో రైతులయొక్క అవసరాలను గురిస్తున్నట్లు లేదు. ఇక్కడ రైల్వేకు అధీనులలో ఎవరో తమిళిలు అధికారికంలో ఉంటారు. వారికి మా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతుల అవసరాలు తెలియవు. ఏ కోయంత్తూరులో ఉండే కంపెనీకో బండికట్టా తయారు చేయమని ఆర్డరు

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ఇస్తారు. వారు వారి ప్రాంతాలలో ఉండే రైతులు వాడుకొనే రెండు అంగుళాల దళ సరి బండిపట్టాలనే తయారుచేస్తారు. వాటినే మా గోదావరి జిల్లాలవారికి కూడా పంపిస్తారు. కొండప్రాంతాలైన కోయంబత్తూరు మొదలైన జిల్లాలలో చాగా దళ సరిగా ఉండేటటువంటి పట్టాలు అవసరము లే ఉండవచ్చు కాని మా డెల్టా భూములలో లేనివైన పట్టాలు కావాలి. ఈ బయ్యవైన, దళ సరి అయిన బండిపట్టాలు మా డెల్టా జిల్లాలకు పంపిస్తే వాటిని అక్కడ ఉండే రైతులు కొనుక్కోరు. ఈ దళ సరి పట్టాలు మా బళ్లకు సరిపడవని, ఇంత బయ్యవైన పట్టాల బళ్లను, మురదలో మా ఎడ్డులాగ లేవని రైతులు అంటారు. అక్కడ ఈ మోస్తరు పట్టాలకు అమ్మకము ఉండదు. అంతేకాకుండా దక్షిణాదివారికి కావలసిన పట్టాలను ఉత్తరాదివారికి పంపించినందువల్ల ఈ దళ సరి పట్టాలు కావలసిన ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులకు దళ సరి కట్టుక పట్టాలు ఇవ్వవలసి వస్తోంది. ఆ కారణంతో వారికి అవి ఉపకరించటం లేదు. ఉభయతా కూడా ఉపయోగం సూక్ష్మమవుతోంది. దీనినిబట్టి మనము గ్రహించవలసినదేమంటే ప్రభుత్వంవారి ప్రణాళికలు వారి ఉద్యోగులు సక్రమంగా అమలు జరుపటములేదని అది తోనే వివిధ ప్రాంతాల అవసరాలనుబట్టి అవి పరిశీలన చేసి, ఏ ఒక్క ప్రాంతంలోని వర్తకులకుగాని, పరిశ్రమలవారికిగాని లాభదాయకమనే ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని మరచి వసూలు చేయించి నట్లయితే సరుకులకు లాభకరంగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని అధికార్లు గుర్తించేటట్లు చేయవలసినదని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక గృహనిర్మాణార్థం రైతులకు ఏ విధంగా ఇనుము సరఫరాచేయబడుతోందో గమనించ గోర్తాను. పట్టణాలలో చూచినట్లయితే విడు అంతస్తులు, ఎనిమిది అంతస్తులు ఉన్న మేడలు లేవిపోతూఉంటాయి. వీటికి ఇనుము ఎట్లా వస్తుందో అర్థం కావటంలేదు. కాని గ్రామాలలో చిన్నచిన్న రైతులు గృహనిర్మాణార్థం దరఖాస్తు పెట్టుకొని, అరటన్న పాత్రటన్న ఇనుము సప్లయ్ చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి కష్టం గాఉన్నది. అంతేకాకుండా వీరికి ఇచ్చే కొద్దిపాటి ఇనుమైన ఒకచోటనుంచి ఇవ్వరు. ఒకనికి ఒక పాత్రటన్నకు కనుక permit ఉంటే అందులో ఒక హాడ్డెడ్ వైట్ విశాఖ పట్నంనుంచి, ఇంకొక హాడ్డెడ్ వైట్, కోయంబత్తూరునుంచి, మరొక Cwt ముద్రానునుంచి, ఈ విధంగా నాలుగైదుచోట్లనుంచి ఇనుమసామాన్లు తెచ్చుకోవాలంటారు. దీనివల్ల ఆ గృహనిర్మాణాలకు ఎంతకష్టమో, నష్టమో, పెరిట్లనిచ్చే అది కారులు గుర్తించరు. అత్యవసర వస్తువులైన కంట్రాక్ట్ పెట్టి, వాటిని గ్రామీణుల అందుబాటులో లేకుండా చేయడంవలననే ఈ అసంతృప్తిక కారణం, అందువల్లనే వారు ప్రభుత్వంవారిదయను అపేక్షిస్తారు. రైతులు, ప్రజలు ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని చూచి బట్టుతున్నారంటే ఈ అసహన కంట్రాక్ట్ కారణం. ఇప్పుడు సిండియా కంపెనీ వారికి ఇచ్చిన permit విషయం కనుక పరిశీలించినట్లయితే ఈ ఇనుము కంట్రాక్ట్ ఎంత సక్రమమార్గంలో అమలుజరుపబడుతున్నాయో బోధపడుతుంది. అరటన్న అయిదుచోట్లనుంచి తెప్పించుకోవాలనే అంశ తొందరగా అందరూ నుభిస్తారు. ఈ కంట్రాక్ట్ పెట్టిన వస్తువులను సంపాదించుకోవటానికి ప్రజల కడుచున్న కష్టాల ఇన్నీ అన్నీకావు ఉద్యోగుల అక్రిమాలు, లంచగొండితనానికి ఈ కంట్రాక్ట్ పునాధ వంటివి. గా.గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు మారువేషం వేసుకొని ఈ విషయాలను స్వయంగా పరిశీలించే వారికే బోధపడగలడు. అప్పుడే మనము చెప్పే రామరాజ్య స్థాపనకు దారితీసిన వాళ్లను కాగలము. రామరాజ్యం, రామరాజ్యం అనే పదానికి వేరే అర్థము ఏమీ లేదు. అనాడు శ్రీరాముడు స్వయంగాను, వారులద్యారాను ప్రజల కష్టాలను తెలుసుకొని తన్నివారణచేయించేవారు. ఈనాడుకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారి C.I.D. కాఖా ద్వారానో మరో ఇతర మార్గం ద్వారానో అవసరమయిన కఠినంగా గడించేవిధానం

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గట్టిగా అమలుచేస్తేగాని మనకు విముక్తి కలగదు. మంత్రులు అనేక పర్యాయాలు, జిల్లాలలోకి సందర్శించి వస్తుంటారు. ఆ సందర్భాలలో కేవలం అధికారుల అభిప్రాయాలపైననే కాకుండా ప్రజలు తెలుసుకుంటున్నారో, ప్రజల కష్టములూ లేమిటో స్వయముగా తెలుసుకోవలసియున్నది. ఆ విధంగాచేసి ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయడమే రామరాజ్య విధానము కాని అందులో ఉడబడిలేదీ చేరే ఏమీ లేదు. మంత్రులు ప్రజల కష్టాలను స్వయంగా తెలుసుకోవలసిన మరల వారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“థావ్య నేకరణ సందర్భంగా ఏ విధంగా రైతులకు అన్యాయం జరుగుతోందో మనవి చేస్తాను. ఇప్పుడున్న వద్దతివకారము రైతుకు కష్టపాపాయ పెట్టుబడికిగాను, ఎకరానికి 3 1/2 బస్తాలు చొప్పున మినహాయింపాలని అన్నారు. ఎకరానికి పెట్టుబడికి 3 1/2 బస్తాలు సరిపాడు. ఇది నా స్వానుభవముమీద చెబుతున్నాను. వ్యవసాయం గురించి తెలిసినవారెవరైనా ఈ విషయాన్ని అంగీకరించక తప్పదు. కనీసము అయిదు బస్తాలైనా వ్యవసాయ పెట్టుబడికి కావాలి. కాబట్టి ఈ 3 1/2 బస్తాల నిర్ణయాన్ని 5 బస్తాలకు పెంచవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు 3 1/2 బస్తాలనే అక్సే పెట్టుచున్నందువల్ల రైతులలో చాలా అసంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నది. మేము పండించుకొన్న థావ్యాన్నే నా మేము తిఫ్కుండా ఇంకొకరి దగ్గరనుంచి హెచ్చుధరకు దొంగచూర్చుటతో అహరి పథాధాలను కొనుక్కొనేటట్లు చేస్తున్నారని మీద రైతులు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని నిందిస్తున్నారు ఇటువంటి అసంతృప్తిని తొలగించడం ప్రభుత్వమువారి విద్యుక్తధర్మమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక సూచకరత విషయం మంచిచేస్తాను. గ్రామ సీమలలో నూలు దొరకక చేనేత కార్మికులు అలమటిస్తున్నమాట వాస్తవము. అనేక సందర్భాలలో అనేక చోట్ల చేనేత కార్మికులు సత్యాగ్రహాలు చేస్తున్నారు. వీరికి కావలసిన నూలు సరఫరాచేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూనుకోవాలిగాని, అక్కడక్కడ free doles ఇచ్చినంతమాత్రము చేతనని కాదు. అంతే కాకుండా doles ఇవ్వడం ఉచితమైన విధానంకాదు. పనిలేనివారందరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు doles ఇవ్వగలరా. ఏవో కొన్నిచోట్ల free doles ఇవ్వటం వలన మిగత ప్రదేశములలో మాలీలకు చేనేతవారికి కడుపుమంటగా ఉండడమేగాని, ప్రభుత్వము ఎట్టి మెత్తును పొందలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయ మాలీలకు అన్ని కాలాలలోనూ పని ఉండదు. ఏ 2, 3 నెలలుమాత్రమే పని ఉంటుంది, వర్షాకాలములో పనిఉండదు ఆ కారణముచేత వారికికూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు doles ఇవ్వగలరా. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించవలెను. కొత్తగా చేనేత కార్మికులకు doles ఇవ్వడం మొదలుపెట్టడంవలన గ్రామాలలోని వ్యవసాయ మాలీలలో అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలుకోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి, మిల్లు యజమానులచేత హెచ్చునూలు ఉత్పత్తిచేయించేమార్గము అన్వేషించి చేనేత కార్మికులకు చేరినందా పని కల్పించవలెనేగాని, ఎవరో కొంతమందికి ఉచితంగా doles ఇవ్వరాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విషయమై కొంత మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము 1-16 P.m. వారుకూడా ఈ విషయమై కొంత కృషిచేసినమాట వాస్తవమే అయినప్పటికీ ముఖ్యంగా గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్నువల్ల ఈ విషయమై ఇంకా ఎక్కువగా కృషిచేయవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను. రాష్ట్ర పాలమేరల విషయమై అసహనం తగదాఅను పెంచుకోవడం అంత మంచిదనిగాదు. ఇదివరలో మనమందరము, కాంగ్రెస్ అధ్యక్షులలో పని చేసిన రోజులలోనునలామనకు, అంధ తమిళ అనే చేధంలేకుండా ఉన్నాము. అనాడు అధినాయకత్వంలో మనము రాష్ట్రాలను విస్తరించుకొన్నాము. ఆ కాంగ్రెస్ రాష్ట్ర ప్రాతిపదిక పైననే నిర్మిత భాషా కమిషన్ రాష్ట్రాల నేర్పరచుకొండంలో కష్టమేమీ

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లేదు. ఆ విధంగా ఇప్పుడు ఏ విధమైన సంఘర్షణలేకుండా రాష్ట్ర విభజన చేసుకోవడం ఉచితమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇందుకు మొదటగా ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలనుంచి ఎంత ఆదాయం వచ్చుచున్నదో, ఎంతెంత మొత్తములను ఆయా జిల్లాలలో ఖర్చుచేయుచున్నారో దానిని ప్రత్యేకంగా బడ్జెటులో చూపిస్తే చాలా బాగుంటుంది. ఈలా చేసినట్లయితే ఆంధ్రజిల్లాలలో తమ రాష్ట్రంనుంచి వచ్చే ఆదాయాన్ని ఇతర జిల్లాలలో ఖర్చుచేయుచున్నారనే అనుమానానికి తావులేకుండా ఉండగల అవకాశమున్నది. ఈ విషయమై ఆర్థిక మంత్రి, శాసనసభా ఆంధ్రమంత్రి, ఆంధ్రప్రజల అభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా సమన్వయపరచుకొని, ఆంధ్ర బడ్జెటును వేరుగా వేయించే విధానము చేయవలసివచ్చినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“రెండుమాడు రోజులక్రిందట శ్రీ వీరభద్రరావుగారు మాట్లాడుచు ప్రస్తుతము కాకినాడలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఇంజనీరింగు కాలేజీని విశాఖపట్నం మాట్లాడువలసివచ్చినదిగా కోరినారు. ఈ నాడు ఇంజనీరింగు కాలేజీ కాకినాడలోనుంచి ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నది. దానికి అన్ని వసతులు ఉన్నవి. అటువంటిదానిని అసలే నీటినక్కయి సరిగాలేక బాధపడుచుండేటటువంటి విశాఖపట్నంలో పెట్టడం అంతమంచిది కాదు. అంతేకాకుండా అన్ని కాలేజీలను ఒక్కోటా పెట్టడం అంతమంచిదికాదేమో. అన్ని సంఘాలు విశాఖపట్నంలోఉంటే, కడుపు బాపాలపెట్టి, కాళ్లుచేతులు సన్నగాఉన్న ప్రాంతంలో ఆంధ్రా యూనివర్సిటీకింద జిల్లాలు కనుపిస్తాయి. కాకటి ముఖ్య విధ్యాలయాన్ని అన్ని జిల్లాలలోను ఉంచునట్లు విధించేయాలని, ఇంకొకమూలంగా అన్ని జిల్లాలలోన ఆదరాధిమానాలను పొందుటకు అవకాశముగలదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాకటి ఇంజనీరింగు కాలేజీని విశాఖపట్నానికి మార్చి కాకినాడలోనే ఉండేట్లు విధ్యాలయ చేయవలసివచ్చినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was also tempted to have a dig at the Hon. the Minister for Food who has been attacked by practically all the hon. Members who spoke here and in the other House. But I felt that I should resist that temptation because, if after hearing all the speeches of the hon. Members who have already taken him to task he could not produce more food, one more speech would do nothing better and would only give some more pain to his mind. But, there is one point in regard to food on which I would like to say a few words. It is on the question of manure. I find from the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister that manure worth Rs. 2.0 crores is kept in godowns. The proper place for putting manure is the field and not the godown.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. the Minister for Finance has said that the manure could not be used on account of the failure of monsoons.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, I cannot understand why it could not be used in the Deltaic areas where water was available.

“ There was a similar question raised during the discussion of the Budget in the Parliament and some Members demanded an enquiry why unwanted manure was ordered, with the result that a certain official was dismissed and another censured. I certainly think, Sir, there is a very strong ground to probe into this matter why manure which could not be used was ordered. I feel that

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there is ample justification if the Hon. the Minister for Finance or the Hon. Minister concerned would enquire further into this matter.

“ Sir, I read in various portions of the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance that the Government have been able to maintain law and order in this State. May I ask, Sir, why Government should ask for our admiration for maintaining law and order in the State? Is it not the mere elementary duty of any Government to maintain law and order? It does not give any extraordinary credit to any Government to say, ‘ We have maintained peace and law and order during the year under review ’. Sir, it may be a point for credit for any Colonial Government, but not for a Government in an independent country. As a matter of fact, I think that it is wrong to leave the Police Department which is not the most important Department in the hands of the Hon. Chief Minister. In the days when the foreigners were ruling us, they took credit for maintaining law and order. Supposing we were ruling over another country, we could certainly take credit for saying that we are maintaining law and order there. The State which we are now administering is not a Police State, but it is a Welfare State.

“ Then, Sir, if anybody asks me to name the most important department of the Government, I would mention the Industries Department.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Why not the Rural Welfare Department? ”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ I don't think that the Rural Welfare Department will produce as much result as the Industries Department.”

“ Having achieved our Independence, what is our next objective? I think that our next objective is to increase the production and wealth in the country. We must measure the success or failure of the Government by finding out how far they have advanced in that objective? It is well known that our country is the poorest in the world. We are having poverty the like of which does not exist in any other part of the world. What is the cure for poverty? The cure for poverty is production of wealth and more wealth in the country. What is wealth, if it is not the sum-total of all manner of goods produced in the country? We should produce more. With this in mind I read through the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and I regret to say that there were not many encouraging passages in it.

“ Sir, for instance, let us take the case of cement. The cement industry in this part of our country is fairly well developed. This State is well suited for the production of cement. There are raw materials necessary for the production of cement available in plenty. But, there is an element of self-complacency about this in the Budget speech. Instead of discouraging, we must encourage starting of more cement factories in our State. Even if we start

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one additional factory we can increase the production capacity by one lakh of tons or more, which would be worth nearly Re. 1.0 crore. So far as I know, many of the Far Eastern countries do not have the necessary raw materials for the production of cement, and we can find markets in those countries. They will certainly take any quantity of cement that we sell and will give foodgrains in return. The result would be the same; as producing 1 crore worth of foodgrains ourselves. The national wealth would be substantially increased by starting several such factories and to that extent the average man will be having a greater share of wealth. If this is so in the case of cement, it applies equally well in the case of other industries also.

"Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Madras Electric Tramway. I find a reference to the tramways in the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance. There is some suggestion that the Tramways are intended to be taken over by the Government. I do not know how far my opinion will be held valuable. But if the Hon. Minister asks me for my advice, I would give him my advice in one word 'Don't'. Sir, trams are an outmoded method of transport. Any one who has gone to any foreign country knows that the trams are gradually replaced by trams with tyres, i.e., Trolley Buses."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"That would at least reduce the horrible noise."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"That is exactly my point, Sir. The Government could compel the Tramway Company to modernize their equipment just as the Tramway Companies in other countries have done. I therefore request the Government not to take over this outmoded transport as no benefit would accrue to any one."

"Sir, what I said about the Tramways equally applies to other modes of transport, for example the nationalization of Bus Transport. I feel that it was wrong to have taken over the bus transport from the private operators. Instead of compelling them to improve their service, the Government have taken over the buses with money which could have been invested in some other industries. What is the benefit of nationalizing the transport? The employees say that they are getting much less than they used to get under private management. Whether it is true or not, the fares have been increased. Nationalization of transport does not benefit the State as a whole. The Government are not producing more goods or services by nationalization. Instead of carrying the service with the right hand, the Government are carrying it with the left hand. Who benefits if the left hand conquers the right hand? The body-politic does not benefit. That is exactly the case in regard to nationalization of other industries also. Therefore, I would go to the extent of suggesting to the Government that they should even sell away the buses to persons who are prepared to run them. The money they would get by the sale can be invested in industries such as Paper Industry, Aluminium, etc., to produce more wealth. If aluminium industry is started in Salem district, at least 1,000

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persons can get employment. More than that, the national wealth would be increased. I understand that the State Government have sent a petition to the Government of India and that they are waiting for the result. There ought to be more initiative in establishing new industries. The only salvation for an independent country is to industrialize. Such a course would not be foreign to our culture or civilization. What is the meaning of performing 'Ayudha-puja'? It is the worship of machines. What we now want are more machines, more industries, more factories and more production of wealth so that we can rise to the level of the more advanced countries. Sir, there was a time when anyone who went to jail was called a patriot. Now, I would say that any one who starts an industry and thus increases the wealth of the country is a patriot."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"More food also."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"But agriculture does not stand by itself separately. What we now want is more drive and initiative. Sir, I would say a word in praise of the Hon. Minister for Public Works who has shown a great deal of initiative and drive. I was amazed to see that it was not the Education Minister who had the lion's share of the Budget as some hon. Members put it. The expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity schemes is four times more than that on Education. I think it is about Rs. 40 crores. These schemes would certainly go to increase the wealth of the nation."

"Sir, I would like to say a word about the Industries department. The Industries department was organized at a time when our rulers did not have to start new industries and when the object was to keep up the *status quo*. They did not know that a day would come when the State would require new industries. That day has come and we want more men with initiative. We do not want men who sit in the chairs and say 'No' to any scheme that is put forward by an enterprising man."

"Sir, it is now very difficult for any ordinary person to start a new industry because he has to get the sanction from the Government and the Government are saying 'No' every time. It is not actually finance that is standing in the way of starting new industries but it is the difficulty of getting some encouragement from the Government. So, I suggest to the Government that instead of waiting for a man to come to your door and asking for your permission to start a new industry, you can as well go out to such a man and ask him, 'Please do your best. We will help you with everything possible'."

"Then, Sir, there is another suggestion that I would make. Instead of begging for food from America, you can ask them for more machines on the understanding that the products of these machines will be returned to them every year. If you do that, we will be better respected in foreign countries and our prestige will be high. Sir, some philanthropic gentlemen in Jaffna in Ceylon are collecting money for the relief of distress in South India. That is the idea they have about our State. We do not

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excite the admiration of other people. We have excited the party of foreign people. They are collecting money to relieve the distress of our people. I feel, Sir, that such a position should change. I am hoping and dreaming that we will be having a large number of industries, hundreds of new industries, where hundreds of crores worth of goods will be produced and where thousands of our people will be employed. Sir, some hon. Members may not have even seen a factory working. Only the factories can provide employment for our people. So many people, young men, able-bodied men and qualified men have come to me asking for employment and I have told them and I have repeatedly told them, "I sympathise with you. What can I do?" But if the Government starts new industries and a hundred new factories, such as for paper, aluminium, glass and everything else, all these people could be employed. We know that even the lignite industry which is found in our Province is not worked. When I ask the Government why it is not being worked, they say, the lignite is underground, and it is difficult to take it out because of water. I say, Sir, take out both the lignite, and the water. The water can be used for production of more food; and you can, at the same time, take out the lignite. I would ask the Government to pay more attention to this industrial production of this country which will mean more wealth to this country. With these words, Sir, I support the Budget."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn. Hon. Ministers will reply after lunch."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a few observations with reference to the comments made by some hon. Members about the subjects of which I have been in charge. There has been criticism by more than one hon. Member about the slow progress made in the construction of roads, particularly village roads, and also in the construction of tank and other minor irrigation works. First, about the village roads, the hon. Member, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, referred to the mileage in the rural road development that has been achieved so far. He pointed out that it was only 1,000 miles out of a large programme of 10,000 miles of village roads which Government sought to carry out. It is true, Sir, that only one thousand miles of village roads have been formed. But, I want hon. Members to understand the difficulties that we have to face in the matter of formation of new village roads. Land acquisition is the main bottleneck, and it does cause delay. We have recently taken steps to short-circuit the procedure under land acquisition. We have instructed the Collectors to adopt the short-circuit procedure as laid down by us so that our officers could be empowered to enter on the land and take up the construction of the roads. Besides this difficulty of land acquisition, I must

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also say that if people of the villages who are eager about some of those village roads can only persuade those whose lands have to be acquired, it would be easier for the Government to take up the construction of the roads earlier. But, people do come to us and insist on our taking up some roads. There are vested interests who are eager to make as much money as possible in the course of acquisition and there are also people who would try to avoid acquisition of their own lands although the formation of the roads would be circuitous. Apart from this land acquisition, Sir, there is the question of finance. Some of these village roads that are included in the Post-War Development programme have to be financed both by the district boards and the Government. Sir, in the case of those District Boards which are too poor to finance the construction of these roads, Government have agreed to give full grants. But, there are several District Boards which have to meet half the cost of these roads, and these District Boards which have to meet so many demands are not able to find sufficient finance for the programme of construction of roads."

* SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—"On a point of information, Sir. How is this problem in the Firka Development areas where the Firka Development programme is put through?"

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"In the Firka Development areas, there is a separate fund for roads and that is available. The Government expect to find the necessary finance and also to rouse local enthusiasm on the part of the people who do come forward to make some contribution. On account of these, it has been possible to record a greater progress in the formation of road in the Firka Development areas. In the case of the district boards for whom Government have agreed to make the full grants, under the existing procedure, those district boards have first to find the money and spend on the construction of the roads and then they have to draw it from the Government. But, these district boards are so poor that they have not been able to advance any money for the construction of the roads. Government have been looking into this question so that without insisting on the district boards to spend the money in advance on these roads, Government themselves can advance the money and have it adjusted afterwards. I do hope that we shall be able to show better progress in the matter of construction of village roads in the coming budget year."

"Then, the hon. Member, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, speaking yesterday pointed out that there had been greater attention on urban roads rather than on village roads. I am unable to understand what exactly these critics mean by 'urban roads'. Purely urban roads exist only in the municipal areas and most of these roads are being maintained by the municipalities themselves. So far as the City of Madras is concerned, all these beautiful roads that are existing and which we are enjoying are being maintained by the Corporation of Madras and Government do not

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give any grant at all, except in some exceptional cases. There are a few roads like the trunk roads passing through the municipal areas and it is for such roads that Government incur expenditure. Even there this Government have accepted the policy enunciated by the Government of India and we have been insisting on the municipalities bearing a portion of the cost for the improvement of these stretches running through the municipalities. These are trunk roads and marketing roads and I ask hon. Members whether these roads are not necessary in the interests of those people in the villages and in the interests of those poor ryots and agriculturists. Sir, these agriculturists who are interested in the marketing of their goods are also interested in the proper maintenance of these marketing roads and it is the villagers who mainly use these marketing roads.

"Then, Sir, some figures were pointed out relating to the expenditure incurred on health in the urban areas as contrasted with the rural areas. Though it is not my sphere, I just want to give one instance. Take the General Hospital. It is one of the finest hospitals in India. I ask hon. Members whether this hospital has been catering only to the original inhabitants of the City of Madras. Sir, this hospital is catering to people all over the State and several people from the villages do know about this Hospital and they do come here and are attended to by this Hospital. I would say, Sir, that all these roads which have been maintained either by the district boards or by the Government are maintained more in the interests of the large number of people in the villages, the ryots, than in the interests of the few people living in the urban areas. I would like to point out, in this connection that, in this country of ours, we do not have exclusively urban areas as such. Even the so-called urban areas are rural in character and so, people in the villages are also interested in the proper maintenance of these areas. I can assure the House that this Government are fully alive to the need for providing the several amenities that are needed by the villagers and we have been concentrating, whether in the matter of formation of roads or in any other matter, on carrying out an essentially rural programme with rural bias.

"Then Sir, the hon. Member from Kurnool remarked that the roads were better under the district boards than they are now under the Highways Department. It is, I must say, an ill-informed criticism. This comment of the hon. Member can only be compared with another comment of his that the people in this State have been feeling that they were much better under the British administration than under the popular Government. It may be that the hon. Member may not like the Ministry, but I would only put it to him that he should not discredit the people's love and appreciation for Swaraj. So far as roads are concerned, I want hon. Member to realize that the cost of maintenance and improvement of these roads has gone up more than thrice the pre-war cost. In addition to the rise in the cost,

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Sir, the intensity of traffic on these roads has also gone up more than thrice. Therefore, unless we have six times the money that was spent on those roads before the war, it is not possible to maintain these roads to a satisfactory standard.

"Sir, much has been said about the high level of taxation on motor vehicles. There was an observation made by the President of the Indian Road Congress at the last session of the Congress that all the money that was collected by way of tax on motor vehicles was not spent on the roads, and he put in a plea that at least as much as is collected from motor vehicles should be spent on the maintenance of roads. So far as this State is concerned, Sir, we are spending more than double the tax realized from motor vehicles by this Government. Even that is not adequate, but still I should maintain that these roads have been rapidly improving. We had the legacy of war arrears when we took up the responsibility; several roads were neglected during the war because then the Government had to concentrate on certain other roads, and these arrears we had to make up. Now, we have reached the stage when the roads are kept in a fairly good condition, and we do hope to improve the standard of these roads much better in the near future. I would therefore point out that if the district boards which were maintaining these roads before the war, were to be entrusted with the maintenance of these roads, the condition of these roads could not have been half as good as it is to-day.

"Then Sir, there was another criticism about the delays in the supply of electricity to the villages. The hon. Member Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu was very vehement in attacking the Budget and the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister. He referred to the delay in supplying electricity to agriculturists in the villages and then ridiculed the claim of the Hon. Finance Minister that this State has stolen a march over other States in the matter of rural electrification. I want hon. Members to realize the difficulties and the hurdles we have to face in the matter of extension of electricity to rural areas. People in the villages are eager and I do welcome their appreciation of the value of electricity for their own development. I do see it is a welcome feature and a happy sign for the future that people have come to realize that electricity is a potent instrument for the production of wealth and for the country's development. They are eager, as I said, that they must have electricity supplied to their villages which they can put to good use. But extension to every village, rather extension to every well, is a scheme by itself. We have to lay the transmission lines, we have to take them from a particular transformer; but the capacity of these transformers is limited. I have seen cases in Coimbatore where when the load is exceeded, the transformers are burnt out; so, when the load is reached, we have to change the capacity of the transformer. That by itself is another scheme involving lakhs of rupees. We do not grudge providing the necessary capital for these extensions; we have been providing sufficient capital actually and we have been spending a

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lot on transmission of electricity; but we want several materials, several machinery which can be got from other countries only. Small transformers are being produced in this country, and we are taking them; but big transformers are necessary and for them we have to necessarily depend upon certain countries which alone make them. There is a world shortage of this kind of machinery and the countries which make them are not particularly interested in giving us priorities in the matter of supply. These transformers and insulators are in short supply. Then again, we want posts. We have been trying to get as much of rails as possible, and over and above that, we are trying to secure wood from our forests, treat the timber and make it fit for serving as posts. Even there, there is short supply and we are not able to get sufficient timber which would suit our purpose. With all these difficulties, I could assure hon. Members that we have been doing our best. Recently, Sir, we ordered for certain machinery from France. The import licence was also obtained and we were expecting to get the machinery early; but suddenly we got intimation that on account of the international situation, the concerned firms would not be able to supply us the machinery and we would have to wait for some time. That is the difficulty which we have to face. But I could claim and the Hon. Finance Minister rightly claimed, that in spite of these difficulties, we have done our very best, and compared with other States including Mysore,—which State has been a pioneer in the matter of electrical development—we have really stolen a march over those other States. What is wrong in claiming what is due to us, Sir? No doubt there are 12,500 applications; I gave this figure to the hon. Member Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu. Out of these 12,500—why, it is not merely 12,500, there are any number of applications—we hope to complete only 3,000 in a year. What is this achievement, he asked? Sir, we have been doing our best. The Budget Memorandum gives details of the various schemes that we have taken up for consideration. We have also been examining other schemes which should connect other areas. We have first to make a survey, see whether the scheme is worth while, whether the capital to be put on the scheme will be worth while, and then we have to sanction the scheme. Sanctioning is easy, providing funds is easy; but we have to get the necessary materials, and that is the main difficulty. It is easy to find fault with us for what we have not been able to do; you can find fault with anything. If we have got revenue reserves, one could ask 'what are these reserves for, why do you keep these reserves and still struggle in the matter of getting loans'? When the Hon. Finance Minister said that there are these reserves and we have to utilize them, the hon. Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and certain other Members too, said 'whose are those reserves? How could you touch them? What is your achievement in utilizing the reserves that have been created by somebody else'? I ask hon. Members 'what are these reserves for if they are not available for capital expenditure on the development programme?'

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When I listened to these criticisms, I was only reminded of the stories I used to hear describing the morbid mentality of the proverbial mother-in-law. Even the most intelligent, capable, modest and attractive daughter-in-law could not satisfy such a mother-in-law."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I hope there are no mothers-in-law here." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I could once again assure the House that the Government are as keen as other hon. Members here are in the matter of extension of electricity to rural areas and we are doing our very best in the matter."

"Then, Sir, another criticism about the progress of our works was made by the hon. Member from Kurnool. The hon. Member Mr. Sankara Reddi referred to the progress of the Tungabhadra works. I can quite understand impatience; I do appreciate impatience. I remember that two or three years back one enthusiastic well-meaning judicial officer made a statement that 'if it was in my hands, I could complete the Tungabhadra Project in two years.' These are well-meaning remarks no doubt, born out of ignorance and born out of enthusiasm. But the hon. Member from Kurnool described this Tungabhadra Project as if it was the gift of Sir Arthur Hope. He said this was started by Sir Arthur Hope, and asked 'what is this Government doing?' I need not tell this House, Sir, that this Tungabhadra Project was no gift of Sir Arthur Hope. The hon. Member from Kurnool is a very good gentleman. Perhaps, he has in his innocence believed that Sir Arthur Hope put on this Tungabhadra Project all the salary that he had been drawing as Governor and all his wealth;—that Sir Arthur Hope got into financial difficulties because he had put all his wealth on this Tungabhadra Project. In 1946 May, we took up office. I think two or three months after that I went to see the site, along with the Chief Engineer and certain other Members of the Legislature. What did I see there about July or August 1946 at the Tungabhadra dam site, Sir? What did I see there Sir? I saw a tablet which stated that the execution of the Tungabhadra Project was inaugurated by Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Also with regard to Ramapadasagar and the Kistna projects."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am unable to understand what the hon. Member means."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"I said so with regard to these projects also."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am not interested in comparing our achievements with the achievements of Sir Arthur Hope, Sir, I leave it to the hon. Members to do so. What did I see when I went there to inspect the site? I saw a few houses were being constructed and there was the tablet. The

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Chief Engineer was in charge and he had been making all preliminary arrangements. Since then, the execution of the work had been taken up. As hon. Members are aware, it was a joint construction with the Hyderabad Government. There were inherent difficulties in the execution of a project that had to be constructed on one side by one Government and on another side by another Government. There were differences that could not be easily settled; I along with the then Chief Secretary Mr. S. V. Ramamurti had to fly to Hyderabad, talk to that Government and settle these differences. There were also other difficulties; we could not get dollars for the purchase of certain machinery that we required. The Government of India said that no dollars would be available; and so again I had to go to Delhi and persuade the then Finance Minister there to agree. We thus got some necessary machinery. We set up the whole organization and it is now going on. You, Sir, recently inspected the headworks. I should like hon. Members, including the hon. Member from Kurnool, to pay a visit not only to the headworks, but also to the interesting canal excavation works which are going on. It is very interesting to sight-seers to see the rock-cutting going on, with the most modern machinery that you can get from other countries. At the dam spot, about 20,000 labourers are working all through; these labourers have been provided with all amenities; and in spite of labour trouble which certain exploiters tried to create, these labourers have been working with all enthusiasm, and it was a happy sight to see them working not only in the day but also in the nights with electric lights all over. Myself and the Hon. Revenue Minister recently went there to see the work, and in order just to see how they worked in the night, we went again in the night, and we saw them working in the nights also. Now . . .

3 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Just a minute please. This morning I referred to the health of the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon. I now learn that he is quite normal and I request the Press not to publish the earlier news, lest it should create a scare. If any news has been sent already, will the Press see that it is not published?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Now that he is quite normal, even though the news had been published, it will subside any such scare and it would be reassuring news."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Then, Sir, the progress of the work was hampered during the troublous times in Hyderabad, that is during the days of the Police action. When we took up the work, the scheme was estimated at 8 crores, but it had to be revised and the revised estimate came to 17 crores. With due deference to the hon. Member Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, I should point out that so far as I am concerned, I have been very closely examining the revision of estimates and I see that this increase is justified by the high cost of materials and labour. Even then we called for tenders. Our procedure is strictly governed by the rules of tender, and whatever be the estimate, the lowest

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tender happens to be much higher than the estimate. Sometimes, we do the work departmentally also, but it is not practicable to do all these works departmentally. We have been doing several works in Tungabhadra departmentally, but with a view to accelerate progress, we have to give certain works on tenders and when we have to give works on tender, the lowest tender happens to be higher than the estimates that have been prepared."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"On the basis of the experience of the University which constructed some buildings, I am prepared to say what the estimates and tenders mean and the Hon. Minister may perhaps be surprised to know how nearly they are co-related. In some cases the tenders were less than the estimates."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"University work relates only to buildings, but here there are so many project works."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I was referring to the construction of policemen's huts and it is purely building work, whereas University works comprise a large amount of technical buildings for the Technological College, for Textiles Technology, Leather Technology, etc."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I shall deal with Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar's remarks regarding the policemen's quarters later."

"Now, Sir, out of the estimate of 17 crores, 512 lakhs have already been spent. This year, an expenditure of 270 lakhs has been incurred on this project and we have provided in this Budget for an expenditure of 363.6 lakhs of rupees for the next year. Besides doing the execution of these works, both canal and dam works, we have also taken up the question of rehabilitation of those who are to be evicted from the submergible areas. As we expect some of the villages may be submerged in a few months, we have already taken up the question of rehabilitation of 25,000 persons and that is another problem which we have been tackling fairly successfully. With all this, I can assure the hon. Members that we expect the project to be completed, according to original schedule by 1952-53."

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. Gurubatham, referred to slow progress, and other hon. Members also referred to slow progress, in the matter of improvement of tanks. I remember Dr. Gurubatham saying that in the Chittoor district, his own district, some 5 lakhs or 10 lakhs were surrendered by the Food Production division. I have since verified the position, Sir, and I am now in a position to state that several works have been taken up in Chittoor, but in certain areas in the Punganur side in the Chittoor district, contractors were not forthcoming for doing these tank works, in spite of the best efforts on the part of the officers and also in spite of

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their seeking the co-operation of the people in the villages. Therefore, from out of the estimated expenditure, about one lakh would be left unspent and nothing more than that. I could assure hon. Members concerned and you, Sir, that Chittoor is one of the several districts in the State where the tank improvement works have been taken up on a large scale under the Food Production section.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar, said yesterday that in addition to raising the bunds of the tanks, the surplus weirs should also be raised, but I can assure him and other members of this House that that is exactly the programme of the Government. Raising the full tank level in order to restore the original capacity of the tank, does mean not only raising the bund but raising the surplus weirs also and that is being undertaken.

"The hon. Member also referred to the creation of so many departments for doing certain works in particular areas. But, Sir, we wanted to concentrate on these tank improvement works, particularly in zamindari areas, and it was felt that a separate section under the immediate supervision of the Food Commissioner, a member of the Board of Revenue would tend to accelerate progress and the results so far achieved do justify the creation of a separate department.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar, also referred to the preparation of estimates for these tanks and wells. After he spoke, I pointed out to him that some members from his own taluk told me that the rates quoted by the department were lower and that unless these rates were raised people would not be forthcoming to take up the works and the hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar, did agree with me that it was so in certain areas. Sir, these estimates are prepared and they are scrutinized by the Executive Engineer and estimates over Rs. 25,000 are again scrutinized by the Superintending Engineer in charge of Food Production. Estimates over Rs. 10,000 are strictly fixed up according to tender rules and the lowest tender is accepted, provided the tenderer satisfies the other conditions. Therefore, I could assure hon. Members that the preparation of the estimates depends on the designs and on the proposals regarding the enlargement of the tanks and that is how the estimate varies from one tank to another.

"The hon. Member from Tanjore, Mr. Natarajan, doubted the utility of taking up these tanks. I can assure him that before taking up a particular tank, the officers concerned do examine whether as a result of improvement the tank would get sufficient water and would give the expected results. So, only after a thorough scrutiny, tanks are taken up for improvement and that is the delay to which reference has been made by certain hon. Members.

"Then Dr. Gurubatham referred to some 'poochandi'. He referred in particular to the Palar basin rules and said that the officers expressed themselves against any improvement of irrigation works and pleaded with the ryots the Palar Basin rules,

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as children are threatened by 'poochandis'. I would like to tell the House that as early as 1930-31 there were complaints that the ryots under the Palar Basin were not getting sufficient water. There was also an agitation on the part of certain non-officials and then a Committee was appointed, consisting of officials and non-officials, and that Committee went into the question. They found that the Palar Basin had been already over-burdened and it could not bear any further expansion of irrigation. Then, accordingly certain rules were framed. Under the rules, no longer could any dry land be converted into wet land and no longer could any new irrigation source be created within one thousand feet of an existing source. Palar means, all its tributaries like Ponnai and Melattar and other rivers and discretion was given to the Collector and the Executive Engineer that in any particular year when the tank is full, if the Executive Engineer would be satisfied that there is sufficient water for existing irrigation and some water over and above that then the Collector might permit expansion of irrigation, that is, cultivation of second crop and so on. These rules are necessary.

"Sir, Dr. Gurubatham must have had in his mind his own proposal to construct a breached anicut. That anicut was breached some years back and after it was breached it was not taken up for several years and so the wet lands were converted into dry lands. When the lands were dry lands in 1930, this Committee, which I referred to, examined the whole position and framed the rules that no longer any dry land be converted into wet land. Although Dr. Gurubatham wanted the breached anicut to be reconstructed, it meant converting the dry lands into wet lands and therefore there was objection to the proposal. Sir, I was in a village in North Arcot just three or four days back when the ryots there came to me and pointed out that they were not getting sufficient water to which they were entitled for irrigation, because in certain other adjacent area water was pumped by engines. Thus, people do complain and I also heard that when His Excellency the Governor was touring in the district, some people from one village, called Somathangi, complained to His Excellency the Governor that they were not getting water to which they were entitled, because water available was limited and even that was being tapped elsewhere by certain others who had come in recently. This is the trouble about the Palar Basin rules. But, we have been examining now and then to see how we can relax these rules, but we can relax them only to the extent to which we can do so without prejudicing the existing interests.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Visakhapatnam, Mr. Veerabhadra Rao, also referred, on the one hand, to the slow progress in the matter of investigation and preparation of estimates and in the execution of works. I have just explained that we have necessarily to go through certain procedure, so that waste of public expenditure could be avoided and we could put public money to the best use from the point of view of benefit to the people. He pointed out particularly that certain works which ought to have been taken up were not taken up and abandoned and certain other works were taken up and that money was

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wasted. First, with reference to the work not taken up, I think, he referred to the Arundale Dam scheme. I may tell the hon. Member and this House that the Arundale Dam scheme has not been given up. It was investigated and it was found on investigation that for the excavation of certain channels, some deep cutting was necessary and that would involve exorbitant cost. Therefore, the Chief Engineer has asked the officers concerned to examine again by choosing another site for the channel. It is under investigation and as soon as the investigation is over, and if the Chief Engineer thinks it is advisable to take it up, we shall take it up. That is the position, Sir, about the Arundale Dam Scheme.

“ Then, Sir, Mr. Veerabhadra Rao said that two lakhs had been wasted on a certain road and on a certain tank; and he did not stop with that, Sir; he said that two lakhs were wasted in order to benefit one individual; and he did not stop with that; he made the most unfortunate remark that these works were taken and money wasted in order to benefit an individual, who was a relative of a Minister. I since enquired of him the name of the individual whom he referred to. He gave me the name; and after ascertaining the name of the individual, I consulted every one of my colleagues except Dr. Rajan, who is not available. (Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao: ‘ He cannot be his relative.’) I find that that person whom he referred to is no relative of any of the Hon. Ministers including myself.

“ And then about this tank. He referred to a tank in Thattabhandha village in Veeravalli taluk in Visakhapatnam district. I enquired of the Superintending Engineer in charge of Food Production; I find that not even a pie has been spent on this scheme, which is construction of a tank. When a proposal has been made, it has first to be investigated, and the Superintending Engineer said that he would personally inspect the site and see whether the investigation would be worthwhile; and if the investigation proves satisfactory, we shall take it up. So, Sir, the investigation has to be done, the Superintending Engineer will himself inspect the site, and after doing the investigation, the proposal has to come to Government for sanction. So, Sir, except for what may be spent on investigation, nothing has been done in the matter.

“ Then, about the road. It is a road connecting Thattabhandha. It has been included in the post-war development programme. This is a district board road; it is for the district board to say whether they want that road or not; Government call for the opinion of district boards before taking up these schemes under the post-war development programme. It is open to them to say whether they want a particular road or not; if they do not want a particular road, it is open to them to suggest another road. Now, Sir, for these two works, the hon. Member said that two lakhs had been wasted. Now, relating to this particular road, this road is estimated to cost Rs. 35,600. Some grants are given under the post-war development programme, and the district board has so far spent only Rs. 9,628; and they have been drawing some grant from the Government. That is the position, Sir;

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and it was really very unfortunate that the hon. Member should have chosen to make a categorical statement that two lakhs had been wasted to benefit one individual, who happened to be a relative of a Minister.

“ Now, what is this relation? Sir, I may have some relative. And that relative may choose to contract some alliance with somebody, for which I may not be responsible. I may not be even aware of such relationship. Now if some tank or irrigation work is carried out, and if that far-fetched relative (whose relationship has come into existence by some recent alliance) happens to be one of the thousand beneficiaries under that scheme, can it be alleged that I have done something to benefit a relative of mine? You are aware, Sir, that there are Rajus in Vizianagram district of the Pusapati origin. I think, the Hon. the Chief Minister also belongs to the same Pusapati origin, although he has nothing to do with them; for he lives far in the south in Rajapalayam. Now, if we do some irrigation works in Vizianagram area, in fact, we are doing quite a number of them, after the abolition of the zamindaris, can it be alleged that the Hon. the Chief Minister is interested in those people, because they are his distant relatives, as they all belong to the same origin? Sir, it is easy to attribute motives. Sir, I am one with every hon. Member in condemning unequivocally any kind of nepotism on the part of any administration, but this kind of attributing baseless motives is a thing which we cannot view with equanimity.

“ Then, Sir, the hon. Member Dr. Cherian made his maiden speech, and I also wish to congratulate him on his fine performance. He made a reference to the designs of the hospital buildings. I would at once assure him that in the matter of preparation of plans and estimates to hospital buildings, there is a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Chief Consulting Architect to Government, one medical officer deputed by the Surgeon-General and one Executive Engineer deputed by the Chief Engineer. This committee goes into the proposals, settles plans and estimates and when the committee has finished its work, those plans and estimates are sent to the Surgeon-General for his final approval. Then the scheme is taken up for execution. Further I would tell the hon. Member that our Chief Consulting Architect has visited some of the hospitals in Europe; he was asked to make a special study of the buildings there, and it is with his assistance that now plans and estimates are made, and therefore, there should be no difficulty in settling these designs to suit our requirements of an operation theatre or other requirements.

“ Then, Sir, I am really obliged to Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar for his very constructive criticisms. He made certain references to certain figures in Appendix XI of the Budget Memorandum. These figures, I admit at once, do call for comments. But I would like to tell him that these figures of estimates relate to the construction of various police quarters. Two years back, the Inspector-General of Police made certain proposals for the construction of quarters for the constables and other officers in

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the various areas in the State. It was a big programme costing 35 lakhs. Then, Government decided that it could be taken up in the course of three or four years; and so he was asked to send the proposals. He sent his proposals, and the estimates now found in the Appendix are the estimates sent by the Inspector-General of Police himself without the aid of the technical staff. The construction contemplated was for the erection of temporary huts. It was felt it would not be economical or safe either to have the temporary huts. So subsequently Government decided to construct semi-permanent or permanent quarters. Sir, after all, it was a rough estimate prepared in a hurry by the Inspector-General. It was not an estimate prepared in the sense in which we understand the word 'estimate'. That is why there is such variation. It is true—I have also since found out, the figure 'Rs. 60,000' was also sent by the Inspector-General of Police; there was nothing wrong in the preparation by the Finance Department of the budget; it is a mistake for six lakhs; that was an oversight on the part of the Police department. Anyhow, I would once again like to assure the hon. Member that there is nothing wrong in the procedure that is being adopted. Even here, it is not possible to construct these quarters departmentally. So we have necessarily to call for tenders; and whether a particular estimate is higher or lower than the lowest tender offered, we accept always the lowest tender. Sometimes, it may be the lowest estimate, or more often, I may say, it is above the lowest tender. Therefore, the estimate, in whatever way it is prepared, does not count very much; it is only for guidance. So far as the preparation of estimates by the Public Works Department is concerned I am satisfied with it, and I would like to assure the hon. Member, that according to the designs that are suggested, according to the cost of materials, according to the cost of labour, they prepare the estimates, and since there is a sudden steep rise in prices and there is a sudden rise in the cost of labour, variation is bound to arise with the actual cost of construction. I shall examine his suggestion that in the matter of preparation of plans and designs non-officials also may be taken into confidence and that their guidance may be sought.

"Then, Sir, some hon. Members pleaded not only minor works, but major works also might be taken up. That is, as I said earlier, exactly the policy of Government. We have been concentrating on Grow More Food schemes, we are also on the Mid-term projects costing three to four lakhs, and we are doing our best to take up two multi-purpose projects which can be taken up only with the aid of the Government of India.

"Reference was made to the engineering college, now located in Kakinada. Government have been examining both the points of view. They will examine which would be more economical whether to have it located at Kakinada itself or whether to shift it to Visakhapatnam and start construction of buildings afresh there. Government have not taken any decision so far. Government had the benefit of listening to the views of the Vice-Chancellor of the

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Andhra University on this question. We hope to reach a decision soon. Sir, I have already taken up much time of the House, and I thank you, Sir, for the indulgence you have shown me."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"May I inquire, Sir, with regard to the Kurnool Thermal Station, what prevents Government to improve or expand it, so that some power may be made available for using the waters from the Kurnool channel to grow more food?"

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It was a municipal undertaking originally. It was a failing concern, and so it has been taken over by Government. Regarding expansion of it, it has to be linked with the Ceded Districts Scheme, which is a big scheme. Beyond that, I am unable to give further details just now."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Chairman, 3-30 p.m.
Sir, certain remarks were made about the subsidy wells and the drinking-water supply wells. The House is aware that this State is passing through a fourth year of drought and that there has been a great deal of suffering to the people due to the failure of crops. The Government took early steps to inform the Collectors to take adequate steps immediately to see that drinking-water was made available to the people. The hon. Member from South Arcot Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar said that the Government must pay special and immediate attention to this question as there was acute distress, that they should give at least water if they could not give food and that there was no point in deepening the wells at a late stage as the rains might come and the need for deepening them might cease to exist. The Government have realized the importance of this matter long ago. When I was touring North Arcot, I discussed with the Collector of that district and he told me that he had already taken up the scheme under instructions from the Government. The Collectors of other districts are well aware of the urgency of this problem and I believe that they have taken up the deepening of wells. We have been issuing instructions repeatedly on this matter and the Members of the Board of Revenue in the course of their tours have been impressing the Collectors about this aspect. I have dealt with this subject at such length as I thought it necessary to give the details of what we have done.

"So far as subsidy wells are concerned, two or three Members remarked that the entire subsidy did not reach the person for whom it was intended and made certain complaints. In fact, as one hon. Member was speaking, I interrupted him to say that he was making that complaint to me for the first time. A similar complaint was made in the Assembly also. As there have been complaints about the prevalence of corruption, we have appointed officers of sufficiently high grade to distribute the subsidy and instructed that the entire amount must reach the people concerned. I know Members would not have referred to it unless they had heard complaints in their own districts. I want the

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House to note that an enormous amount of money is distributed. If there is leakage in spite of every care that we have taken, it must be with the co-operation of the recipients of the subsidy and it cannot be a unilateral act. This is a matter in which the Government have been exercising as much care as is humanly possible.

"In case the wells are not completed in time and according to the design and dimensions prescribed in the Government Order, the Government recover the subsidy. In fact I have received several complaints that the Government are very hard in making the recovery. I am sure that the recovery of subsidy for non-compliance with the prescribed conditions is a sufficient deterrent. The Government do thank the people who bring malpractices to their notice. But the matter does not end there. I take this occasion to seek the co-operation of the public and the Members of this House to track down those who indulge in malpractices.

"Some Members complained that the subsidy wells had not come up to their expectations. At the same time they pleaded for extending the subsidy to other districts or taluks. For the information of the House, I may give the number of wells subsidized up-to-date—

New wells	...	...	...	...	176,784
Old wells, tanks, etc.	...	...	...	...	31,320
New wells, completed	..	...	...	...	90,937
Old wells, tanks, etc., completed	...	...	...	...	27,020

The figures show how, due to the operation of the scheme, it has been possible to sink many wells. We do expect that many more wells will be sunk in the course of the year. This will help the Grow More Food campaign. When I was in Chingleput the other day, I found that wells dug with the help of subsidy in the ayacut land of some tanks in which there was no water were of very great use. Though there has been failure of monsoon, some cultivators were cultivating their lands with the little water that was available in their wells. I talked to the ryots and they greatly appreciated the grant of subsidy. There is a great demand for it. The Government of India feel that the scheme should be confined to areas where it is likely to yield the maximum results in the shortest period and where there is copious supply of water. So, for the year 1951-52, the scheme is confined only to such areas. Some of the Members asked why the scheme was confined to particular areas and the other areas excluded. It is for this reason. This morning I read a bulletin issued by the Reserve Bank of India on the Grow More Food campaign in certain areas of Bombay. One of the remarks made by the Reserve Bank Authorities is that the Grow More Food scheme should be confined to areas which are likely to yield the maximum results in the shortest period. So the policy of this Government is to confine the scheme only to such areas in 1951-52. I need not repeat the names of the districts and taluks to which the scheme is confined. I am sure the hon. Members know the various

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districts and taluks, as I read out their names the other day at your suggestion. The hon. Member from Kurnool seems to be anxious to know and I may tell him that I have already said that the Ceded districts are excluded from the scheme so far as 1951-52 is concerned."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The names of the districts appeared in the Press also."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"Wells cannot be dug easily in black cotton soil areas and they can be excluded. But there are red soil areas in Ceded districts where wells can be dug and those areas deserve the subsidy."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member can take up the question with the Hon. Minister."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Sri N. Ranga Reddi wanted the concession given to Anantapur district in respect of spring channels to be extended to the Cuddapah district also. We gave the concession to Anantapur district on condition that local people put in a lot of effort and money in digging and maintaining the spring channels. Because they spend their own money and labour, the burden of taxation on them will be less, compared to those who take water for irrigation from sources on which they have not spent their energy and money. The question was pending for a long time and in 1949 the Government decided to grant the concession so far as Anantapur was concerned. The concession is remission of one-fourth of the wet assessment in respect of the first crop and no charge for second or third crop; and for dry land, a consolidated charge of one rupee per acre including water-cess or the dry assessment whichever is greater while no charge is levied for the second or third crop. The question of extending the concession to other districts, where springs exist and where people can supply labour and invest an enormous amount of money on digging spring channels and keeping them in good repair, has been taken up. We called for reports from the Board of Revenue in respect of other districts. Reports about several districts have been received and I believe the report about Guntur alone is pending. As soon as that report is received, I hope to be able to pass the order extending the concession given to Anantapur district to the other districts.

"The hon. Member from Cuddapah referred also to the incidence of a higher rate for water taken from spring channels than the rate for water taken from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. That is a subject which, I think, is engaging the attention of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. The hon. Member himself is a member of that Committee. I suggest that he takes up this subject with the Committee. We will examine the recommendation when the Committee's report is received.

"Coming to the portfolio of Labour which I hold, certain remarks were made about the non-implementation of the awards

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of industrial tribunals. I believe that the hon. Member from Visakhapatnam Sri C. Veerabhadra Rao levelled the charge that the awards of industrial tribunals were not implemented. I can tell this House that once an award is passed, the Government have no option but to accept it. The question of implementation rests with the management or employees. If either of them do not implement, the only power vested in the Government is to prosecute the employer or the employee whoever is at fault. The hon. Member from Visakhapatnam sought to create the wrong impression that a large number of awards were not implemented. One hundred and forty-seven awards were implemented, 19 were not implemented and we have launched prosecutions for non-implementation of the award in 19 cases. Appeals have been preferred before the Labour Tribunal against some awards. Regarding implementation of certain awards, reports of the Labour Officers are awaited. It is not as if this Government are indifferent to the implementation of the awards. We are anxious to see that the awards are implemented. A majority of the employers and employees have been implementing the award and cases of non-implementation are comparatively very few.

“ Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar remarked that he did not know for whose benefit the Shop Assistants Act was passed and whom it had benefited. With due respect to him, I may say that the Act was passed on the agitation of the shop assistants. They wanted an Act of the type that was in force in Bombay and certain other States. It was intended to protect them in respect of working hours, conditions of employment, holidays and certain other amenities, and it has benefited the shop employees. Wherever we could not extend the Act in the early stages, there was a clamour for extension to those areas.

“ A remark was made that every issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* contained a notification exempting some establishment or other from the operation of the Act. It is true. Exemptions are given only from certain sections of the Act like those relating to opening and closing hours in view of certain fairs and festivals. This is a big State and there occur a number of fairs and festivals. The people themselves ask for exemption from certain sections of the Act for a few days and, to suit their convenience, the Government grant the exemption. Though the exemption is only for a few days, it has to be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* according to that Act. Perhaps that is why the impression has been created that there are many exemptions.

3-45
p.m.

“ Let me assure this House that the Government take every care to see that the interests of the employees are very well protected before any such exemptions are granted. There is a provision for payment of overtime charges. I thought, when the hon. Member Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was referring to exemptions, he was referring only to the interests of the employees.”

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I was only saying that the laying down of 8 hours did not allow them to earn as much as they would if sufficient time was available for extra work.”

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, why only Rs. 4 lakhs are given for famine works? ”

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ My Hon. Colleague the Finance Minister will answer that question.

“ The hon. Member from Visakhapatnam was referring to the question of assignment of land to political sufferers. There is delay, and political sufferers have not been put in possession of the lands”, he added. I have got the figures with me now regarding assignment of lands to political sufferers up-to-date—

Applications received up to the end of	21,471
January 1951.	
Applications granted up to the end of	8,643
January 1951.	
Applications pending	8,329
Applications rejected	4,499

It would be seen from the above figures that there has been a very appreciable progress in the assignment of lands. It is quite possible that some people did not get possession. This is only a local matter, which should be taken up with the local officials. The Government have laid down the policy. Clear instructions have been given to officers, and we are keeping a watch on the progress. The figures that I have given must satisfy hon. Members about the progress that has been made.

“ One word more, Sir, and I have done. The hon. Member Mr. Ramanathan Chettiyar made certain remarks about an Hon. Colleague of mine in respect of a matter in which he is stated to have made certain suggestions in regard to the assignment of land for a High School in Muddanur, Cuddapah district. To say the least it was most unfortunate that the matter should have been referred to in the way he did. The hon. Member said that the Hon. Mr. Chandramouli interfered with the assignment of the site for that High School and tried to do certain things which were not proper. At any rate that was the implication. The local people offered some Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 to construct a high school. Then wanted a particular site. The Collector and the local authorities inspected it, and said that that particular site was very suitable. Later, another Collector said that the site selected was not suitable. It is true my Hon. Colleague Mr. Chandramouli who saw this paper said that, in view of the difference of opinion between two Collectors, if I happened to go to that place, I might personally inspect and satisfy myself whether the opinion of one Collector or the other Collector was right. I have gone and personally inspected the site. It is true no orders have yet been passed in the matter. It would be very difficult if in all these matters certain motives

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are imputed. The whole object is to see that the public, who have contributed about Rs. 60,000 to construct a High School in that place, are enabled to construct the school. They are truly anxious about a particular site. They made representations to the Government. There is nothing wrong in the Collector going and inspecting the site and there is nothing wrong in an order being passed in view of the difference of opinion between the two Collectors. I can assure this House that my Hon. Colleague Mr. Chandramouli had absolutely no intention to interfere in the matter with a view to favour anybody. It was only on the representation of the local people he made that suggestion. I should like to take this occasion to clear any misunderstanding that might exist in the minds of hon. Members as a result of the remarks made by the hon. Member Mr. Ramanathan Chettiyar."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, several members spoke about the acute scarcity of yarn and the consequent distress of handloom weavers. I hope that the members of this House are now familiar with the yarn supply question. In 1949 there was a great slump in the yarn market and Government had to render all possible assistance to clear the accumulated stocks. Export of yarn to foreign countries was the main outlet for that accumulation. Owing to phenomenal increase in the exports and due to the non-availability of adequate supplies of the required types of cotton, the yarn scarcity has set in. It is acute for the last several months. This Government had been very alert and had done all that was possible within their powers to improve the yarn supply position of this State. Some members suggested that we must keep back our full requirements of yarn first and then only allow supplies outside this State. I may say that this Government have already moved the Government of India in this matter but it does not appear to be feasible as we are dependent on the Centre for cotton and other things. At the instance of this Government several steps have been taken by the Union Government to improve supplies. Exports of all counts of yarn have been completely stopped. The balance commitments for exports by mills have been ordered to be staggered and spread over. Import of finer counts of cotton yarn and art silk yarn in large quantities have been arranged. Starting of new powerlooms has been stopped and composite mills have been prohibited from extending their weaving sections. Allotments of low counts yarn from some Upper India mills are arranged for consumption by Weavers' Associations directly. Prices for cotton and yarn have been substantially increased. The four per cent cut in the yarn prices voluntarily accepted by the mills at one time has also been restored. So, mills will manufacture more yarn. During my recent visit to Delhi, we had long discussions with the Union Minister in charge of textiles and also with the concerned officials. Steps have been taken to see that mills fulfil their commitments to the State without offering any excuses and that evasions are checked. Strict instructions have been issued to the State

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nominees and to other dealers to be prompt in paying for and lifting bales from mills. Collectors have been instructed to see that no time is lost in making these bales available to the needy weavers. The basic allotment for Madras as per the all-India allotment formula is somewhere round about 15,000 bales. We are pressing on the Union Government to increase this basic figure. In the meantime, we were able to persuade the Central authorities to make some *ad hoc* allotments in addition to the usual quota. The promised allotments for February have arrived almost in full. Our March allotments are going to be something more than those for February. Just now I received a phone message from the Director of Controlled Commodities to say that 32 mills have offered so far 10,486½ bales. This includes 2,285 bales of mills depot yarn. Offers are due from 41 mills more. Our expectation is a little over 19,000 bales this month. I hope they will fulfil this expectation. The situation is bound to improve considerably in a very short space of time. In this connexion I would like to refer to the fact that anti-social elements are taking advantage of the distress among handloom weavers. They are exploiting the weavers, collecting moneys and attempting to disturb law and order. I am sure hon. Members are aware that Government have granted cash doles in some districts where the position is very acute. Collectors have been asked to start relief works and employ the weavers wherever possible. While Government have always been doing their best to help the cause of handloom weavers and to provide them with adequate supplies of yarn, they cannot tolerate lawlessness to prevail on account of a passing situation.

"There was a suggestion by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar that the Government industrial concerns should be run on commercial lines. I would like to say that they are already being run on those lines. I have placed on the table of the other House a statement showing the profit and loss of the several concerns. I will see that such a statement is circulated to the members of this House also. I may say that our concerns have generally worked at a profit. With improvements, additions and alterations, I expect that they will show a greater profit to Government.

"It was suggested that controls over essential articles should be removed. Government's experience regarding lifting of controls has been far from satisfactory. When control over cloth and yarn was removed, the prices rose to fantastic heights, at times by several hundreds of per cent. This naturally necessitated the reimposition of controls. As long as the supply position remains what it is to-day, I am afraid, controls will have to continue.

"My friend Mr. Narayana Menon referred to development of industries and their being retarded by talk of nationalization. There is in fact no talk of nationalization either by this Government or by the Union Government. Private enterprise has been assured full support at the hands of the State Government. Necessary assistance will be given by Government in all possible ways.

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"The Industries Department of this Government have made an industrial survey of the State and have got full information regarding the availability of raw materials and other industrial possibilities. A directory has also been ordered to be prepared containing exhaustive information.

"There was a reference to the exploitation of the underground wealth in this State. The Geological Survey of India carries on a systematic survey of the mineral wealth in this State in consultation with this Government. Their reports are periodically published by Government. (Interruption by Janab K. T. M. Ahamed Ibrahim.) People are taking advantage of it. We had sent our iron ores occurring in Salem and Sandur for test to Norway. The report on their suitability for industrial purposes has just been received and is under examination. We are also concentrating our attention on the investigation of lignite deposits in South Arcot district.

"Mr. Narayana Rao said that large sums of money are being spent for the import of machinery for sugar mills, vanaspathi and textile mills which are going to ruin the public. Whatever may be the virtues and superiority of the products of cottage industries over those of factory products and whether one likes the latter or not, they have come to stay. It is also admitted on all hands that in a well planned economy there is scope for the cottage industry and factory existing side by side, each supplementing the other.

"There was also a reference to the functioning of the Industrial Investment Corporation. It is a fact that the shares have not been fully subscribed by the various institutions. This is perhaps because the shares of the Corporation have not been declared as 'trustee securities' under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. This Government have already taken up the matter with the Government of India. After this declaration is made, it is expected that all the shares offered to the various institutions will be subscribed for.

"Mr. Adityan wanted that Government should start industries like cement factories. Government have at present no intention of starting independent factories of their own especially in fields where industries are well established. Government will be interested in giving a lead wherever it is necessary but there is no intention to enter the field of competition. Coming to the question of cement factory, I may say that Government were willing to take shares to the extent of 51 per cent in a cement factory in Kurnool but since the promoter did not come forward, it had to be dropped. Government are always ready to render any assistance to enterprising private people who come forward to start industries.

"In conclusion I would like to assure the House that Government will bear in mind the views expressed by hon. Members and try to incorporate them as far as possible consistent with their responsibility to the people of this State."

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"May I know 4 p.m. what steps the Government have taken to assess the number of looms in each district?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—"We are going to appoint a small staff to find out the number of looms in each district."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"Sir, several hon. Members have dealt with the question of food because it is now an important question which concerns everyone of us in the State very much. Dealing with that question, I shall take up a few points mentioned by the hon. Members during the discussion.

"Regarding imports, though the Government of India allotted us four lakhs of tons of foodgrains for this State some time back they have now increased it to five lakhs of tons, but even that falls short of our demand for 10 lakhs of tons which we represented to the Government of India was the minimum which we required for this State. The Government of India have increased the general imports by several lakhs of tons this year. While last year it was only about 2 million tons, this year they have raised it to 3.7 millions and they have also made us understand that our requirements will be met from time to time as and when necessary. From the information which we gather, the India Government have ordered this quantity of foodgrains from places where they are available not only in sufficient quantities but also at reasonable prices. That is why they consider that some offers which have come from other countries involve high prices. Therefore, they say that it will affect the exchange position. As far as we know, the quantity which this State will be getting is from areas like Burma and Thailand wherefrom the Government of India have already booked certain quantities of foodgrains at reasonable prices. Naturally the supplies which this State will receive will be at a reasonable level of prices. If we insist upon the Government of India to get foodgrains from whatever source and at whatever price they are able to get, that will mean that the additional price they are obliged to pay will be again thrust upon this Government when we are protesting against the stopping of the subsidy system which will affect the sale prices in our State also."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—"On a point of information, Sir. Is it not worthwhile to get what we want at any cost drawing the amount required from the Reserve Fund?"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Yes, the Hon. Minister for Food knows that."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"That is the point I am driving at, Sir. If the Government of India are able to supply our requirements at a reasonable price without compelling us to increase the release prices in the State, so much the better. But if it comes to such a state that the Government of

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India are able to get foodgrains at high prices only, then that fact should not stand in the way of getting the necessary supplies. Having taken the responsibility of seeing that the people of this country get a sufficient quantity of grains and that nobody is allowed to starve, I do not think that the motives attributed to the Government of India, namely, that they are callous and that they are not able to meet our requirements, can be easily accepted. At the same time, we are not keeping idle in this State. We are pressing them at every moment when we get a chance of bringing to their notice our conditions, that our requirements might be met expeditiously. Recently, as soon as the agreement with the Pakistan Government was concluded, we got into touch with the Government of India. And we are trying to get a good portion of the rice which the Pakistan Government are willing to supply to India Government and I am sure that Madras, being very largely a rice-eating area, preference will be given to this State.

"Some hon. Members mentioned that it was not fair to keep price control when we had once de-rationed certain areas. They said that we must allow grains to circulate freely, that we must take away the licence system and allow anybody to move grains from one place to another without any restriction. All these suggestions are very good, but at the present moment when de-rationing is in the experimental stage in rural areas and when we are trying to keep at least some controls, it is not advisable to allow each and every person to do as he likes. The licensing system is meant for having control over the transactions of the merchants.

"It is true that it is not possible to control the prices as strictly as we were doing before, since we have introduced de-rationing in the rural areas. But still, unless there is some sort of control, the people will not be able to get whatever foodstuffs are available, at reasonable prices. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain price control.

"Though we have de-rationed certain areas and given up procurement, we have given power to the District authorities to requisition stocks of foodgrains if they think that there is a tendency on the part of merchants to hoard grains in anticipation of getting a higher price some time later. This is only to help all the people to get all the available grains in the particular locality and not allow any particular individual to take advantage of the present position and stock more than his requirements.

"It was mentioned that it was better to allow a free market so that the quality of rice might improve. My experience is that in certain de-rationed areas the quality of rice has already shown a tendency to improve. It was once said that at the time of procurement the quality was fairly good but that when it reached the ration shops, it deteriorated to such an extent that stones and sand were found mixed with it. At present, we feel that the quality of rice has improved wherever it is available.

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"Sir, a request was made by certain private individuals that they should be allowed to import foodgrains from other countries so that they might tap the best sources and get the grains as expeditiously as possible. The chief reason why the Government of India do not like the suggestion of allowing private merchants to import foodgrains has been revealed by the Union Minister and also in my previous replies. That is, if we allow private merchants to go and buy grains at the same time and in the same place where our own agents are operating, they are likely to disturb the market and put up the prices which again affects the Government of India's purchasing power and their arrangements for buying foodgrains on the cheapest and best terms from other countries. That is why the Union Government turned down the proposal to allow private merchants to import direct from other countries.

"Sir, some hon. Members have frankly said in this House that de-rationing in rural areas has done some good to the people of the State. There is another opinion also that it has created a lot of difficulties and scarcity of foodgrains in the State. Taken as a whole, I think de-control is a step in the right direction. It being the first step and that too with a certain amount of restrictions, we may not be able to reap the full benefit of it. But as it is a step towards gradual de-control, it is bound to succeed if it is properly looked after and if the public also co-operate with the Government. Since opinions differ, it may be that in certain districts it causes some hardship and, therefore, we are looking after them in a special way. Though we have prescribed certain procedure with regard to the opening of relief shops, we have allowed some latitude to District Collectors so that they may be able to meet the difficulties then and there in certain districts like Chittoor, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram. During my visit to some of these areas, I also found that the Collectors were taking the necessary steps to meet the difficult situation. Still it requires some time to clear certain debts which have been raised as a result of recent orders.

"Formerly, every one was accustomed to look to the ration shops and did not care to think about producing any food himself and did not try to get anything from other sources. That attitude is still found in the country and I am sure in course of time that will change. At least in certain areas, where people are able to get some grains from other sources, they should not entirely depend upon these relief shops. These relief shops are meant mostly for non-producers and wherever they are in large numbers they will be helped by means of relief shops. Those who are able to get foodgrains by some other means, should not look to the ration shop or relief shop for continued supplies as before.

"Regarding extension of de-rationing to towns, municipalities and industrial areas, it is now too early to say anything about that. It might come in course of time. But at the present moment the Government do not want to enter into any more commitments with regard to these matters. So, it is proposed to

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continue statutory rationing in certain areas and continue de-rationing in rural areas. We have given special proportions to certain areas. During my recent tour, I noticed that there were areas where there had been no rain at all and where there was no well system either. Some people who come under the agricultural classes were also in difficulty. Again, in the coastal area, there are the fishermen who do not produce any foodgrains but who go into the sea and catch fish, which they send to the different markets for sale. These people have also to be taken care of, as they are also sending some form of food to other communities. The Government have taken into consideration the conditions in which these fishermen and other people are living.

“ Regarding some of the points raised by the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, ex-Chief Minister of this State. I am going to deal with two main points raised by him. Of course, he has been saying that South Arcot district should not be considered as a self-sufficient district according to our new calculations. I am sure that at the same time he is not going to ask us to classify it along with North Arcot district. If anybody looks at the conditions prevailing in these two districts which are only side by side, it will be evident that conditions are very different from one district to another. There is nothing new in our calculations regarding South Arcot. They are based upon things which have existed there for a very long time. When the hon. Member was the Chief Minister of this State, he too was following these very calculations and estimates. The requirements at 8 oz. of rice per adult per day have been estimated at 10,600 tons for statutory areas and 30,000 tons for rural areas, making a total of 40,600 tons. This is the requirement of South Arcot district. As against this, the procurement this year has been estimated at 45,000 tons, if the intensive procurement scheme is continued. Well, we have stopped all these intensive procurement schemes as it was complained that there was considerable harassment. At the same time, we want that the 45,000 tons of foodgrains available in that district should circulate more freely in that district itself. We do not want to take anything out of that district, to other parts, as we did previously. We have only introduced what is called an easy-levy system. According to this system, we want that foodgrains should circulate more freely from one part of the district to other statutorily rationed areas or other parts in the same district where foodgrains may be badly required. Under this plan, we call the district a self-sufficient district. I may be permitted to state that this, however, does not mean that that district will be left to its own fate. If really there is scarcity in certain areas, as is claimed by the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar, the Government are bound to give them at least some temporary help. Each district must be considered according to the conditions prevailing in that district and according to the calculations of the Government. The other day, some hon. Members bitterly complained about the classification of the Madurai district as a ‘ more or less self-sufficient district ’. They

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mentioned the various difficulties experienced by the people of that district consequent on this classification by the Government. Recently, I met some gentlemen from the Madurai district. I explained to them the real position. I told them that by classifying Madurai as a more or less self-sufficient district, we did not mean that the foodgrains procured in that district will be sufficient to meet the full requirements of that district and that it is not as if we are not going to send anything more to it. As a matter of fact, Madurai town is one of the biggest industrial areas and the Government of India have specially asked that industrial areas must be helped. So, we are going to help Madurai town which is an industrial area. With a view to have some sort of working arrangement, we have classified the different districts according to some calculation. On this account, it is not fair to question the classification of these different districts. Sir, it is not possible to work without some classification and some statistics.

“ Sir, I find that our statistics with regard to seasonal conditions and crop forecasts and other things have been questioned. As I have said, our calculations are based upon established custom and I do not know what other methods we can adopt. Unless some people come forward and give us some better methods which may be adopted for purposes of calculation, we have to rely upon the calculations which we have been following for several years. Of course, there may be some errors here and there. I am sure that the reports that we receive from the officers in the districts can always be taken as a basis for any calculations we may have to make.

“ Regarding procurement prices, it is not possible to increase the prices, because the Government of India are also concerned with keeping down the prices at a certain level. In view of their present policy of integrated reduction of the prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities, there was a proposal from the Government of India for the reduction of the prices still further. But our representation was that it was not possible to reduce the present prices. On the contrary our request was to increase the prices that are at present given. However, the Government of India have left the prices for this year as they are prevailing at present. As I have already said, we are only watching the situation and we will be only too glad to give whatever increased and higher prices we can to our producers. But at the present moment nothing can be done.

“ Then there is the other question whether we should introduce rationing in surplus districts at least in towns and municipalities. These are minor questions which are engaging the attention of the Government. If the actual position in relation to the interests of the State as a whole is taken into consideration, I am sure hon. Members will fall in line with the arrangement made by the Government. On the other hand, if objections are raised for each and every arrangement that the Government are making with a

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view to meet the present critical situation, then I am afraid that it will not be possible to work the present scheme as smoothly as we wish to work it.

"I will now say a few words about the Fisheries department. I think it was the hon. Gentleman, Janab Farookhi, Leader of the Opposition, who raised the question of improving the fisheries. I think another hon. Member also referred to this question. Well, I may inform the hon. Members of this House that we are giving our best attention to this matter of increasing the supply of fish as we feel that it is a very valuable addition to the already very meagre supplies of food that we are having in this State. Besides trying to get whatever supplies of fish that are available both from the inland waters as well as from the sea, we are always trying to help in producing more. The State Government are also very keen to increase the supply wherever possible by not only improving the catches, but also by organizing quick transport, which is a very important item in the supply of fish, to different places. The question of refrigeration is also receiving the attention of the Government. We are actually installing two big plants at Kozhikode and Mangalore and two plants will be soon installed in two other places. I expect these will be completed within a year or so. With the erection of these plants and also the various other steps taken by the Government, I am sure that our fish position will definitely improve. (Hear, hear.) (Interruption.) One hon. Member reminds me about Mettur. Of course, Mettur is definitely a gold mine of fish and every time we take stock of the quantities we find that they are on the increase. But we have to be very careful to see that they are not depleted to a large extent by our taking them out all of a sudden. Anyhow, let us hope that the position with regard to fish will improve to a large extent very soon and they will prove to be a very good addition to the food supplies of this State.

"Whatever the hon. Members might have said, our request to them is that it is not necessary to create any unnecessary difficulties to the State Government which, they all agree, are trying their best to improve the position and to meet the difficulties as and when they arise. I would request the hon. Members not to frighten this House or the general public by raising certain positions which may crop up at a later stage. It is only to meet situations which may crop up at a later period, the Government have taken so many steps. It is only to meet a situation later on, that this Government, on the advice of the Central Government, took a decision to reduce the ration from 12 oz. to 9 oz. After all, I may state that in our State the position is not desperate as some hon. Members would like to call it. Though the people in Tamilnad are suffering a lot consequent on the failure of monsoons, we must be thankful to Providence that there has been fairly good harvest in the northern districts this year. The hon. Members may remember that last year, about 3½ lakhs of tons of foodgrains were lost by that area, I mean, the northern districts. Those foodgrains would have normally gone to feed the

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district of Malabar and some of the southern districts of this State. Unfortunately, the northern districts lost such a great quantity of foodgrains last year. This year, we are able to get some supplies from the northern districts and even with that we will not be able to manage unless the Government of India also come to our rescue and help. Let us keep on pressing the Government of India for more supplies. That we must do and we are, as a matter of fact, sending them weekly reports and pressing for our demand. Hon. Members may be aware that the Hon. Sri Munshi has already stated before the Parliament recently that he himself is watching the situation in the south and in Madras. I am sure that both the State Government and the Government of India will not allow the situation to worsen. We will take all steps to see that the difficulties do not increase. On the contrary, we will try to improve the situation as best as we can. Thank you, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"In the *Madras Information*, there is a reference to what are called 'finger-lings'. May I know from the Hon. Minister what they are?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"It is a small type of fish of the size of the finger. They are taken to tanks and rivers for development. When they are at a certain stage at the beginning of their life, they are called as such."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Do they develop into big ones also?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"Yes, Sir."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Sir, the other day, hon. Member, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, was telling the House that the requirement of his district, South Arcot, was about 195,000 tons and that the district produced only 75,000 tons with the result that his district was deficit to the extent of 120,000 tons of foodgrains. I think he must have based these figures on some calculation. May I know what the Hon. Minister has got to say with regard to this?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"As I have already said, the position in that district is not like that, according to our calculations. I think the figures given by Sri Ramaswami Reddiar are not correct. I am not aware how he arrived at these figures. South Arcot district is part of this State. How can we single out that district? Just because Sri Ramaswami Reddiar is living there, we cannot remain quiet with regard to that district."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Legislative Council has upheld its traditions and it is rightly called the House of Elders. Having listened for four days to the interesting speeches by hon. Members, I have no doubt in my mind that this House has served a very useful purpose. If there are critics outside this House, as there were several in the other House, who hold that a Second Chamber is not necessary for this State, they would have certainly expressed themselves in favour of the continuance of the Upper House, had they listened to the debate

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here in the last four days. I am sure, Sir, the new Constitution having come into force, this House will continue to play a very important role and will offer constructive criticism for better administration and guide the Government in the proper manner. We do want experienced people, who ordinarily hesitate to contest in the general constituencies, to come in through constituencies specially reserved for them, the Graduates' Constituency, Teachers' Constituency, Local Bodies' Constituency, etc. We want them to be a sort of Privy Council here. In England, Sir, we have a Privy Council where ex-Ministers of Government and other men of learning and status assemble and offer advice to the Government. Therefore, it is very desirable that we should continue to have a Second Chamber. Persons who have by their long record of service gained experience in administrative matters should be there to advise the Government. Sir, I was one of the earliest to vote for the continuance of the Second Chamber in the Constituent Assembly when this question was discussed there. And I now feel that I was fully justified in having adopted that attitude, in spite of opposition from many people. I do hope that this House will continue to play a very important role in the future.

"This year, Sir, quite a large number of members have spoken. The number is unusually large; it is thirty, while last year it was twenty-seven. Thirty members have actively participated this year in the discussion and I can testify that all of them spoke with sincere feelings of helping the Government. They spoke about the food situation; they spoke about medical institutions; and when they referred to these questions, they had a mature experience behind them. There was less of vehemence and more of mature judgment in their speeches. Their advice is certainly valuable. I may congratulate all of them on the dignified manner in which they spoke. I must especially congratulate my hon. Friend, Dr. Gurubatham, though I could not agree with many things he said. I know he is a man with a rural bias and I can quite understand the attitude that he is taking with regard to many things. Though I cannot think alike with him, I must say that he is a very sincere man. I have seen him at work in Kuppam. Sir, he made a very remarkable speech in this House. Likewise, Dr. Cherian, who is a new acquisition to this House, made a remarkable speech and certainly what he has said on medical institutions, etc., will receive utmost consideration at the hands of the Government. I quite admit, Sir, that we may not accept all his suggestions. When I say we may not accept all his suggestions, it is not because we do not appreciate them, or because we are not alive to the conditions obtaining in the hospitals and in other medical institutions, but because of the paucity of trained personnel - doctors, nursing sisters, etc. Of course the financial stringency which the Government always face should also be taken into consideration. It is not as if we have got a gold mine or a hidden treasure somewhere on which we can freely draw for all the requirements of the State. We have our own limitations. The capacity

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of the tax-payer is limited. We cannot get more money from him and, therefore, however desirable the improvements may be, we have to curtail our expenditure according as our finances will permit.

"In this connexion, Sir, I may refer to one curious thing. I do not know how it happened that this House has more doctors than lawyers as Members. In the other House, there are more lawyers than doctors. Here, Sir, there are five doctors. We started with two and later on came Dr. Gurubatham and Dr. Srinivasan. Now the latest addition is Dr. Cherian. (An hon. Member: 'What about doctor's wife?') She is half doctor. There are three active lawyers here, Sri Bhima Rao, Sri Ranga Reddi and Janab Ahmed Ibrahim. It is good that there are five doctors here . . ."

MRS. MONA HENSMAN:—"What about Dr. Ranga Rao? I think it is six."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Six and a half, including doctor's wife." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think it is very good that we have doctors in such number because they come with a fresh outlook and it is certainly welcome. I do not know whether it is because this is the House of Elders, that there are so many doctors here." (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Evidently, the Hon. the Minister does not consider me to be a lawyer." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"You are almost silent, though you are Chairman. My hon. Friend, Sri Adityan also made a very remarkable speech this time. He referred to the unemployment problem and made suggestions as to how it could be tackled. He also referred to the development of industries in the State. He excelled himself this time, when he spoke about unemployment . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"What does the Minister think of Sri Purushotham's speech this time?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"He is always eloquent and there is nothing unusual about it."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The Government must have special reasons to be thankful to him because he supported the Government in their Prohibition policy and other things."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"He spoke with less of vehemence this time. Then, Sir, Sri Adityan said that I was trying to make a big claim in the matter of maintenance of law and order. One of the elementary needs of any Government is proper forces for maintaining law and order. Law and order has to be maintained by any State Government worth the name. But having regard to the conditions obtaining this time.

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last year in this State, we thought we had done fairly well in putting down terrorist elements, unsocial elements, etc., with a strong hand. Things have much improved this year. They are better now than they were last year. Therefore, we have a justifiable right to claim that we have successfully maintained law and order. As I said in my speech introducing the Budget, we have done exceedingly well and we owe a debt of gratitude in this respect to the Police.

“Food and famine take, as usual, the lion's share in the Budget. My Hon. Colleague, Sri Roche Victoria, replied to certain salient points raised by hon. Members in this House. We are overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problem. In spite of our best efforts such as restoration of tanks, digging of wells, promotion of Grow More Food schemes, etc., we are not able to attain self-sufficiency. However, the people are appreciating what has been done. The magnitude of the problem is such that nothing more has become possible. Added to this, monsoons have successively failed for the last four years. This has aggravated our troubles. Failure of monsoons not only affects production of food crops, but it also interferes with the working of factories. Industrial development is held up. As hon. Members are aware, we have to impose a seventy-five per cent cut in the supply of power to industries. They are hampered and our revenue also has dwindled. Whenever there is no rice available in the ration shop, the situation is exploited by interested parties who lose no time in rousing the people against the Governmental machinery. If people find there is nothing on their dining table, it catches their imagination when interested parties tell them that the Government have failed them in the matter of supplying food. Sir, we are not lacking in effort. Let it not be thought that we have no appreciation of what is obtaining in the State. We are not relaxing our efforts. We are trying to do our very best. We are presenting our case before the Government of India in the ablest manner possible and are doing our best in the matter of procurement and distribution of foodgrains. If there is not much to be given to the people, we cannot be blamed for that. Whatever we manage to get, we distribute equitably. We do it with all the care and attention that we can bestow. With regard to our representation to the Central Government, whether we get ten or eleven lakhs of tons of foodgrains from them is a debatable point. It is not as though the Central Government are hiding some reserves and are unwilling to part with them. There are so many issues involved in the question. International finance, international transport and several such issues are involved. We try to secure food from countries abroad to the maximum extent possible. Sri Desigar was right in saying that we must get food at any cost. We accept the principle. But in observing that principle, we come across several hurdles and obstacles of great magnitude. Therefore, we cannot but be content with what we are able to get. We cannot go on importing foodgrains and depleting our foreign exchange. After all, our foreign exchange is required for some other purpose, for executing

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our long-range plans. We cannot take a short-range view of things and exhaust our foreign exchange. Our foreign exchange has been built up with great difficulty and energy. We cannot simply waste it. Foodstuffs are of course necessary and nobody can say it is not necessary, but we must look at the future also. It may look paradoxical that I speak of importing plant and machinery and capital goods while people are starving. But any Government should take a long range view of things and not be obsessed with present difficulties. We do hope, however, that we shall turn the corner soon and I am sure nobody is going to oblige any politician by dying of starvation. I do not want anybody to die. I know the present pitiable condition of the people will be exploited by certain sections of the community, but still I am sure that nothing will be done to undermine the prestige of the Government in this matter. Some people seem to think that they can exploit the situation as they have been doing during the last three or four years. But let me tell the House, though there have been talks of deaths due to starvation, none has so far died of starvation. There have been deaths due to other causes, mostly diseases like malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis and others.

“Sir, many suggestions have been made and we are also asked why certain other things should not be done. That is a legitimate way of approaching the budget. The budget contains information on what has been done within the limited resources available with the Government and what is proposed to be done during the next year. But the range of the criticisms can be very wide, as wide as the horizon itself. Therefore people from their own particular view point, from their own angle, I do not say personal view point, but from the point of view of the interests of particular districts or taluks which the hon. Members represent—say that this thing has not been done and that thing has not been done. While we do appreciate that all things should be done, I have been repeatedly asking the question: ‘Where is the money to finance all these schemes which you say are very essential?’ They do not want to bear the burden of additional taxation but they want more colleges, more roads, more hospitals, more dispensaries, and more agricultural farms. All these things mean more expenditure and therefore more money, and this money should come from the people. When the people are not in a position to pay more money to the Government, they have to be content with what the Government can provide within their limited resources. There is no use shrugging the shoulders and then saying things have not improved. They have not improved because there is not enough money and money is not coming in to improve the finances of the State. Therefore people cannot have reliefs and cannot have more amenities. If they are prepared to pay more, certainly they will have more amenities.

“There is also the other complaint, namely that the Government must effect retrenchment in their services, and exercise more scrutiny over expenditure. Well, Sir, that is being done. But let us understand the fundamental axiom that when people want

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more amenities, they must be prepared to pay for them. 'People' means, people who can afford to pay. It is not as though poor people are to be burdened with taxation but those who can afford to pay must be made to pay more so that the entire community may have greater amenities. I think it is better we understand this fundamental principle; otherwise no one will feel satisfied. Sir, unless there is proper appreciation of the difficulties, our criticism would be wide of the mark.

"Our one credit is that we have tried to give a more or less balanced budget and it is done with deliberation. We could have shown a big deficit of Rs. 5 to 6 crores as in previous years. We did not present a deficit budget because we have a big capital expenditure in front of us. We have to spend about Rs. 22 crores. During the current year, we have spent Rs. 18 crores. Next year we have budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 22 crores. We have got to get more money if we are to complete the Tungabhadra project, the Manjunathar project and the Lower Bhavani project. If we do not get more money, the work on these projects will be impeded. Then it will be a mere waste of money and waste of energy. Therefore, we must somehow or other complete these projects and derive the benefits from them in 1952 or 1953.

"Sir, the hon. Member Sri Narayanaswami Nayudu was trying to cut a joke at us and asked: 'Oh of course, you have provided lavishly in the budget for an expenditure of Rs. 22 crores but where is the money to come from?' That is the question he was asking and tried to pooh-pooh the whole scheme of capital expenditure. All capital expenditure must be met from loans. That is the usual way. Even the Accountant-General and Auditor-General advised us that this generation of people should not be burdened with what the Government are trying to do for generations yet to come. The Government are trying to create an asset which will last for fifty or hundred years such as the Tungabhadra project and therefore the people of the present generation should not be made to pay for that by way of an additional tax burden. Whatever is to be spent on such projects must therefore be taken as loan and must be repaid in a long number of years, the repayment being spread over a period of say forty or fifty years and thus the burden of taxation must be distributed over a long period of years instead of being made to fall only on the present generation. Therefore capital expenditure must be met only from loans to be raised in the open market. Sir, there are three ways of getting the required financial assistance. As we did this year, we have to get some money from the open market, some money from the Government of India and some money from the sale of our securities.

"While on this point, Sir, I must reply to the reference made to the Revenue Reserve Fund both by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and by my hon. Friend Sri Narayanaswami Nayudu and some others also. The Revenue Reserve Fund was not created a long time ago but only recently, during the Advisers' regime. To some extent we also added to it in the year 1945-46, to the extent of Rs. 17 crores, and in 1947-48 after we came, we have added

content with which ...
foodgrains and depleting our foreign exchange ...
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Rs. 5-10 crores. Therefore in the Revenue Reserve Fund there were about Rs. 33 crores. It was created originally to meet the expenditure on the post-war development schemes, and to meet possible deficits in lean years. They had very big schemes for execution. But later on prohibition came and this placed a burden on the finances of the State. This Revenue Reserve Fund was built out of our current revenues. It is not borrowed money. During war time, they could not launch on big schemes. Therefore, they had a surplus and this surplus was set apart in the Revenue Reserve Fund. Even the Accountant-General advised us that we can meet the revenue deficit by drawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund. Actually when Sri Prakasam was in charge of Finance, he did so during the year 1946-47. He drew over five crores of rupees from this Fund. There is nothing wrong in this. Sir, as I said, we have three sources from which to get the money required to meet capital expenditure. This year we have spent Rs. 18 crores on capital expenditure. Last year, it was over Rs. 12 crores and during the past four or five years we have spent about Rs. 18 crores on capital expenditure. We have borrowed only Rs. 8½ crores from the open market during the last five years and about Rs. 10½ crores from the Government of India. We have therefore, borrowed only Rs. 19 crores during the quinquennium, whereas we have spent about Rs. 48 crores on capital expenditure. Therefore, Sir, there is nothing wrong in our drawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund or selling our securities because we are trying to create assets, specially by taking up schemes such as electricity undertakings which are paying a handsome dividend. These assets would be standing there for decades.

"As I was saying, we did deliberately present a non-deficit budget this year because we wanted to get some money from the open market by raising loans. We wanted to show to our prospective investors that our position is solvent and that they need not feel apprehensive to invest their moneys on our loans. Our taking loans from the open market also depends on how the Reserve Bank advises us in the months to come. We have to sell our securities to some extent and we have to get some money from the Government of India. Unless we raise money from these sources, we cannot finance the capital expenditure. Even here there are difficulties. Of course we have got our securities, but it is not as though they are in liquid cash from which we could draw and spend on electricity schemes or irrigation schemes. They are in Government of India paper. The Reserve Bank is in possession of them. The Reserve Bank has to sell them and make the money available to us. The Reserve Bank has its own difficulties. When a large number of securities are thrown into the market for sale, there is a depressing effect on the share market and the credit of the Government goes low. It should not be merely a seller's market. The securities depreciate when offered in a seller's market. Therefore, we are anxious that there should be no deficit this year and we have tried to manage within the resources available to us. In spite of this fact, we have provided large sums of

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money both for education and law and order. Even for medical education, on which so much was said during the debate, we have provided large sums of money. Sir, I should think we have done fairly well during the past four or five years and it cannot be said that the entire amount that we have spent during these years has become a waste. Our expenditure on the Medical and Health Departments has been mounting steadily. In 1945-46 our expenditure on the Medical Department was Rs. 1.80 crores while this year (1951-52) we have provided for Rs. 3.12 crores, not on buildings—buildings come under capital expenditure—but on revenue account. Our expenditure on the Public Health Department in 1945-46 was Rs. 54 lakhs and now we have provided Rs. 1.31 crores. So it will be apparent from the figures furnished by me that we are trying to give more money for the Medical and Public Health Department but more could not be done. Of course, we are aware of the shortcomings, of what are required in the headquarters hospitals, taluk as well as district headquarters hospitals. We do not have the money to attend to them and people are not willing to pay more money either through land revenue or sales tax.

“ Both on capital account and new services, we have done well this year in starting more colleges, schools and hospitals. We have provided nearly Rs. 2 crores for Part II schemes. I think on the whole we have tried to do our best within our limited resources and in spite of difficulties due to famine and food. Sir, the hon. Member Sri Sankara Reddi asked: ‘Why is it that Government have provided only four lakhs of rupees when famine is trying to raise its head over many districts?’ Of course, under the ‘Famine’ head we have taken account for only Rs. 4 lakhs. But instead of directly spending on famine we thought we could give grants to district boards and other local bodies whenever they take up road works and famine relief works. So we have provided Rs. 30 lakhs under grants-in-aid to local bodies. If hon. Members refer to page 98 of the Budget Memorandum, they will find that we have provided nearly Rs. 100 lakhs to district boards. Of this Rs. 30 lakhs are meant for famine-affected areas. We have already sanctioned, I remember, about Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs so far as North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor and Nellore districts are concerned to take up road works on a full grant basis. Whenever Collectors send up reports, we do not mind spending more money on these works and help the district boards when they want to take up the road works. So we have provided for Rs. 34 lakhs for famine relief and if necessary we will not mind spending more on famine relief.

“ The hon. Member Sri Ranga Reddi was complaining about local bodies being allowed to raise loans in the open market on their own account. It is an innovation we are trying and we believe that it would lessen our own burden. I thought he would welcome it. On the other hand, he raised his voice of protest against allowing the local bodies to raise loans on their own

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account. He thinks that while the Corporation and bigger municipalities will continue to have all the amenities by utilizing their borrowing capacity, the backward areas will continue to be neglected. I may in the first instance tell him that these are not grants to these municipalities on the half-grant basis. These are only loans raised by them on their own account. Suppose a municipality wants to improve a market, or take up the work of slum clearance, as was done by the Corporation, we may allow it to raise a loan in the open market on its own account. Instead of the municipalities coming to us and pressing us for grants and disturbing our own ways and means position, it is better they stand on their own resources and credit and go to the local investors and say: ‘Here is a scheme which we have taken up for the municipality, the Government are unable to finance the scheme; if local people come forward and give the required money, we will take it up.’ This is only an experiment we want to try. In the case of backward municipalities such as Cuddapah, Guntakal, etc., they can come to the Government and Government would continue to give the required loans, in spite of their own difficulties. So, Sir, while the backward municipalities will be helped by Government with grant of loans, at least those municipalities which can raise the loan locally must be permitted to do so and we cannot ask them to stand in the queue saying: ‘We won’t allow you to raise a loan in the open market.’ Those municipalities were complaining that that was a dog in the manger policy and did not appreciate it. Therefore, we have said ‘If you have the capacity and enthusiasm, all right get the money locally and go ahead with the scheme without expecting loan or grant from the Government’. Sir, to that extent, it relieves our burden. Wherever we allowed them to raise loans, they have done very well. I think the Corporation loan was oversubscribed. They are very happy that their loan was oversubscribed to the extent of Rs. 31 or Rs. 32 lakhs while they required only Rs. 15 lakhs. Sir, this is only an experiment and we may try it wherever it is possible.

“ Sir, with regard to lapse of grants, in spite of my statement 5 p.m. in the Assembly and in spite of what he has seen, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has still charged us that by our own negligence and inefficiency we have allowed Rs. 6.0 crores grant by the Government of India to lapse. That is a very serious charge that the Government of India came forward to help the State Government and that the State Government was lethargic and dormant and did not make full use of what was offered to them. I tried to explain in the other House and here again I will try to explain in greater detail.

“ Sir, it is true that a total amount of Rs. 6.0 crores grant has lapsed. But I must explain what happened and show that it was not really our fault. First of all, the Government of India made this grant knowing full well that the State Government would not be able to spend it. Suppose I give Re. 1.0 crore to Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao, Sir, can he spend that amount before day-break?”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ But, all other States have spent! ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I think Mr. Suryanarayana Rao can handle it.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I don't think, Sir. Even other State Governments also have not taken advantage of it. I was thinking of writing to the Government of India and other State Governments for exact figures of grants and the amounts that were allowed to lapse by the various State Governments. I hope to be able to supply those figures to Mr. Suryanarayana Rao and other hon. Members of this House.

“ Sir, during the last three or four years, the policy of the Government of India with regard to Post-war Development and Grow More Food Schemes has been changing from year to year, much to our disappointment sometimes. It is not as though the Government of India followed the same policy for two consecutive years. In 1947-48, the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 6.25 crores to be spent on Post-War Development and Grow More Food Schemes. It was not on a fifty per cent basis. They said that if we could spend the whole grant, we could have it. Sir, the question of spending such a large sum was not easy at that time. The schemes must be investigated in detail and then sent to the Government of India for their approval and then only we could spend the grant. Also what we could spend in that particular year alone was taken into consideration. Sir, during those years immediately after the war, we had not enough engineering skill and there was terrible paucity of Engineers, Supervisors, Draughtsmen, etc. After all, no sane man would allow the amount to lapse. We tried our best to take full advantage of what was offered to us by the Government of India. We got the schemes investigated and sent them to the Government of India for approval. Naturally there was delay and we could not utilize the full amount. We could spend only Rs. 2.70 crores both on Post-War Development and Grow More Food Schemes. So, in 1947-48, an amount of Rs. 3.55 crores lapsed. Sir, when I was in Delhi I mentioned this to Dr. John Matthai. He told me rather jocularly that because the State Governments would not be able to spend the full grants, they provided large amounts. So, they provided these large grants knowing full well that we would not be able to spend them.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, when the intimation of the grant of Rs. 6.25 crores in 1947-48 was received by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I do not remember the exact date, but it can be certainly given. Perhaps we received it some time in the middle of the year.

“ Whatever it is, there was this stipulation that we could spend the grant only on approved schemes. We did our best and we were trying to press our departmental heads to take full advantage of the grant and to spend as much as possible. It was not

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possible to spend on Grow More Food Schemes because the schemes were not readily available. Even in regard to Post-War Development Schemes, we were just then preparing new schemes and we could not spend a larger amount. The only way of spending the whole grant was by enhancing the salaries of teachers and other staff. We did not do that because it would be a recurring charge on our finances and because the Government of India gave us Rs. 6.25 crores in one year, we could not take upon ourselves a recurring liability.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister made any enquiries that any other State Governments also allowed the grants to lapse in the same way as this Government did? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I am trying to get the exact figures. I know that to some extent Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bombay allowed the grants to lapse. It is not as though the Madras Government was lethargic in this matter. During the previous years, i.e., 1945-46 and 1946-47, there was a time-table for executing the schemes and the Government of Madras used to intimate the Government of India that they would require such and such amount and it was made available by the Government of India. But, in 1947-48 there was no such time-table and there were no prepared schemes ready. So, we could not spend the whole amount actually.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Should we actually spend the whole amount? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir, it must be actually spent.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ It cannot be spent even on the Tungabhadra Project! ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Their representative the Accountant-General is in charge of the accounts and he will intimate the Government of India the actual amount spent.

“ Then, Sir, in 1948-49 the Government of India did not follow the same policy. They reduced the grant to Rs. 3.25 crores. They stipulated a new condition that we would be eligible to fifty per cent of what we could spend either on Post-War Development or Grow More Food Schemes. That means we had to spend Rs. 6.50 crores to earn the grant of Rs. 3.25 crores. But, we could spend only Rs. 4.60 crores. So, we were eligible for Rs. 2.30 crores only and the balance of Rs. 95.00 lakhs lapsed. In all, Rs. 3.55 crores in 1947-48 and Rs. 95.00 lakhs in 1948-49 lapsed.

“ In 1949-50, the Government of India changed their policy again. They provided a grant of Rs. 4.00 crores, stipulating Rs. 2.50 crores for Post-War Development Schemes and Rs. 1.50 crores for Grow More Food Schemes, both again on fifty per cent basis. That means we had to spend Rs. 5.00 crores on Post-War Development and Rs. 3.00 crores on Grow More Food Schemes, to

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earn the grant of Rs. 4.00 crores. Sir, we actually spent about Rs. 6.00 crores on Post-War Development Schemes and we earned the full grant of Rs. 2.50 crores. Regarding Grow More Food Schemes, they added another stipulation. They said, 'We have given you Rs. 2.50 crores as procurement bonus. You first exhaust that amount and if you spend much more than Rs. 2.50 crores, you can take this Rs. 1.50 crores on fifty per cent basis.' Therefore, we had to spend Rs. 5.50 crores to earn the grant of Rs. 1.50 crores on Grow More Food Schemes and Rs. 2.50 crores as procurement bonus. We could not spend that amount. We could spend only Rs. 2.00 crores on Grow More Food Schemes in 1949-50. Therefore, we earned the full grant of Rs. 2.50 crores on Post-War Development Schemes but we could not utilize the grant of Rs. 1.50 crores on Grow More Food Schemes. So, the grant of Rs. 1.50 crores on Grow More Food Schemes lapsed.

"Sir, in all, the Government of India gave us Rs. 13.50 crores and we could spend only Rs. 7.50 crores and the balance of Rs. 6.00 crores lapsed. As I have already said, there was terrible paucity of Engineers and other technical staff during the post-war period. In addition the schemes had to be sanctioned by the Government of India before we could take them up for execution. Therefore it was not possible to spend the whole amount and we allowed Rs. 6.00 crores to lapse. The Government including the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, the Chief Engineer, and the Secretary to the Finance Department, were all alive to the situation. We tried our best and we even pressed our departmental heads to spend as much as possible. But, there were certain bottle-necks as I have already mentioned and we could not get over them.

"Then, Sir, medical institutions came in for a good deal of criticism from Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Dr. Cherian, and Mr. Veerabhadra Rao. Our Health Department has prepared an elaborate note on all the points raised and I do not know whether I can deal with them adequately. They have dealt with District Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals, T.B. Sanatoria, Rural Dispensaries, Surgeon-General being the Chairman of the Medical Council, Nurses, Salaries to Assistant Surgeons, Radium that is needed for the preparation of 'Randon' and decentralization of the radium apparatus, Rural Water-Supply, etc. Sir, whatever has been raised especially by hon. Members who are in the know of things, the departmental officers would certainly look into them. But the question of finance is always there. So, they are not able to do anything more.

"In regard to T.B. Sanatoria, Mr. Veerabhadra Rao and Mr. Sankara Reddi have said that the Government must come forward with opening one T.B. Sanatorium in every district. While it is also our policy to have a Sanatorium in every district, the bottle-neck is in regard to finance. So, we are asking the local people to come forward to bear the capital expenditure, i.e., on buildings, etc., so that we can take over the maintenance and further recurring expenditure.

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"Sir, I do not think Government can hope to allot all the capital expenditure required for the buildings, etc. I am sure the Provincial Welfare Fund people will help us also in this connexion. So also, in certain districts, some local people are trying to build some sanatoria." 5-15 p.m.

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Even though some private persons are eager to build hospitals in one or two places and they have applied to the Government, their applications are still pending with the Government."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, the difficulty is this. In some cases, some philanthropists start some hospitals somewhere, for instance, some philanthropists start hospitals in the name of their mother or wife and donate for some specific purpose, such as for maternity ward, child welfare, etc., but it involves a recurring liability on us. To satisfy his own vanity, some private person may donate a few thousands of rupees for some hospital or institution—we do not say it is not necessary—but the person who donates wants the building to be constructed in his own *cheri* or village in the name of his father or mother and he wants the Government to hold the baby for all time to come. Sometimes, we have to refuse such philanthropy because it means a recurring liability on us and also it is a duplication of our work."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"For the same reason, I suppose, you allowed the Government of India grant to lapse?"

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"The Hon. Minister draws merely upon his imagination."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Because, they want it in a particular place, we cannot accept it. Moreover, they want a particular system and they want to put it to particular use. This we cannot accept, because it is of no use to us. So, we have to refuse such offers. We do not regret for having refused, because while they incur only a capital expenditure of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000, year after year, we have to spend Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 8,000 as recurring expenditure on the institution. With regard to Tuberculosis Sanatoria, our policy has been to encourage private persons and if they can build and start new sanatoria, we certainly undertake the responsibility of maintaining them. It is a big promise we are making on the part of the Government and I do hope that the Provincial Welfare Fund people will do all they can to combat this dreadful disease and that they will organize effectively local sections of this Association and arouse local enthusiasm for constructing more sanatoria so that Government may take them over and run them. I do want my hon. Friends from Kurnool and Visakhapatnam to see what the District Collectors, the District Medical Officers and other officers are doing with regard to constructing Sanatoria in those districts. Sir, I am really anxious that people should strive to build more Sanatoria and allow the Government to take them over and run them. Even if they want some building grants, certainly we do not hesitate to give the grant. In

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places like Kurnool, if local people collect funds and ask us to give a building grant, we will certainly give it and also undertake to run the institutions. Therefore, instead of laying the entire responsibility on the Government, it is better for the local people also to do certain things and then ask the Government to do the rest. What I mean is that instead of relying too much on the Government, people should rely upon themselves. Mr. Jayarama Reddi takes exception to my statement and says that it is the Government's responsibility.

"Sir, I must say that if there is no house in Kurnool or Tade-pallegudam, then, Government is blamed; if some officer does not get a decent house, then the Government is blamed. What the Government say is that it is their individual responsibility. After all, Sir, we have got our own limitations and we can only do things within our limited resources. Therefore, Sir, I do want people to stand on their own legs in certain matters and to act on their own initiative and then ask the Government to fill the gap, as it were.

"Then, Sir, Dr. Cherian referred to the election of the members of the Medical Council. The Medical Council affairs were in a mess and the electoral roll was not up-to-date. Steps are being taken to bring the rolls up-to-date and elections will be held very shortly. The Government do not consider that placing the Surgeon-General in charge of the office of the President of the Council was a retrograde step. On the contrary, this was necessitated by circumstances and in the interests of the profession itself. Therefore, Sir, there is no Council just now unless somebody steps it."

DR. P. V. CHERIAN:—"I understand that even if the elections are held, the Surgeon-General will be the Chairman of the Council."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is to lend stability, dignity and to ensure impartial administration that the Surgeon-General has been placed in charge."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Is it the opinion of the Hon. the Minister for Finance or is it the opinion of the office?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is the opinion of the Minister in charge."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"The Hon. Minister said just now that he is reading from the notes prepared by the Department."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They are approved by the Ministers and they take the responsibility. Then, Sir, there are other matters referred to by hon. Members with regard to improvement of medical education and medical relief and we certainly will look into the matter.

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"Sir, hon. Members are aware what we have been doing with regard to District Headquarters hospitals. We have provided additional beds there. We know the conditions in those hospitals and the Surgeon-General also has been recommending and so, we have increased the bed-strength and also the number of nurses. We have accepted the Bhore Committee's recommendation of one nurse for every eight beds and in recent years, we did sanction a large number of nurses. If hon. Members compare the figures that were obtaining in 1946-47 and the present figures, they will know that certainly we have done our best and that we have sanctioned a large number of nurses. Of course, with regard to their salaries or allowances, they are honorary people and the honorary system will be undermined if we begin to pay them any conveyance or other allowance. Therefore, to keep up the integrity of the profession, we want them to do purely honorary service. (Laughter.) The word 'honorary' cannot have two meanings. So, we are very reluctant to pay them some honorarium in order to keep up the integrity of the honorary profession. Sir, in this connexion, I must congratulate the various social welfare workers who have been interesting themselves in hospital work. Mrs. Clubwala has again drawn the attention of the House to what the various social workers are doing with regard to hospital work, etc., and I must place on record the valuable services that are being rendered by various people in various places. Nursing of patients is not a pleasant work, especially if the patients are incurables. Yet, I know from personal knowledge they are taking great care of these people. They are also trying to get some little money by selling little clothes and are utilizing all that money on these unfortunate patients. I do acknowledge the valuable services that are being rendered by these non-official agencies in various places." (Interruption.)

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Evidently the Hon. Minister's reply is not quite satisfactory to the hon. Member."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, it is a matter which has been before the Government for about two years and it will not be fair now to give a definite reply because, if I say, 'No', then, she will be offended and if I say 'Yes', I will not be true to myself because it will have to be considered properly from various angles and various departments have to be consulted. Therefore it is difficult to give a reply just now."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The Hon. Minister can say 'No' and look 'Yes.'"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That will not be fair to her. As I said previously, if some private persons come forward to meet the capital expenditure in starting hospitals, Government are certainly prepared to undertake the recurring expenditure and to run the hospitals. About the honorarium, it deserves all the sympathy, but there are other considerations which have to be borne in mind. So, I make no promise. Certainly, we shall look into the matter. There are also other matters such as certified schools

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and provision for various subjects which the lady Member Mrs. Clubwala has raised. From all these, I think she is certainly very keen and it is gratifying to see that she is very keen about her work and that she is encouraging others also to take interest in the work she is doing. We do want her to continue her good work and we certainly wish her to continue to render help to the community. It is a sort of work which all people are not likely to understand. There are only certain people who have got the aptitude for that work and they are trying to do that service and I hope they will continue to do that service to the community without deviating from their path."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" With all that, she looks as if she is not satisfied with the answer—after having paid such a great compliment to the Hon. Minister's youth."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, there are young men who are rash and callous but there are some judicious people also. I belong to the latter category. I make no promises but I will try to see what could be done in regard to the various things that she has raised in her speech. Therefore, in spite of the compliments, I will have to keep quiet just now on these matters."

" Then, Sir, with regard to Harijan Welfare, we find that we have not very many Harijan members in this House to speak about the Harijans. Even if we say that we have provided 118 lakhs for Harijans, there are not members in this House like Mr. Nagappa, who will say, we want much more than that. Sir, we have been spending large sums of money. We are certainly trying to do what we can with regard to Harijans as well as the backward communities. We have budgeted for 118 lakhs out of which 7½ lakhs is for the backward communities. I hope the Harijans will welcome this. We want more Harijans to come out of the professional colleges and ere long, I am sure, the Harijans will occupy important places in the services. Even now, they are occupying certain high positions such as Collectors, District Superintendents of Police, Secretaries to Government, etc. But, we want a large number of Harijans to come forward. Likewise, we want the backward communities also to come forward. If we have not given them much, it is because, the backward communities are not as backward as the Harijans and for the time being, we have allowed them only Rs. 7½ lakhs for scholarships to enable those poor people to take to collegiate education. Therefore, even if we wanted to do more, we could not do on account of paucity of funds."

" Then, Sir, with regard to the tribal areas, the Constitution enjoins that there should be a Statutory Council and a Tribal Advisory Committee. We have recently appointed a Committee; three-fourths of the members of the Committee belong to the backward communities like Koyas and only one-fourth belong to the other communities. The first meeting of the Tribal Advisory Committee will be held on the 2nd April in Madras and we are considering what should be done. We have got a Special Officer and he will be submitting his report on the 2nd. For the first time, the statutory

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committee will be meeting to discuss and decide about the future of these areas and these people. I think, in the near future, we will be able to bestow more attention to their work and satisfy them by doing some tangible things for the welfare of the tribal people. It is really unfortunate to note that the people living in the forests about two miles away from Venkatapuram do not know to read or write. Efforts will be made by the Government to look after their welfare and to bestow more attention on the education of these backward communities."

" Sir, mention was made about the sales tax on the blind and deaf and dumb schools hostels. I have also seen some criticism in the Press. Even before that, Mrs. Hensman brought the matter to my notice and my department was trying to get into touch with the Y.W.C.A. on this matter. We do take a liberal attitude in this respect; we have exempted them for a long number of years and we have asked them to pay only from the current year. But we have taken up for consideration the general question whether approved hostels even though they have a fixed amount system, should pay sales tax or not, and whether they should be switched on to the dividend system. But if it is a fixed amount and the institution itself is run by missionary authorities, then our commercial tax people say 'you are selling food and therefore you are subject to sale tax'. I have already taken up that subject for examination and I am hoping that in the case of approved hostels recognized by the Commercial Tax Officer or by the Deputy Commissioner, we will be able to give exemptions from sales tax. I am sure that will go a long way to help some of the people to whom the Hon. Leader of the Opposition made a reference."

5-30
p.m.

" With regard to the work we have been doing these four or five years, people do not know what exactly has been done. After all, as Sir Archibald Nye in his valedictory address to the Legislature said, we want a very effective propaganda machinery. It will be somewhat costly indeed and we have recently asked the Collectors to collect information on what we have been able to do in these five years in the various departments, such as the Public Works, Electricity and other departments. We are trying to collect the information districtwar and we propose to publish it in the local language, so that people may understand what has been done in their own districts. At the same time, there is no use going and telling the Godavari district people something about the Manimuthar project in Tirunelveli or telling the South Arcot people that we have undertaken the Tunga-bhadra project in the north costing Rs. 17 crores and all that. People will naturally appreciate only if they are told what has been or is being done in their own district and that in their own language. We trust that by about June or so, these pamphlets will be ready for issue. Mr. Ibrahim is smiling, and he thinks perhaps that it is all election stunt."

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" It is not enough if people are told what is being done by the Government; they must feel it themselves."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Even in a district like Tirunelveli which is a very big district, what is being done in one taluk may not be known to people in another taluk; they cannot for instance go and see how many dispensaries or schools have been opened in that taluk. Therefore, it is better they are told what is being done in their own district, so that they can see for themselves whether the Government were actually lethargic or active in regard to what they should do. As I said, we expect these pamphlets to come out some time in June or July. Although Mr. Ibrahim may think it is all for election purposes, we do think, Sir, that there is nothing wrong in it; Government have a right to tell the people what they have done, because the people have reposed so much confidence in the Government. Government have been spending so many crores of rupees; as Mr. Purushotham said, we have been spending so many crores of the people's money; are we not to say, 'what you have given is this; what we have spent is this'? Sir, nobody can be coerced into voting for the Government party candidates; people are free to elect their own representatives. Every Government has a right to place before the people facts as to what they have done, and it is for the people to judge whether what they have done is good, bad or indifferent or whether the money was well-spent or mis-spent."

" There was another criticism, Sir—and Mr. Suryanarayana Rao is very fond of it—and that is, whether we are getting a good return on what we are spending on the various departments, whether some of our State trading schemes, the transport system, the Board of Revenue and other departments on which we are spending large sums of money, are really giving us the quantum of service they are expected to give. Some hon. Members also spoke in terms of retrenchment, reorganization, etc. I was also speaking to our Chief Minister the other day on the question whether we would do well to appoint an Estimates Committee, such as is being done in the Government of India. That committee scrutinizes the actual working of every department, how for instance in the Public Works Department tenders are called for, how they are accepted, how they actually spend the money, and various other details are being scrutinized by that committee in the Government of India. It is known as the Standing Estimates Committee. I know that committee calls heads of departments and ask them for various details as to how small matters are being looked into. The appointment of such a committee here will perhaps put everybody and everything in proper form; it will be a non-official committee consisting of members of both the Houses. I am sure if such a committee is appointed, our Members can have an idea as to how the departments are actually working, how the services are classified, how expenditure is divided into Part I and Part II; they can also look into small items which are being

[8th March 1951] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

disposed of by the heads of departments. I know for the past year or two some members of both the Houses were pressing for the appointment of such a committee here; I did not understand at that time what it was for, but just now I have understood what the functions and scope of such a committee can be. Therefore, when I go to Delhi next month for the Transport Advisory Council meeting, I shall get some more information about this committee—as to how matters are placed before it and what information it takes from the heads of departments, etc. I think, Sir, it will be a very useful committee and Members can easily be satisfied as to the correct procedure we are following and also whether there is any wastage or how it has been avoided and all that."

" Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was saying that we have been spending large sums of money on rural water-supply schemes in recent years. Sir, I have got the figures with me. We spent—

	RS.
For 1945-46 ..	23 lakhs, on rural and urban water-supply.
1946-47 ..	34 lakhs.
1947-48 ..	34 lakhs.
1948-49 ..	65 lakhs.
1949-50 ..	80 lakhs both for municipal water-supply schemes and rural water-supply schemes.

In 1949-50, we spent Rs. 25 lakhs for urban water-supply schemes and Rs. 56 lakhs for rural water-supply schemes, making a total of Rs. 81 lakhs. There are also some divisions working in the Sanitary Engineering department, and in the next two years, we expect to spend large sums of money. Mr. Ranga Reddi who was a member of the Kaleswara Rao Committee, also spoke about these water-supply schemes. We have been spending large amounts over these schemes, and we know our responsibility in this matter. Mr. Reddiyar also was referring to the water-supply schemes and he said: "even if you cannot give us food, at least give us water"—that is the *summon bonum* of what he said. I want to assure the House that we are trying our very best to see that these schemes are expedited. We have got a programme of water-supply and drainage schemes; we have a five-year programme. It also includes costly schemes such as the Dindigul and Salem water-supply schemes, which may cost us even 40 or 50 lakhs, and we will have to stagger it over a number of years and see that these schemes are completed in as short a period as possible. Whenever we go to a municipality and whenever they receive us with a welcome address, invariably there is a request made for water-supply and drainage schemes, and therefore we are trying to give a fillip and momentum to the activities of the Sanitary Engineering department during the coming years."

" In the matter of the Entertainments Tax, I have been following a very liberal policy; whenever they come with a reasonable case and convince me that the proceeds will be spent

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [8th March 1951]

over something which will be very useful to the community, I have been liberal in granting exemptions. Even with regard to sports, if I am convinced that the money is to be utilized for the benefit of the association or club, I shall certainly follow a liberal policy in the matter of giving exemptions, even if it be to the annoyance of my department. Some Commercial Tax Officers have been complaining to me that a large number of exemptions are pouring in and that sometimes without much of notice they get the order of exemption—for instance if there is to be a performance tomorrow, the order is taken this evening or tomorrow morning. In spite of all that, I have been following a liberal policy, and with regard to sports, I can assure Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar that we will consider their case with sympathy. There may not be a general exemption of course as in the case of dramatic performances. Even in the case of the Madura Football Tournament which has been recently conducted, I did give an exemption. So, there can be no complaint that we are not considering such cases with sympathy. I am also receiving a large number of letters every day from the Tamil and Telugu districts congratulating me on the removal of tax on dramatic performances. (MR. CHAIRMAN: From Chittoor?) I am not quite sure about Chittoor; but Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli and the Godavaris and Krishna have been sending me large numbers of letters and in every day's mail I am getting some letters thanking me for removing the entertainments tax on dramatic performances.

"I have now come, Sir, to the end of my speech . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Anything about elections?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As I said in my Budget speech, this may be the last Budget speech."

SRI T. PURUSHOTTAM:—"It may be interesting to hear something about the formation of the Andhra Province, and the probable expenditure—what really is in the mind of the Madras Cabinet, etc."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As I said in the other place, it is a matter entirely for the President and the Parliament to take the next step. It is they who must take the initiative and consult the State Government. We are practically helpless in the matter . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"People do not understand if you say that this Government is helpless, you may make it clear."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Constitution is quite clear in the matter; the initiative must come from the President and the Parliament. They must move in the matter and before they carve out a separate Province for the Andhras, they must consult this State. If any such move comes from the

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President or the Parliament, I may assure hon. Members that this State Government will not stand in the way of the Andhra Province being formed at any time."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Both the Houses have passed resolutions on the subject and they have gone up. A committee was appointed and its report . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The three-man committee was a Congress non-official committee, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"So, all that you can do has been done?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even Mr. Purushotham knows that there is no obstruction from this State. In fact, we have worked out all the details. We were proceeding on the basis that on the 26th of January 1951 the Andhra Province was to come into existence; in the cold winter month of December-January, we were coming in the morning at 8 and attending to this work throughout the day. There was nothing more which this Government could do in the matter. It is up to Dr. Rajendra Prasad and for the Members of Parliament and the Prime Minister in the Central Government to move in the matter. Instead of our being asked what we should do or what we should not do, it is better that our Madras members in the Parliament take up this question in Delhi.

"As regards expenditure, I know there is some sort of apprehension in the minds of some people that expenditure on Telugu districts is not evenly distributed and also that the Telugu districts are neglected. When we point out that it is not so, or at least it has not been so after we came into office, that every district is getting equal treatment and parity treatment, still they say that because some years ago under the previous administrations certain things were neglected to be done, we must make up the arrears and spend larger sums on the Telugu districts. That is a matter, Sir, which has to be gone into very carefully. Without minding whether any scheme belongs to the West Coast or the Telugu or Tamil districts, all schemes that could be taken up are being taken up. From my own personal experience of four or five years, I can say that no scheme in the Telugu districts was dropped or not taken up just because it was in the Telugu districts. At the same time, there might have been other difficulties on account of which some scheme might not have been taken up; for instance, detailed investigation might be necessary, and the report might not be forthcoming, e.g., the Gandikota project; but it was certainly not because it was in the Telugu districts. I do not think in any of our departments, the Public Works Department, or the Finance department, any scheme was knocked out just because it was a Telugu district scheme. Similarly, no scheme was taken up in the Tamil area just because it was in the Tamil districts. But, yet, it may be that during the previous administration certain things were not done; I do not

5-45
p.m.

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know, and I do not have actual figures with me and so the whole thing has to be looked into very carefully. I can assure Mr. Purushottam that whenever he wants any information about expenditure either on Revenue account or capital expenditure, he has just to put a question in the Council"

SRI T. PURUSHOTTAM :—" I thought it might satisfy the people of the Andhradesa if the Hon. Finance Minister could publish separate accounts or make some arrangement by which he can show the distribution of the Finances of the State in a separate Budget? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" That will not always be profitable to the hon. Member."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I think a separate Budget is not necessary, but if we could get figures relating to expenditure on various matters, from that we could show to the Telugu public and to the public of Madras that every district is getting the treatment, which it deserves at the hands of the Government. I am sure that will go a long way to mitigate the apprehensions of the people and satisfy them to a large extent."

DR. P. S. SRINIVASAN :—" The figures should show not only expenditure but the probable income also."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Last year, I did publish district-war accounts, receipts and expenditure and the hon. Members could get any information that is required from that."

SRI T. PURUSHOTTAM :—" Previously they were getting a huge income."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I may inform Mr. Purushottam that it is not such an obvious point. It is, I think, a debatable point. I know something about it and so it is better he does not raise the point."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We are not hiding any information. Hon. Members can put any questions they like in regard to expenditure and receipts. I am trying to collect information as we did last year and we shall see whether we can collect district-war expenditure and receipts under various heads and make the information available to the general public. After all, I know, some people are entertaining misgivings about the matter and so I am collecting the information and when it is available, it will, I am sure, go a long way to allay their apprehensions and satisfy the people."

" Now, Sir, with regard to the elections, I am trying to see—and we do expect—that the elections come off in December. We have been asked by the Government of India to arrange the timetable and we are already working out the time-table in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police. In moving the

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [8th March 1951]

Demand under the head " State Legislature ", I am also thinking of giving all the details of the work we are doing with regard to the elections and the expenditure involved. So, I do not think the elections would be put off beyond December; the electoral rolls also will be ready well in advance and the elections can be held in December and we hope that by January or February next, the new Legislature can start functioning."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I think delimitation has not yet been finalised "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Delimitation has not yet been finalised, because the Ananthasayanam Ayyangar Committee have not yet finalised it. I suppose they are busy with their parliamentary work and perhaps it will be finalised by April. Our officials are also busy with Census work and they will be taking it up soon and by the end of April or so, the delimitation proposals will be finalised. In the meanwhile, we are also getting ready with the ballot boxes and there are also a great many details which have to be attended to in connexion with the elections. The most important provision to be made is the police staff that is required for the booths, because this time there will be a huge number of booths and the police will have to be guarding each booth. So, there is the question of the police manning the polling booths. Perhaps the elections may have to be spread over two to three weeks. So, when once we begin the elections, and go from place to place, officers too will have to move from place to place and we have calculated that from point to point, it may take two to three weeks to complete the elections. That is, if we begin in the first week of December, it may go on till the 21st or 22nd December. Actual tentative dates for the elections are being worked out."

" Now, Sir, I do hope, as I said in the other House, that the accredited leaders of the public will be returned to the Legislatures to champion their cause and there will be no room for any community to feel that they have been left behind other communities. It is going to be a joint electorate and we are making a bold experiment and in the joint electorate we are not giving any reservation for either the Muslims, the Christians, labour or the capital; they are all submerged in the joint electorate. But, we do want various shades of opinion in the country to be represented and the various interests to be safeguarded. So, we do want women representatives, labour representatives, industrial representatives, commercial representatives and all of them; otherwise our Legislature will be composed of only one type of people and it is not in the interests of any stable Government or efficient administration to have only one type of people. We want all types of people; we also want people who have got experience in various walks of life to be represented in the Legislature to champion the cause of their own people. I am sure Madras will again give a good account of herself by allowing all communities to be represented in the two Houses of the Legislature."

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR
THE YEAR 1951-52

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [8th March 1951]

"Sir, I once again thank all hon. Members for the very valuable criticisms they have offered and I particularly thank you, Sir, and the hon. Deputy Chairman for conducting the proceedings in such a dignified manner, allowing ample time for every member to speak out, while at the same time trying to regulate it because a large number of members wanted to speak and this time we had a record number of speakers who participated in the Budget discussion."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I must also express my thanks to hon. Members because we had a very interesting four days this year. One special feature in which I am particularly interested is, I suppose, all the Members who wanted to speak had their full say. Our experience in the past has been that on the last day we used to be pressed for time and I had to stop Members in the middle of the speech and not give all the time they required. This time I reserved the afternoon of the last day of the discussion for the Ministers to reply and in spite of it I think all the members have had their full say in the matter and I hope they will have no grouse against me this time. I thank all the Members and the Hon. Ministers for the way in which they have co-operated in this very important annual work of ours. I hope the tradition we have tried to build up will be followed in the coming years. Thank you."

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th March 1951."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th March 1951.

8th March 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 181 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th March 1951, page 510 supra.]

(a) Yes.	TONS.
(b) 1946-47—Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Limited.	23,412
1947-48—	
(i) Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Limited, Madras.	11,375
(ii) Messrs. Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oiling Mills, Coimbatore.	5,687.5
(iii) Messrs. Lloyds Commercial Corporation, Mount Road, Madras.	5,687.5
Total ..	22,750
	TONS.
1948-49 -	
(i) Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oil Mills, Coimbatore.	5,633
(ii) Lloyds Commercial Corporation, Madras.	6,971
(iii) Messrs. Rao & Reddi, Mylapore, Madras.	3,709
(iv) Messrs. P. Pavanasa Nadar, Madurai ..	4,090
(v) A. Velayuda Raja, Rajapalayam ..	2,403
(vi) Indian Tobacco Corporation, Madras ..	1,890
(vii) Rama Agricultural Implements Co., Kumbakonam.	520
Total ..	25,216
1949-50—Up to 1st December 1950 ..	10,851
(c) Ammonium sulphate allotted to mixing firms for ryots' crops mixtures—	TONS.
1946-47	11,395
1947-48	8,528
1948-49	9,750
1950	34,008

[8th March 1951]

- (d) The quantity of manure mixtures distributed for food crops (cereals only) during the past four years is given below :—

			TONS.
1946-47	..	..	6,120
1947-48	..	..	7,035
1948-49	..	..	6,552
1949-50	..	..	8,133

- (e) The following quantities of chemical fertilizers against 40 per cent of their production due to this Government were obtained from Messrs. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited :—

Year.	Ammonium sulphate.	Super-phosphate.
	TONS.	TONS.
1947	..	..
1948	..	5,976
1949	..	11,291
1950	..	5,446
(up to end of July 1950)		

- (f) The matter is under consideration by the Government.
 (g) The stocks held unsold on the 1st July 1950 on the allotments made in 1949 and 1950 with the agricultural depots and the tender firms were as below :—

			TONS.
Departmental depots	..	..	33,110
Tender firms depots	..	..	3,204
Total	..	..	36,314

- (h) The failure of the seasonal rains in certain areas which have no assured irrigation facilities and the consequent lack of demand for fertilizers were generally responsible for the stocks remaining unsold.
 (i) On the basis of the estimates furnished by this Government.
 j) The position regarding supplies, demand and sales is being reviewed periodically. To popularize the use of chemical fertilizers, phosphatic fertilizers are being supplied to the ryots, at half cost. During 1950-51, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for intensifying the application of fertilizers to first crop paddy in the deltaic areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli which are commanded by major irrigation sources and river

8th March 1951]

channels. Under the scheme, a loan of Rs. 25 up to a maximum of Rs. 200 per individual is being granted interest free for the purchase of chemical fertilizers for application to the first-crop paddy. Recovery of these loans will be made soon after the next harvest of the long-term crop, i.e., with the March kist due early in March 1951.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 184 asked by Sri P. R. K. Sarma at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th March 1951, page 514 supra.]

(a) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. As there are well over a thousand State and local fund hospitals and dispensaries in the State, the time, labour and cost involved in the collection of the information required in the second part will not be commensurate with the object desired to be achieved.

(b) The net additional expenditure to Government was Rs. 89,152-2-4 during 1948-49 and Rs. 72,649-10-11 during 1949-50. Figures for 1950-51 will be available only after the end of the year.

(c) & (d) The problem has been the subject of continued and constant correspondence with the Central Government. The supply of drugs and equipment to meet the grave situation which arose out of the partition of the country and the rescue and rehabilitation of refugees, and supplies in cases of serious calamities such as floods and earthquakes, are understood to have been responsible for the rapid depletion of stocks available with the Medical Stores Depot. The problem was also discussed in considered detail at the Health Ministers' Conference held in September last, and the Government of India have assured all State Governments that stocks to the required extent would be built up very soon. In the meantime, such stocks as were available in local markets were allowed to be purchased. But, as a matter of fact, adequate stocks of drugs in short supply have not always been available even in local markets.

(e) The answer is in the negative. With reference to the agreement entered into with the Government of India, this Government will have to give at least two years' notice before discontinuing the system of obtaining stores from the Central Medical Stores Depot. In the meantime general permission has been accorded to local bodies to purchase their immediate requirements, which are not available with the Central Medical Stores, through the local markets with the concurrence of the prescribed State Medical authorities.

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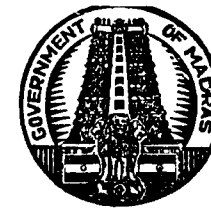
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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH 1951

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 17th March 1951.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 2-30 p.m., Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Representation of Andhras in Government service.

* 186 Q.—SRI N. SANKARA REDDY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the reports published in the "Andhrapatrika", dated 17th and 18th January 1951 purporting to be his views and also the Hon. the Finance Minister's views regarding the representation of Andhras in Government service are correct;

(b) whether recruitment to Government services is or will be made from Telugus or Telugu knowing people according to population of the Andhra districts;

(c) whether it was found out as a result of Partition Committee's deliberations that the percentage of Andhras in services is far below their numerical strength;

(d) if so, the steps that the Government have taken, or propose to take to make good the deficiency;

(e) whether the reported views of the Hon. the Ministers for Finance, Land Revenue, Prohibition, Public Works and the Hon. the Chief Minister are not contradictory, and if so, which view is correct; and

(f) whether the Government propose to frame rules for recruitment of Andhras on population basis by the Public Services Commission?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) to (f) As a result of representations received that Andhras are not adequately represented in the public services of this State, the question as to how best to set right any such inadequacy has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. After a careful consideration of the matter, orders have recently been issued amending the general rules for the Madras State and Subordinate Services so that the Government can issue a declaration under rule 18 of those rules with a view that nearly 38 per cent of the posts in the various services are held by Telugu knowing officers. The above percentage represents the population strength of the Andhras in the Madras State.”

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[17th March 1951]

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to fix the quota in the matter of promotion, recruitment, etc., on the basis of population for the Tamils, Malayalees and Kannadas? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Not at present.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“ May I know the reason for it, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The reason is obvious.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“ Is it because there is no agitation by these people? ”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that, in spite of the policy of recruitment on language basis, certain regions in that area have been affected and whether any such case has been brought to the notice of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Fragmentation cannot be carried on to the utmost limits. We have taken Telugu knowing officers for Telugu districts. I think we must rest there for the time being.”

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—“ May I know, whether 38 per cent of the posts will be filled by officers who speak Telugu? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ ‘Telugu knowing’ does not mean Telugu speaking officers; it only means officers who have had Telugu education in the higher forms.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Knowing full well that Bellary is predominantly a Kannada speaking area, and there are only a small percentage of Telugu speaking people, will the Government give special consideration for representation in services for people coming from the Bellary district? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Bellary district, or Godavari district or any other district cannot be individually taken into consideration. ‘Telugu knowing’ is the consideration for the time being. If the Kannadas want, if the Malayalees want, or if the Tamilians want special consideration on this basis, it will be a separate question. That has no relation to representation in service of Telugu knowing officers.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that in the matter of the selection of District Munsifs, a particular region suffered in spite of the proposed policy of recruiting Telugu knowing officers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ That is what happened sometime back. This question does not relate to that. The orders referred to in the question were recently issued and recruitment of Telugu knowing officers will hereafter be done on the basis specified in the order.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, what prevents the Government or the Commission from recruiting persons on a regional basis even on the ground that they are speaking the same language? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We must trust the Public Service Commission, or somebody somewhere, instead of believing that these matters would be mismanaged. I think we can safely trust the Public Service Commission. They will see that the requirements of particular localities are taken into consideration.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Are not the Government aware that, when the question of selection of District Munsifs came up before this House, the Hon. the Minister for Law, on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister, gave an undertaking to the effect that the fact that Rayalaseema was not represented would be brought to the notice of the Public Service Commission and will that fact be . . . ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I think we are sidetracking and we are going into a different question altogether. This question relates to the representation in service of Telugu knowing people. This has nothing to do with areas.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, we have every right to say that it is not the right basis on which the Government should proceed in the matter of recruitment to services. We want to point out to Government by means of supplementary questions that the basis laid down is not the right . . . ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is ‘Whether recruitment to Government services is or will be made from Telugus or Telugu knowing people according to population of the Andhra districts’. Regional representation is a different thing.”

Regularization of 9 (a) (i) candidates in Government service.

* 187 Q.—JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to G.O. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951, whether the Government have shown any special concessions to the 9 (a) (i) candidates who have completed their continuous service of 4 years and above without any blemish in their work over those who have put in only 1 or 2 years of service;

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government will place on the table of the House a statement showing the number of candidates who have put in a continuous service of 4 years and above in each of the departments of (1) the Secretariat, (2) Ministerial, and (3) the Judicial Ministerial Services;

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(e) the various aspects examined by the Government with reference to paragraph 2 of the above Government Order in regard to the regularization of emergency appointments;

(f) whether the Government have on hand any proposal to exempt the candidates who have put in long service from the payment of examination fees of Rs. 10 for the examinations to be held in April 1951 and if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether there is any rule or precedent that candidates who have put in a continuous service of more than 4 years and gained sufficient experience in the work will be absorbed in regular vacancies without sitting for the examination and if not, whether the Government have any proposal to do so;

(h) whether the Government are aware that there are a number of these persons who have passed their prime and cannot be expected to prepare for an examination at this stage;

(i) whether the Heads of departments are empowered to exempt deserving candidates who have put in more than 4 years of continuous service in the department from appearing for the examinations; and if so, the cases in which such exemptions are given;

(j) what the Government propose to do with the candidates who fail in the examination to be held in April 1951;

(k) whether the Government have recently received any reports or representations pointing out the anomalies in the Government Order referred to in clause (a); if so, what they are and from whom and the action taken thereon;

(l) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor;

(m) whether the Government will lay on the table of the House a copy of the Government Order referred to in clause (a); and

(n) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the letters entitled 'Temporary Government Employees' and 'Temporary Government Servants' published in 'Hindu', dated 2nd February 1951 and 'Indian Express', dated 7th February 1951, respectively, and also a letter by 'Fair Play' published in 'Hindu', dated 7th February 1951 and whether Government consider any action thereon necessary?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) The question does not arise.

“(c) The concessions already granted in G.O. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951, especially those pertaining to the taking into account of broken periods of service for the purpose of computing the required period of one year's service, the waiver of the normal requirements of age and educational qualifications and the simplicity of the standard of test to be conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission, are liberal enough and they cannot be made more liberal in respect of any class of temporary employees for reasons of length of service.

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“(d) The information is not readily available, nor do the Government consider it necessary to collect it as the time and labour involved in its collection will not be commensurate with the public interest served.

“(e) Some of the aspects which the Government considered in arriving at the decision were the period of service of the emergency candidates, their conduct and work and the adverse effect of such regularization on the candidates regularly selected and appointed on the one hand and the standard of administration on the other.

“(f) The answer is in the negative. The fee prescribed is the usual application fee for the Ministerial Services Examinations.

“(g) The answer is in the negative.

“(h) The Government do not think so.

“(i) The answer is in the negative.

“(j) They will in accordance with the rules be replaced by candidates selected in the normal regular way.

“(k) & (l) The Government received a few representations from the Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association and from individual temporary Government servants. The representations centered round the provision in the Government Order relating to the length of service that one should have put in before the 1st October 1950 and the condition that one should be in service on that date. Any provision in this regard can be viewed as arbitrary as any other, and there will always be border line cases. Such anomalies, if they can be called as such, are inevitable and cannot be helped.

“(m) A copy ^a of G.O. Ms. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951, is laid on the Table of the House.

“(n) The attention of the Government was not specifically drawn to the letters to the Press referred to by the hon. Member. They have however now had occasion to peruse them but for the reason stated in answer to clause (c) no action is considered necessary.”

“Sir, Janab Abdul Latif Farookhi has beaten the record of the hon. Member Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao in putting long questions.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“In fact, while the answer was being read, I wanted to raise a point of order, Sir. It is a general rule in Parliament that when a question is put, it should be of reasonable proportion and if it is long and also if the answer that is to be given by the Government is long and elaborate, the answer is placed on the Table of the House. I think here also we may adopt that procedure and place such long and elaborate answers on the Table of the House.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—"It might be done; but it is not always possible to find out whether the answer would be short or long."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We may have a convention that the clauses in a question may not exceed (c)."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"If long answers are placed on the Table of the House, hon. Members may not have time to study them and put supplementaries. I would like to have an idea of the sense of the House in this matter."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"We were hardly able to follow the answer that was just now read out by the Hon. Minister. He read it so fast that we were hardly able to comprehend what was being read out."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member could have asked the Hon. Minister to read it slowly."

"That is a different matter. If a long answer is placed on the Table of the House, the hon. Members would have no time to go through it. The Hon. Minister will say the answer is placed on the Table of the House. Perhaps if he reads it, though it may be long, some hon. Members may catch something here and something there and put supplementaries. That is what I feel. If it is the wish of hon. Members that long answers should be placed on the Table of the House, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"If they are marked as unstarred, the answers would be placed on the Table of the House."

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON:—"The question may be split up into subdivisions and each one may be answered separately."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is why I say, Sir, ordinarily the subdivisions in the question may not exceed (e)."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"If the answer to subdivision (a) itself is long enough, what is to be done?"

"Anyway it is a point to be noted by hon. Members that the idea of putting questions is not to make assumptions or call for information which perhaps the hon. Member has already got but only to get information that the hon. Member thinks he has not got. Therefore if the hon. Members would reduce the length of the questions, they could be dealt with in as short a time as possible."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"With reference to the answer given to sub-clause (c) of the question, may I know, Sir, what will happen to those candidates who are in temporary service if the vacancies are filled by those who pass the regular examination held by the Commission?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They will have to go out."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government would consider the desirability of fixing a percentage of vacancies for those who undergo the special examination and for those who appear for the regular examination?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Those who pass the examination will be retained."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Sir, there are two systems of examinations. One is the regular examination held by the Public Service Commission and the other is the special examination to be held in the case of temporary servants. If all the posts are filled by those who pass the regular examination, it will be a hardship on those who have held temporary appointments for four or five years. Should not a proportion be fixed as suggested by the hon. Member, Sri Suryanarayana Rao?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"All those who are employed on temporary basis can appear for the examination and if they pass they will be absorbed cent per cent."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The basic idea seems to be that any person to be entertained should undergo an examination by the Public Service Commission. The other is a kind of informal examination for selecting from among a number of applicants. Those who pass will be retained. I do not know if that gives a right to continue for ever." 2-45 p.m.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to abandon the regular examinations for some time till all the existing vacancies are filled by those who now sit for the examination?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I think that it will be uncharitable to the present generation of candidates."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"May I ask, Sir, why there should be an examination at all for those who have already put in three or four years' service satisfactorily and what the necessity for an examination is when the officers or Heads of Departments are satisfied with their work?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We want them to satisfy the examiners also."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the testimony of the officers or the Heads of Departments under whom they have worked for three or four years continuously and passes the general educational qualifications cannot be accepted and whether the testimony of the examiners who examine them in two papers will be accepted by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If they can satisfy the Heads of Departments and other officers under whom they work or have worked, they can as well satisfy the little man called 'Examiner'."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether discretion cannot be given to the Heads of Departments to grant exemptions from sitting for the examination? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is not possible. They must go through the Public Service Commission.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider at least the desirability of exempting those who have been in service continuously for more than three years to the satisfaction of the officers and who satisfy the general educational qualification prescribed for the posts? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I am afraid we cannot accept it.”

Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee.

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

(a) whether all or any of the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee in respect of the Forest Department have been given effect to; and

(b) if so, the savings accrued thereby?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee made the following recommendations in respect of the Forest Department :

- (1) that the number of posts of Conservators of Forests be reduced;
- (2) that the post of Forest Engineer and subordinate staff be abolished;
- (3) that the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, may be abolished;
- (4) that the Hagari Plantation Scheme might be placed under the charge of a Ranger and the post of District Forest Officer abolished; and
- (5) that a reduction be effected in the temporary staff created in the Forest Department since 1938.

“ The first recommendation was not accepted. The post of Forest Engineer and Subordinate staff have been abolished. The Forest College, Coimbatore, was transferred to the Government of India and the post of District Forest Officer, Hagari Plantation Division, was abolished before receipt of the Committee's recommendations. The saving of expenditure to the State Government in respect of items (2), (3) and (4) is Rs. 1,23,800 per annum. In regard to the fifth recommendation, final orders have not yet been passed.”

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Conference on the control of spirituous preparations.

* 189 Q.—DR. P. S. SRINIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was an informal conference of officers of the Prohibition, Health and Medical Departments and non-officials on 4th August 1950 regarding the control of spirituous preparations;

(b) if so, what the conclusions of the conference were; and

(c) how many and how far such conclusions have been adopted?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) & (c) Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 5085, Development, dated 12th December 1950, on the decisions of the conference. A copy^a of the order is placed on the Table of the House.”

Report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

* 190 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Land Reforms Committee has submitted either an interim or final report;

(b) whether the Government propose to take any action on the report; and

(c) if so, whether the report will be published before action is taken to enable the public opinion to express itself on the various points raised in the report?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has submitted its final report only on land tenures and connected problems.

“ (b) The Government will consider the question of taking action on the report after it is fully examined and after they come to a decision on the course of action to be taken on the several recommendations contained therein.

“ (c) The Government have decided to publish the report and it will be published shortly.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Is it not expedient to place the report on the Table of the House before the Government come to a decision on the recommendations contained therein? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, as I said, the Government have decided to publish the report and we do expect the public as well as the hon. Members of this House to study it. The question of placing the report before the hon. Members of this House for discussion can only arise after we are able to get a cross-section of public opinion on this matter.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 623-624 infra.

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated 12th March 1951, from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly :—

‘ I transmit a copy of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly on the 12th March 1951, and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council ’.”

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have also to announce that I have received the following message from His Excellency the Governor :—

‘ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951 ’.”

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That with reference to rule 144 of the Madras Council Rules the House do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1951-52 ’.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That with reference to rule 144 of the Madras Council Rules the House do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1951-52 ’.”

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ As regards the date before which nominations should be received, I would like to know what the sense of the House is. I hope 19th or 21st instant will be convenient to all the Members.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We can have it on the 30th instant on which date the Appropriation Bill is coming up for discussion.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ 21st instant will be quite all right.”

JANAB K. UPPI :—“ We can fix 5 p.m. to-day as the latest hour for receiving nominations.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ 5 p.m. to-day is out of the question. I take it that 21st instant will suit hon. Members. So, I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the Regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st March 1951, as the time within which nomination of candidates for election to the House Committee should reach the Secretary. There will be an election on the 30th March if the number of candidates nominated exceeds six.”

(2) COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That with reference to rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect 9 members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1951-52 ’.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That with reference to rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect 9 members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1951-52 ’.”

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st March 1951, as the time within which nomination of candidates for election to the Committee of Privileges should reach the Secretary. There will be an election on the 30th March if the number of candidates nominated exceeds nine.”

V.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

(1) SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1950-51.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I present the second Supplementary Statement of Demand for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1950-51 and detailed Estimates thereof. Copies of the statement of Demands and the Estimates have been circulated to all hon. Members.

“ As the House is aware, the first Supplementary Statement for this official year was presented in October 1950, and it related to new service schemes sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by the Government early in the year. The total amount then approved by the Legislature was about Rs. 15.51 lakhs in the

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Revenue Account and token sums under the Capital and Loan Accounts. As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the present supplementary demands relate to—

“(a) Schemes of expenditure already provided for in the Budget for 1950-51, and schemes approved by the Legislature in connexion with the first supplementary statement of demands for grants voted in October 1950, for which additional provision is now required with reference to the expenditure already incurred or expected to be incurred before the end of the year; and

“(b) “New Service” schemes sanctioned by the Government in the latter part of this year, which were not included in the first supplementary statement of demands for grants for this year.”

“In the latter class of cases, the demand proposed is for the actual additional appropriation required to meet the expenditure in the current year on individual schemes, after taking into account the savings now anticipated in the concerned grants. Where sufficient savings are expected, the demand proposed is only for a token sum of Rs. 100.

“The estimated expenditure in respect of ‘new service’ schemes included in the present statement is relatively small—Rs. 61.66 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 7.66 lakhs in the Capital Account. This expenditure is covered by advances sanctioned from the Madras Contingency Fund, pending regularization by the Legislature. But most of the demands proposed are in respect of larger expenditure on items provided for in the Budget for 1950-51 and approved by the Legislature, due to various causes, as explained in the Detailed Estimates.

“Three are in all 31 Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account, including four wholly ‘charged’ items, involving a total sum of Rs. 589.77 lakhs under ‘voted’ and Rs. 35.08 lakhs under ‘charged’. Under Capital Account, there are seven Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 484.99 lakhs under ‘voted’ expenditure alone. Under disbursements of Loans and Advances, there are two Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 198.98 lakhs. There is also a ‘charged’ item relating to the repayment of ways and means advances for a sum of Rs. 9.29 crores. This is not an item of ordinary expenditure, and it is intended only to cover the ways and means advances taken from the Reserve Bank and repaid by the Government from time to time, during this year.

“At first sight, it may appear that the amounts involved are large. As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the total of the present Demands does not represent a corresponding increase in the total budget appropriation for the year. Against the additional demands now included, savings or credits are anticipated to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 crores in the Revenue Account and Rs. 4 crores in the Capital Account. The amount of the supplementary demands has not been reduced with reference to these savings, as no reappropriation is permissible from one Grant to another or between ‘charged’ and ‘voted’ items.

“Further, most of the increased expenditure has been allowed for in the Revised Estimate for 1950-51 already presented to the

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Legislature. In regard to the Revenue Account in particular, the increase over the originally budgeted expenditure is expected to be covered by increased revenue.

“The important supplementary demands pertaining to the Revenue Account are the following:—

Grant XIV. Police (Rs. 79.12 lakhs).—The additional demand is mainly for the increased expenditure on travelling allowances and on feeding and transport charges of the Armed Reserves and to meet the cost of the supply to them of clothing, arms, equipment and motor vehicles. It might be remembered that the Legislature approved the formation of six additional Special Armed Police Companies in connexion with the first supplementary statement presented in October 1950.

Grant XV. Education (Rs. 58.91 lakhs).—This expenditure is mainly on account of the increase in the rate of teaching grants assessed on behalf of trained teachers employed in aided elementary schools, and an increase in the number of elementary schools.

Grant XVI. Medical (Rs. 27.37 lakhs).—The increased expenditure is mainly on account of purchase of equipment, furniture and other requisites for the hospitals in Madras City as well as in the districts, and increased cost under diet and maintenance.

Grant XVIII. Agriculture (Rs. 148.92 lakhs).—The additional appropriation is asked for mainly on account of the purchase of agricultural machinery, such as tractors, bull dozers, oil engines and pump sets, and in connexion with the scheme of purchase and distribution of seeds and manures.

Grant XXVI. Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant (Rs. 65.61 lakhs).—The demand is mainly intended to meet the cost of additional road rollers expected to be received from the Government of India.

Grant XXVII. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid (Rs. 35.21 lakhs).—The increased expenditure is mainly on account of the sanction of large grants for famine relief works undertaken by certain district boards at the instance of the Government to provide employment to distressed agricultural labourers, on account of the adverse seasonal conditions. This is in addition to the expenditure directly incurred by the Government on cash doles to distressed weavers, etc., for which there is a separate Demand.

Grant XXVIII. Electricity (Rs. 27.61 lakhs).—The additional appropriation is required for the operation and maintenance expenses of certain electrical undertakings acquired by the Government, for increased provision for transfer to the depreciation and reserve funds and for some account adjustments.

Grant XXX. Pensions (Rs. 36.66 lakhs—Voted).—The increased expenditure is mainly on account of the lump sum contribution to be made by the Government in respect of past service of their employees, who have joined the new scheme of pension-cum-provident fund insurance.

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"Turning to the Capital Account, the main items are Rs. 241.80 lakhs for Irrigation schemes and Rs. 218.88 lakhs for Electricity schemes. The total capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity schemes during this year is now expected to exceed Rs. 16 crores.

"Under disbursement of loans and advances, the Demand of nearly Rs. 2 crores has been necessitated on account of the grant of large takkavi loans to agriculturists, as a consequence of adverse seasonal conditions.

"I am aware that the presentation of large supplementary Demands for Grants towards the end of the year may invite adverse criticism, as in past years. Apart from the difficulty of accurate budgeting in respect of various items more than a year in advance, in these abnormal times, it should be remembered that the additional demands are necessitated by the progressive policy followed by the Government in respect of nation-building departments, e.g., Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Communications, Irrigation and Electricity. The maintenance of law and order is also one major contributing factor for the increased expenditure.

"With these words, I commend the supplementary estimates for the acceptance of the House."

(2) STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS
EXPENDITURE IN 1947-48.

3 p.m. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Sir, I present the Statement of Demands for Grant for excess expenditure in 1947-48. The appropriations originally provided for under the estimates can never be expected to tally entirely with the actuals, and excesses under some Grants are inevitable. The reasons for the excesses are mentioned in the explanatory note appended to the Statement already circulated."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"This will also be taken up for discussion on the 21st."

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE REQUISITIONED LAND (CONTINUANCE OF POWERS) (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951 (L.A. BILL NO. 3 OF 1951).

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Sir, I move—
'That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.'

"Sir, in moving the Bill, I want to make clear the reason for the urgency of this measure so that the House can appreciate the necessity for the legislation.

"During the last war, the Central and the State Governments were requisitioning property, both movable and immovable, whenever they found it necessary or expedient so to do for securing the

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defence of the country, public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community. Such requisitioning was made under the Defence of India Rules. These rules ceased to be in force on 30th September 1946. But the lands and buildings which had been requisitioned under those rules continued to be under requisition on that date. The Government of India accordingly enacted a Central Act called the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947. Under that Act, the lands and buildings already under requisition could either be derequisitioned if they were no longer required for Government purposes or acquired if they were permanently required for Government purposes. According to section 1 (3) of that Act, as adapted and modified by the First Schedule to paragraph 3 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, that Act will be in force only upto 31st March 1951. There are still 106 cases of properties held under requisition for purposes of the State. This Government therefore addressed the Government of India as early as September 1950 and explained that the work connected with the derequisitioning and acquisition under that Act, so far as this State is concerned would not be completed by 31st March 1951 and requested them to take steps to extend the life of that Act for a further period of one year from 1st April 1951. In a letter, dated 13th January 1951, the Government of India have stated that they were introducing legislation for extending the life of the Act beyond 31st March 1951 only in respect of immovable property requisitioned for purposes of the Union Government. They suggested that this Government should undertake similar legislation in respect of properties held under requisition for purposes of the State Government. It has accordingly become very necessary that suitable legislation in this behalf should be undertaken immediately and the necessary amendment Bill has been already passed by the Legislative Assembly. It has to be passed by this House also and made into law before 31st March 1951 in order that the legality of any derequisitioning or acquisition made after that date under the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947, may not be questioned. As hon. Members will observe, the amending Bill is a very short one consisting of only two clauses. Clause 2 lays down that the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947, will continue to apply to requisitioning of property for State purposes till 1st April 1952, i.e., one year beyond 31st March 1951. In effect, the Bill seeks to continue the life of the Central Act for a period of one year, so far as derequisitioning or acquisition of properties held under requisition for purposes of the State Government are concerned. The Bill is a minor and non-controversial one."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Motion moved—

'That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951, (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1951) as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration'."

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* **SRI B. BHIMA RAO** :—" Sir, I wish to raise a constitutional point with regard to the passage of this legislation in this House and I invite the Chairman to offer his opinion upon it. In 1947, the Central Government passed Act 17 of 1947 which covers property requisitioned both by the Central Government as well as the Provincial Government of those days. Now, Sir, that has been continued from that date onwards up to 31st March 1951. That was obviously done because this was a war measure, out continued subsequently by virtue of the provisions of the Central Act 17 of 1947. Now, Sir, under the New Constitution, requisitioning and derequisitioning of properties by the Union Government come under the Union List. It is item 33 of the Union List of the Constitution Act, which reads 'Acquisition or requisitioning of property for the purposes of the Union', so that whenever the Union Government want to requisition any property either in the City of Madras or in the mufassal, they can do so under the provisions of the Central Act 17 of 1947. With regard to the State, it is item 36 of the State List. It reads, 'Acquisition or requisitioning of property, except for the purposes of the Union, subject to the provisions of entry 42 of List III—that is, payment of compensation to the person who is dispossessed. Now, Sir, under Article 245 and the five or six Articles following, for the purposes of the Union, the Union Government and its Legislature alone are entitled to pass a law. But the Hon. Minister has just now stated that the Union Government in a communication suggested that the State Government should undertake legislation in respect of properties held under requisition for purposes of the State Government. But, Sir, I submit that it is the same Union Government that has to pass a separate Act. Now, Sir, to superimpose the Provincial Act upon the Central Act, is not the proper procedure. That is my humble opinion. Because the Supreme Court has observed in another case that the lawyer members of the State Legislatures have a peculiar duty to point out irregularities in the procedure, I am raising this constitutional point. You cannot say that the Central Act is so and so, and so far as the State of Madras is concerned, we are extending it up to 31st March 1951. That certainly will not be the proper constitutional procedure."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" That Act applies to the States also."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" No, it does not apply. Somehow it has been extended."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Central Act applies to the States also. The Central Act 17 says that it is both for the Union and for the State. That Act is now in force till the 31st March 1951. So, I cannot understand any difficulty."

* **SRI B. BHIMA RAO** :—" Sir, one constitutional irregularity was committed last year. That does not mean that the Government should now commit another constitutional irregularity."

17th March 1951]

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Why does the hon. Member say that this Bill is irregular? "

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Because the State Legislature has to pass a separate legislation."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Subject to the provisions of Article 245 of the Constitution."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" That is why we are passing a separate legislation."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Union Government has already passed a law to cover this State also and it is now in force. Now it is possible for the Union Government to extend it. But, they say, 'You extend it yourself.' Of course, the main provisions will be similar to the Central Act which will be passed. The hon. Member knows that the State Legislature has got power to amend the Central Act. Then, why should this not be done? "

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" But, they are extending it for Union purposes."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" They extend it for Union purposes and here, they want us to do so for State purposes."

* **SRI B. BHIMA RAO** :—" But, Sir, the Central Act 17 of 1947 has got operation only up to 31st March 1951. Assuming that it is so, how can we extend the Central Act which will lapse on the 31st March 1951? The State has got its own independent power to pass a separate legislation. But, how can we extend the Central Act which expires on the 31st March 1951? How can the State Legislature pass such an Act? "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" If the hon. Member, Mr. Bhima Rao, has seen last night's newspaper, he would have found that the Central Legislature has passed an Act extending the old Act in the manner proposed here."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Central Legislature has done it only so far as it concerns the Union. The point is whether we can here extend the Central Act "

* **THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI** :—" As I said, Sir, when we took up the question with the Government of India, the Government of India just pointed out that so far as the State Government is concerned under item 36 of the Seventh Schedule, State List, the State Government can extend it by a legislation, so far as State lands and buildings are concerned. That is why we have brought a separate Bill here. Otherwise there was no need to bring this Bill before the Assembly and the Council. It has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Mr. Bhima Rao, that we could bring in a separate legislation under item 36, State List. We were advised by the Government of India to bring in a legislation under this item and we have brought in this separate legislation."

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [17th March 1951]

"The other question that has been raised is whether we are extending the life of the Central Act by making a motion in this House or in the other House. No, Sir. As I said, the present Bill that is before the House relates to the power to keep lands and buildings that are already there under the previous Act. The requisition will continue to be in force till 1st April 1952. That is how the Act is worded. The Central Act has extended the Act for one year so far as lands and buildings that relate to the Union Government purposes are concerned, and so far as State Government purposes are concerned, this Bill provides for it. Sir, the Bombay Government have passed a similar legislation and some other Provinces also are doing the same. The Government of India enacted a legislation under which lands and buildings already under requisition could either be derequisitioned if they are no longer required for Government purposes or acquired if they are permanently required for Government purposes. But, in view of the New Constitution, every State has been advised to bring in separate legislation and it is only on the advice and suggestion of the Government of India, that we have brought in this separate legislation."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The point which Mr. Bhima Rao has raised is whether this can be considered as a separate legislation or as a separate Act."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"I am moving this as a separate legislation. Perhaps my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhima Rao, says that the wording should be, 'It shall continue to be in force till the 31st March 1952'. That is the only difference. It is a difference not in substance but only in form. So, Sir, in the form in which the Bill is brought before the House, it is an independent Bill but in the wording of the Act, it differs in certain things of the old Act."

3-15 P.M. MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Anyway, I do not want to take up the responsibility of construing the point. I feel that it would be better to have this discussed and decided by a court of law; but if the Government are advised that this is the proper method, I do not want to stand in their way."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Yes, Sir, the Government are so advised."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

"That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration."

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 1 was put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

17th March 1951]

The Preamble was put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Sir, I move—
'That the Bill be read a third time and passed'."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

"That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1951) as passed by the Assembly be read a third time and passed'."

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I suppose that hon. Member Mr. Bhima Rao read the ruling given the other day by the Speaker of the Indian Parliament; he also said that he would not take the responsibility of construing the Constitution and giving a ruling on the constitutional aspects of a particular Bill. It deserves careful consideration at the hands of trained lawyers and advocates. Many shades of opinion have to be discussed and it is not perhaps fair to the Constitution itself that we should take upon ourselves the responsibility of deciding whether a Bill is within the Constitution or not. I hold that opinion, and it is for the Government to decide whether any matter is competent for them to bring before the House or not. It is only with that idea that I have allowed the motion."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"I do not know if the judgment of the Supreme Court has any bearing on the point. That is why, Sir, I raised the point . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"You may no doubt raise the point. I know with what idea you have brought it forward. You wanted to show perhaps that we people sitting here are able to find out how the Constitution . . ."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"I do not want to exhibit my knowledge of the Constitution . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"It is not a question of exhibiting your intelligence. In regard to the last Bill also, you yourself raised the point and ultimately I think you succeeded."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Yes, with regard to the Public Safety Act, I succeeded."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Now you want to make the people understand that we are not sitting here in this House like so many dummies without looking deeply into the implications of any legislation that is being brought before us."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st March 1951.

[17th March 1951]

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

1. *Madras Public Service Commission Regulations issued with G.O. No. 4575, Public (Services), dated the 26th December 1950, under Articles 318 and 320 of the Constitution*

* 2. *The Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951, as passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.*

17th March 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 187 asked by Janab Abdul Latif Farookhi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th March 1951, page 603 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951.

[Public Services—Secretariat, Ministerial and Judicial Ministerial Services—Emergency appointments—Regularization.]

Order—No. 144, Public (Services), dated the 18th January 1951.

During the period of the last war and even after, owing to an unprecedented expansion of the departments, a large number of persons—estimated at 5,000 in all—had to be appointed under the emergency provisions as clerks and typists in the Madras Secretariat Service, the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service for the reason that candidates selected for regular appointment were not available. These persons are distributed in the various departments and offices throughout the State. These temporarily employed persons have been in service for periods ranging from a few days to four years and above. The Government consider that it will be somewhat hard to throw such a large number of persons out of employment though under the rules they have to be replaced by regularly selected candidates. Both the Secretariat Association and the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association have requested the Government to do something for these emergency candidates.

2. The Government have examined the question in all its aspects and consider that something should be done in regard to the above candidates. They consider, at the same time, that a wholesale regularisation of temporary appointments is out of the question. This will not only create a bad precedent but will also jeopardise the claims of those who have been appointed regularly on the results of the prescribed examinations held from year to year. It has therefore been decided, in consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission that all the temporary persons, who have put in on 1-10-1950 at least one year's service—which need not necessarily be continuous—and who were on duty on 1-10-1950 should be subjected to special competitive examinations to be held by the Commission. The services of all those who pass these examinations should be regularised subject to the conditions mentioned in paragraph 3 below.

3. All the temporary persons who are successful in the special examinations will be regularly appointed in the concerned offices only after those selected on the results of the regular examinations

[17th March 1951]

including those held in 1950 and allotted to those offices have been appointed. In other words only vacancies which remain after appointing those successful in the regular examinations should be filled by those who succeed in the special examinations. If all the candidates belonging to the latter category are not absorbed in the first instance, those that still remain to be absorbed, should be absorbed in future vacancies, the future estimates being proportionately curtailed for this purpose.

Probation and increment.—These persons should undergo the prescribed period of probation from the date of regularisation of their appointment. Their service will count for increment and seniority only from that date. In no case will any higher pay should be granted on regularisation on the basis of their past temporary service.

4. The following suggestions of the Madras Public Service Commission for the conduct of the special examinations are approved :—

(i) The examinations should comprise at least of two papers papers of three hours' duration each as shown below :—

(a) one paper containing questions in Composition, Essay and Precis-writing.

(b) one paper containing questions in General Knowledge comprising matters of political, social, economic and scientific interest—in two parts.

The papers will be in English and the candidates should answer in English, in view of the special nature of the examination. The maximum marks for the first paper may be 150 and that for the second paper 100, and the minimum marks qualifying for a pass may be 75, which is 30 per cent of the total number of marks for both the papers.

(ii) The examination for persons employed in posts in the Madras Ministerial Service, etc., for which the qualification prescribed is S.S.L.C. should be of the S.S.L.C. standard, and that for persons employed in posts in the Secretariat, etc., for which the qualification prescribed is a University degree, should be of the B.A. standard ;

(iii) Persons employed in posts of typists and steno-typists will be subjected only to the first paper of the examination of the S.S.L.C. standard, and 45 marks (which is 30 per cent of 150) will be the minimum qualifying for a pass. They will be admitted to the examination only if they have passed the Government Technical Examination at least by the lower grade in typewriting or in typewriting and shorthand as the case may be ;

(iv) Persons employed in posts for which security should be deposited will be admitted to the examination only if they had already paid or are willing to pay the amount of security required ;

(v) The examination of the S.S.L.C. standard will be held in all the District Headquarters so that difficulty may not be

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experienced in finding the necessary accommodation and in arranging for supervision, etc. The examination of the B.A. standard will be held only at Madras. The Collectors of the District will, as usual, be addressed to make the necessary arrangements.

(vi) Rs. 10, which is the application fee for the ministerial services examinations held by the Commission, will be prescribed for the special examinations also of both the standards. Persons with war service and persons belonging to the Backward Classes or to the Harijan community who possess a general educational qualification higher than the minimum general educational qualification will be exempt from payment of the fee.

(vii) Applications will be invited by the Commission by a notification in the Gazette and advertisement in the press copies of which will be sent to Departments of Secretariat and Heads of Departments and Collectors of districts (only). Candidates will be required to submit their applications through the appointing authority concerned of the posts in which they were in temporary employment on 1-10-1950. While forwarding the applications to the Commission, the appointing authorities will be required to furnish a certificate in the following form :—

1. Name of candidate ;
2. Description of the post in which temporarily employed (clerk or typist or steno-typist) and service in which the post is included ;
3. Particulars of employment with dates ;
4. Whether the candidate was on duty on 1st October and if so, the name of the office in which he was on duty ;
5. Whether the candidate's work and conduct have been satisfactory.

(viii) The special examinations will in all other respects such as scale of remuneration to examiners for setting question papers and valuing answer papers, etc., be on the same lines as for the ministerial services examination.

(ix) Among the persons employed under the emergency provisions as clerks, etc., there may also be persons holding regular appointments in lower posts such as attender, etc. As such persons can revert to their regular appointments they will not be admitted to the special examinations. There are a number of persons employed in departments like the Civil Supplies in posts which are excluded from the scope of the Statutory Service Rules. They cannot be said to be employed in Government service under the "emergency provisions." The special examination will not be open to them either.

5. Necessary amendments to the Special Rules for the Madras Secretariat Service, the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service will be issued in the departments concerned.

[17th March 1951]

6. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 318 (b) of the Constitution of India. His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following regulation :—

Regulation.

The Madras Public Service Commission is hereby empowered to employ in its office the staff specified below for a period of six months from the date of appointment for the work connected with the special competitive examination to be conducted for the regularization of the services of certain temporary ministerial staff in Government service :—

One Additional Assistant Secretary on Rs. 500—50/2—750.

One Superintendent on Rs. 140—10—240—20—100.

Eight Lower Division Clerks on Rs. 45—3—60—2—90.

One Typist on Rs. 45—3—60—2—90.

Two peons on Rs. 18—1/2(A)—25.

The staff or such portion thereof, as is possible, shall be disbanded immediately on the completion of such work.

7. The expenditure will be debited to “ 25. General Administration—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishments—k. Public Service Commission. ”

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat (including Public Department).

.. all Heads of Departments including Collectors and District Judges.

.. the Chairman, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

.. the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.

.. the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notification in paragraph 6 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* (paragraph 6 only).

.. the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

Copy to Home (Courts) Department (with extract of notes).

.. Public (Services-A) Department.

.. Public (Services-D) Department (with extract of notes.)

17th March 1951]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 189 asked by Dr. P. S. Srinivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th March 1951, page 607 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 5085, Development, dated 12th December 1950.

[Prohibition—Spirituos medicinal preparations—Possession and sale—Instructions issued.]

Order—No. 5085, Development, dated 12th December 1950.

The question of preventing the misuse of spirituous medicinal preparations as a substitute for alcohol by ex-addicts, has been further examined by the Government. The question was also discussed at a conference held at the Secretariat on 4th August 1950.

At present, as and when the misuse of any spirituous medicinal preparation as a substitute for alcohol, is brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, orders are issued by the Board directing that it should be sold only by those possessing a licence issued under the Madras Prohibition Act.

These preparations belong to two categories—

(1) B.P., B.P.C., and I.P. preparation.

(2) Patent preparations.

When one preparation is brought under control, another, however, takes its place and is being misused as a substitute for alcohol. The Government therefore consider that there is no use of controlling these preparations in a piecemeal manner. They have decided that B.P., B.P.C. and I.P. preparations containing alcohol except Tincture Iodine and Tincture Benzoin should not be sold in future to the general public in pure form. The sale of these preparations except Tincture Iodine and Tincture Benzoin should be confined only to chemists and druggists and Registered Medical Practitioners including Registered L.I.Ms., subject to the condition that they should not possess more than 2 lb. of each preparation at one time. In view of the above restriction, it is not necessary to insist on a separate licence under the Madras Prohibition Act for the sale of B.P., B.P.C. and I.P., preparations containing alcohol which are being misused as substitutes for alcohol. These preparations, may be sold in future by any one possessing the necessary licence issued under the Drugs Act. As regards patent preparations, the existing position will continue. The Board of Revenue (Excise) is requested to publish necessary notification to give effect to the above decision immediately.

2. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue necessary instructions to ensure that correct information is furnished in the prescriptions of Registered Medical Practitioners.

[17th March 1951]

3. The Government consider that rigorous steps should be taken to prevent medicinal preparations containing alcohol appearing under different names beyond the scope of the Pharmacopoeia of 1948 without the previous permission of the Board of Revenue (Excise) or the Government. This applies to both imported and locally manufactured preparations.

4. The following proposals are under the consideration of the Government in the Health Department and orders will be issued separately thereon :—

(1) that licences in forms 20 and 21 under the Drugs Act should be issued having in view the reputation and bona fides of the dealers ;

(2) that spirituous medicinal preparations should be handled only by qualified compounders and that they should be dispensed only on the prescription of Registered Medical Practitioners ; and

(3) insertion of a condition in the licences issued under the Drugs Act to authorize the Prohibition staff to scrutinise the accounts maintained by the chemists and druggists and also to scan the prescriptions of Registered Medical Practitioners.

5. It has been pointed out that some medical practitioners may stock large quantities of spirituous medicinal preparations for illicit use under cover of the term " at a time " and that it may be necessary to arm the Prohibition staff with necessary powers to prevent any abuse of the concession to stock 2 lb. of each preparation at a time. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit necessary proposals in the matter.

6. The Government consider that samples of spirituous medicinal preparations should be taken from the warehouses of bonded laboratories and examined in order to ensure that preparations which do not conform to the prescribed standards are not manufactured for illicit use.

The Board is requested to issue necessary instructions.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

R. KOTESWARA RAO,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

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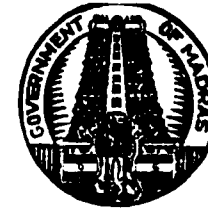
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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

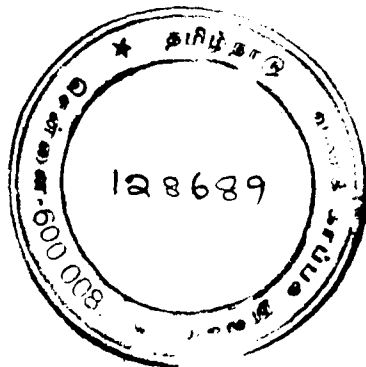
OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, 21st MARCH 1951

VOLUME IV—No. 11

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 21st March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Regularization of emergency appointments in Government service.

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

(a) whether the Government have come to a decision on the question of regularizing appointments which have long been kept on a temporary basis either *ad hoc* or under emergency provisions;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what the orders are and whether they apply to all Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts;

(c) whether these orders apply to those employed in temporary departments;

(d) whether it is a fact that those holding temporary posts are required to sit for an examination in April 1951 irrespective of their period of service and of satisfactory work; and

(e) whether the Government will place the relevant orders on the Table of the House?

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

“(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the orders in G.O. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951. They apply only to emergency clerks and typists in the Madras Secretariat Service, Madras Ministerial Service and Madras Judicial Ministerial Service.

“(c) The hon. Member is presumably referring to persons employed in the temporary departments like Civil Supplies, the posts in which are excluded from the scope of Statutory Service Rules. If this is so, the orders in the Government Order will not apply to them.

“(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(e) A copy of the G.O. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951, has already been placed on the Table of the House with reference to Legislative Council Question No. 256.”

[21st March 1951]

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, may I invite the attention of the Hon. the Finance Minister to the fact that in clause (b) of my question, reference is made also to Gazetted posts? The answer given by the Hon. Minister relates to non-Gazetted posts. As regards Gazetted posts, have any orders been passed for the regularization of appointments made either *ad hoc* or under emergency provisions? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The same principle should apply. They will have to undergo an examination conducted by the Public Service Commission. Otherwise, they will not be candidates regularly recruited by the Commission.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether he is going to ask all temporary Gazetted post holders to undergo an examination conducted by the Public Service Commission? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ All 9-A candidates will have to go through the test of the Service Commission to be regularly recruited. Whether it will be a written examination or a *viva voce* examination is a matter for the Public Service Commission to decide.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Have the Government decided the manner in which those appointments should be regularized? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The hon. Gentleman is aware of the Government Order. What applies to non-Gazetted officers should also apply to Gazetted officers.”

Honorary Medical Officers in hospitals.

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

(a) what the procedure adopted is for determining the hospitals and the posts in those hospitals which should be filled by Honorary Medical Officers;

(b) whether the hospitals and the posts in them to be assigned to Honorary Medical Officers are settled by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras or by the Government on his recommendation;

(c) what the number of posts of Honorary Medical Officers of various categories created since 1948 (yearwar) is;

(d) what the procedure followed is in appointing Honorary Medical Officers both in the City and mufassal;

(e) whether at any time the Government have *suo motu* made the appointments of Honorary Medical Officers without reference either to the Surgeon-General or observing the procedure laid down;

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(f) whether the Government will place on the Table of the House a statement of posts of Honorary Medical Officers filled up according to the procedure laid down and those filled without observing the procedure, the periods for which the appointments were made in each case and other particulars since 1948 (yearwar); and

(g) whether any appointments of Honorary Medical Officers have been made by Government of persons who were not recommended by the Surgeon-General and also those who did not fulfil the regulations laid down?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—“ A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.”

DR. P. V. CHERIAN :—“ Were there also appointments of superannuated officers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir. I think there were some cases.”

DR. P. V. CHERIAN :—“ Is it the policy of the Government to appoint retired officers usually? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Usually it is not done. In exceptional cases the Government do retain them for a year.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ What are those exceptional cases? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Exceptional cases cannot be made public. They are all departmental, of course. There is nothing private about it, but departmental exigencies sometimes do require the retention of such officers.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, did the Government make efforts to secure properly qualified candidates before appointing superannuated officers? Is it on the failure of their efforts to secure suitable candidates that they were forced to appoint superannuated officers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Does the question relate to honorary officers? ”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Yes.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I am not quite sure whether there are any superannuated honorary officers. Perhaps there are some.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ Are there rules regarding the reappointment of superannuated officers and, if so, is there any reason for saying that they cannot be made public? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. Minister says that there may be such appointments.”

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" He says that the rules cannot be made public, Sir."

DR. P. V. CHERIAN :—" Are there cases of emergency appointments? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Of course, there are."

DR. P. V. CHERIAN :—" Did the Government advertise and call for applications? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" In view of the emergency, appointments were made and I think from July last year or sometime in 1949, we have been advertising and calling for applications before appointments are made. After that date, we have not made any temporary appointments. Prior to that, there were cases where we made such appointments and later on went into the question at great length."

DR. P. V. CHERIAN :—" With regard to emergency appointments, why do not the Government follow the general rule instead of appointing them on emergency basis and then confirming them without going through the Selection Committee? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" That matter does not occur now. After the particular date I referred to, we have not made temporary appointments."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether these officers are appointed for any term? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I think so."

Local Government Manpower Committee.

* 193 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have at any time considered the importance of setting up a Local Government Manpower Committee to review and co-ordinate the existing arrangements for ensuring economy in the use of manpower by local authorities and by those Government departments which are concerned with local Government matters;

(b) whether they have examined in particular the distribution of functions between the State and the Local Government and the possibility of relaxing departmental supervision of local authority; and

(c) if so, what their decision is? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" (a) The need for setting up such a Committee has not been felt so far.

" (b) & (c) *Municipalities*.—The recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee for reorganization of municipal administration, which include relaxation in the existing departmental supervision over municipalities, are being examined.

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District Boards.—The question of appointing a non-official committee to examine the present position of district boards and their future and to suggest ways and means to enlarge their powers and improve their finance is also under consideration.

Panchayats.—In the set-up envisaged in the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, panchayats will be assigned certain new functions. The Act also removes the control of district boards and their presidents over panchayats. The panchayats have been vested with more responsibility in managing their own affairs in the new set-up."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government propose to publish the report of the Advisory Committee for Reorganization of Municipal Administration before they take action? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Certainly, after it is approved by the Cabinet, it will be published."

Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor.

* 194 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state in what stage the question of transferring the Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor, to Madras is and whether the Indian Research Association has accepted the offer of facilities made by the Government?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—" The availability of certain premises in the City has been notified to the Government of India and the Indian Council of Medical Research for consideration and a reply is awaited."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Have the Research Association deputed any officer to examine the premises notified to the Government of India and the Indian Council of Medical Research? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We are still in correspondence and a final reply is awaited."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Jamabandi of Devarakotah and Challapalli estates.

14 Q.—SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the jamabandi of Devarakotah and Challapalli estates (in Krishna and West Godavari districts) was conducted for the fasli 1355 ;

(b) the extent of forest in Survey Nos. 721, 758-2 and 846 in Pedavegi village in West Godavari district during the fasli 1355 ;

(c) their extents in faslis 1356, 1357 and 1358 ; and

(d) if there is any discrepancy in the extents, what the reason is?

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A.—(a) Devarakotah estate is the same as the Challapalli estate. Out of the 74 villages in the estate, jama-bandi was conducted for fasli 1355 only in respect of 50 villages including Pedavegi;

(b) & (c)

Survey number.	Original extent in fasli 1355.	Extent as shown in the village accounts in subsequent faslis.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	ACS.	ACS.
721	952.55	639.89
758-2	448.50	213.50
846	1,079.22	814.22
Total ..	2,480.27	1,667.61

(d) There is a discrepancy of 812.66 acres. Subsequent to the jamabandi in fasli 1355 an extent of over 800 acres of forest land has been shown in the village accounts as having been alienated to private ryots.

Applications for admission into Government Arts Colleges and Aided Arts Colleges.

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

(a) the number of applications received communitywar for admission into—

(i) Government Arts Colleges,

(ii) Aided Arts Colleges,

during the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51; and

(b) the number admitted into (i) and (ii) communitywar into first year class B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. classes during the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51?

A.—A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

I may inform the hon. Member that there are no orders that the selection of candidates for admission to Arts Colleges should be based on communal rules.

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

II.—PROGRAMME OF SITTINGS.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ May I know when we can resume the discussion on the Malabar Tenancy Bill? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ On the 30th we will be discussing the Appropriation Bill and on the 31st I think we can take up the Malabar Tenancy Bill.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 672-697 infra.

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ I hope the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon will be in a position to pilot the Bill on that date.”

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

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

(1) DISCUSSION OF THE STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN 1947-48.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“ Sir, for the sake of convenience, you may permit us to deal with the statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1947-48 and the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1950-51 together.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Sir, the first statement refers to excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48 and the latter one refers to expenditure incurred in 1950-51. Therefore, let us dispose of the Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure first and then take up the Supplementary Demands.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ Does the hon. Member want to discuss both together? ”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“ Unless you decide otherwise, there is no harm in discussing both these things together.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ The purpose varies, Sir. The Excess Demands relate to expenditure incurred in excess of the Grants made by the Legislature while Supplementary Demands relate to amounts needed in the current year.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ The Constitution treats Excess Demands and Supplementary Demands differently.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ Excess expenditure relates to expenditure that has been incurred already? ”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ Yes, the position with regard to Supplementary Grant is entirely different.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ What does the hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana Rao want to say? ”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“ We would like to deal with both together.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ The hon. Member can speak on both the statements of Grants together. There need not be any separate discussion.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ We can first take up the Excess Demands and dispose of them. Then we can take up the other thing.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ What is the difficulty in discussing them together? ”

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The purpose is entirely different. Excess expenditure relates to moneys spent in 1947-48 in excess of the Grants made by the Legislature while Supplementary Demands relate to expenditure in the current year. Therefore, for the first half-hour we may discuss the Excess Demands and dispose of them. Then we can take up the Supplementary Demands.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ For the purpose of discussion, I think both can be put together.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I may inform you, Sir, that the other House did not discuss the Excess Demands at all. They went straight to the Supplementary Demands.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Alright, let us please the Hon. the Finance Minister.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me deal with the excess expenditure for the year 1947-48. As the Hon. Minister himself knows, this is only a post-mortem examination. Expenditure has already been incurred and all that the Legislature is asked to do is to approve of such expenditure. My point in regard to this matter is whether any of these items could not have been debited to what is now called ‘lapsed grant’.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Perhaps the Hon. Minister thinks that there is not much point in discussing this excess expenditure, as the expenditure has already been incurred. That is why, perhaps, he says that this may be passed without discussion.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, as the Government have already incurred the expenditure, it is true that we are bound to stand by them. But I want to bring one point to the notice of the hon. Members in this connexion. We received a large amount as a grant from the Government of India, which we are now calling ‘lapsed grant’. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether at least some items of the expenditure in respect of which he has placed the Demands could not have been debited to that Government of India grant. I would like to remind the hon. Members of this House that this block grant given by the Government of India in 1947-48 was for unproductive Post-war Development and Grow More Food schemes debitable both to the Revenue and Capital Accounts. It was not merely for Revenue Account, not merely for Capital Account nor for productive schemes. They wanted this Government to spend the whole grant for unproductive Post-war Development and Grow More Food schemes debitable to Revenue as well as Capital Accounts. As one instance, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Members of this House to the Demand on Irrigation. The excess amount spent was to repair tanks that breached on account of heavy rains in 1948. The Government of Madras did not expect the heavy rains to come; they did not expect that the tanks would breach. It was a calamity that overtook us all on a sudden

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for which we were not prepared. So it was an unproductive expenditure. Our Government could have addressed the Government of India and seen that all the amounts spent on repairs and in restoring these tanks are debited to that Government of India grant. Thus, they could have saved this State from spending such a large amount from their revenues. I request the Hon. Minister to enlighten us on this point. The Hon. Minister in the course of his reply to the debate on the ‘lapsed grants’ said that they were not prepared and that they had no schemes ready. But, I know that schemes were ready before that time and about this matter I will speak later on when we come to the Demands for 1950-51. I would like to stress that all items of unforeseen expenditure could have been debited to the block grant given by the Government of India. I have quoted only one instance here and there may be others into which I do not want to go, as the Hon. Minister may well say that they were not unproductive, but were productive schemes. Referring to the Demand on Electricity, he would say that it is a productive expenditure and so the Madras Government could not debit that expenditure to the block grant. But, with regard to Medical, Jails and similar departments, if the Government of Madras had some schemes in respect of these departments, they could have spent the amounts from the Government of India grant, and thus saved some money for the State. I specifically took this item under Irrigation, because it is said that expenditure was incurred in repairing tanks which were damaged on account of floods and heavy rains. These were circumstances which the Government could not have anticipated when they framed their budget for 1947-48. At least expenditure on such items could have been debited to the block grant. But for this, these Demands for Grants for excess expenditure are alright and they may all be passed.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, whatever was possible to be debited against the block grant, whether it was under Supplementary Demands or Excess Demands, was debited against that grant. We did look into the matter very carefully; we were anxious to spend as much as possible from this grant. But it was not possible to spend all the amount, as we were not ready with our schemes. The Engineering Department also did not gain momentum then. There was a dearth of Assistant Engineers, Supervisors and other technical men. But I may inform the hon. Members that this year we are likely to spend over and above whatever was provided in the revised estimates. The revised estimates are for Rs. 18 crores or so for Capital expenditure and indications are that we are likely to spend over and above the revised estimates. In the beginning of our regime, things did not gain momentum and so we were not able to spend all the amount provided by the Government of India. I am not quite sure whether all the items mentioned by the hon. Gentleman could be debited to the block grant. After taking into consideration all the Supplementary Demands and Excess Demands, we allowed some amounts to lapse. With regard to cyclone, floods and

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other things, I am not quite sure at this distance of time whether the expenditure incurred on these could have been debited against the block grant. I would like to inform the hon. Members that every scheme must have the prior approval of the Government of India before we can debit any expenditure to the grants made by them. The Accountant-General, who is certainly the watch-dog of the Government of India's finances, would not permit us to do anything according to our whims unless there is an express sanction of the Government of India. In view of all these things, we were not able to take full advantage of the block grant of the Government of India in the beginning of our term of office."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I want to know from the Hon. the Minister for Finance why the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1947-48 has not been circulated to the Members of this House. Sir, you were pleased to direct sometime ago that whatever papers are given to the Members of the other House should be made available to the Members of this House as well. May I know what the Hon. Finance Minister has got to say in this matter? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The hon. Gentleman is having a copy with him. Wherefrom did he get that? "

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I got it from the other House."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, the Members of the Public Accounts Committee are elected by the other House and this House does not send its representatives to that Committee. Since it is a Committee of the other House, the deliberations of that Committee are not circulated to the Members of this House. I think that has been the usual practice in the past. Usually, the report of that Committee is not circulated to the Members of this House, nor is it discussed here, while in the other House, it is discussed. Whatever it is, that has been the practice and we continued that practice."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, my submission is that the excess demands that are presented now in respect of the year 1947-48 are based on the report of the Public Accounts Committee. If this House is to take an intelligent interest and speak on the demands that are presented here, we would very much appreciate it, if the report of that Committee is also circulated to us, whether we have voting power or not. This will be very helpful to us. I am not quite able to appreciate the Hon. Minister's remark that simply because it was a Committee of the other House, we need not be given this report. We do not want to work in compartments. We want to work together and we want to co-operate with each other. So, if any paper is presented to the other House, it should also be presented to this House. I am sure, Sir, that you yourself are not aware of this report.

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Sir, after all we form a wing of the Legislature. The Secretariat is called the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature. If one report is presented to the other House and if the same report is not supplied to us, especially when it has a bearing on the Demands that are now under discussion, it is really very unfair. Last time, when I brought to your notice the non-supply of the Select Committee reports, you were pleased to promise us that you would see that these reports are supplied to us also. We are now receiving these reports and we are grateful to you, Sir, for the same. In the same manner, all the papers supplied to the Members of the other House, except answers given in respect of questions put in the other House, should also be supplied to us. Sir, we seek your intervention in this matter, so that the Members of this House may know on what basis these Excess Demands are made. Otherwise, there is no purpose in our discussing these Demands."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, while I have no objection to supply the Members of this House with copies of the report of the Public Accounts Committee, I wish to point out that the two Houses have different functions. While it is true that in certain matters, both Houses are on a par, with regard to financial matters, I think the other House enjoys certain privileges which this House does not. As a matter of fact, the Members of the other House have the power to vote on Demands, whether they are Supplementary Demands, or Excess Demands. Voting on Demands is the prerogative of the other House. Likewise, going into the Accounts of the year 1947-48 and previous years is exclusively the prerogative of the other House. The other House appointed the Public Accounts Committee, while this House has not been asked to send its quota of representatives to that Committee. The Public Accounts Committee scrutinise the Accounts. They also look into the objections raised by the Accountant-General and the explanations submitted by the several heads of departments. These are considered by the Committee and they draw up certain recommendations. We follow those recommendations. Previously, this House was not given copies of the report of this Committee. While we have no objection to supply these copies, I would like to know what the practice is in other places where there are Legislative Councils. Sir, I request you to kindly get information from the other States and if that is the practice and if that is also the wish of the Chair, we will certainly have no objection to supply the Members of this House with copies of this report."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" If this report has got any relation to the subject under discussion, as suggested by hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana Rao, I think it is quite right that this House should also know what that report contains."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, I am not quite sure whether that report has got any bearing on the Excess Expenditure Demands and other Demands that are discussed here. As I said, the Public Accounts Committee actually go into the

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objections raised by the Accountant-General. The Accountant-General generally raises certain objections with regard to certain items, and the concerned heads of departments give their explanation in respect of these objections. The Public Accounts Committee go into these objections and explanations. That is all. I do not think that the Excess Expenditure Demands are based on the report of that Committee. It may be that the Committee have also seen the Excess Expenditure Demands and they have approved of the same."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Anyhow I will look into the matter."

(2) SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR 1950-51—DISCUSSION.

3 p.m.

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel thankful to the Hon. the Minister for Finance for the Explanations he has given under each Demand. I would like to draw his attention to one item—when I say 'his attention', I mean to draw the attention of hon. Members—and that is the Revenue Account. Under this, there is a saving of two crores of rupees and the appropriation is for six crores of rupees. That is, the actual Demand is for four crores of rupees. Under Capital Account, the appropriation is for five crores of rupees and the saving is four crores of rupees so that what is actually required is one crore of rupees. I hope I am right in saying that when he asks for five crores of rupees, it excludes the savings he has been able to effect under various Demands. I would like to ask the Hon. the Minister why within a period of six months—in September, he came forward with Supplementary Demands—he has found it necessary to ask for four crores more under the Revenue Account. I would very much have appreciated if he had asked for more provision under Capital Account because it would mean progress of capital works involving huge sums of money. The favourable circumstances that help the progress of works may require him to provide more funds. But under Revenue Account most of the items under which, I take it, will come under recurring expenditure . . . (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : 'No, no.') I do not say all but most of it comes under recurring expenditure and, therefore, it could have waited till the new Budget was framed. Let us take the reorganization of the Industries Department. I do not say that I am not in favour of reorganization. But I think it could have waited till the new Budget for 1951-52 was framed.

"Let me now come to the Demands themselves. I would like, first of all, to deal with Education. Unfortunately, my Friend, the Hon. the Minister for Education, is not here. If he were here now, I am sure, he would appreciate all that I am going to say presently."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—" We will do the same thing."

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* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" It is said under Education item (1), in respect of provision for medical inspection in Arts Colleges, that the tuition fee was raised from the academic year 1947-48. One of the objects of such increase in the tuition fee was that the extra income should go to meet the cost of medical inspection of students. But we find in the Budget for 1951-52 no provision for medical inspection though a large amount has been collected from the students at the rate of 25 per cent of their normal tuition fee. Is it not possible for the Government to provide a small building for opening a clinic and appoint a medical officer, a compounder and a few servants? They have said in the explanatory note that the Director of Public Instruction reports that there is acute shortage of accommodation for the location of the clinic. There has been acute shortage even to locate a class in many of the colleges. But could not they have anticipated this shortage of accommodation when they collected the increased tuition fee? Having collected it, they must provide proper amenities for the boys. The fact of the matter seems to be that our Government do not attach any importance to medical inspection of boys. They have recently issued a circular stating that medical inspection in secondary schools is optional. They do not seem to have any faith in things that will be conducive to the welfare of the future generation of our country. That is not the spirit in which the Government should go about their work. They should not unduly long put off a thing for which they have been collecting money ever since 1947.

"I next come to the question of building grants for colleges. The maximum grant admissible is Rs. 75,000, I take it, per annum. That is, if we are able to raise a building for Rs. 1,50,000, the Government are prepared to give Rs. 75,000."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Is it for high schools? "

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I am speaking of colleges, Sir. Taking the present cost of living into consideration, I feel this is not sufficient. Rs. 75,000 of the present day is nothing but Rs. 25,000 of pre-war days. The Government are, therefore, giving only Rs. 25,000 by way of building grants. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : 'What the management pays also is of the same value.') I would like the Hon. the Minister to listen to me patiently. The whole mentality behind this Government is wrong. They adopt a somewhat stingy attitude towards people who want to help themselves. The managements are going to invest something towards construction of buildings. For years, the half-grant system had been in existence. During the war, all grants were stopped. But the present system has come into vogue only after the Congress assumed office. I admit the previous Governments had refused grants in certain cases but each case was considered on its merits."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There was a Government Order issued in 1941 that the Government was under no obligation to give any grant to colleges."

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* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Yes, it was so during the war. The year 1941 comes within the war period which the Hon. the Minister may have forgotten. The war began in 1939 and during the war period, no grant was given. After the war, we have come into our own and when people are anxious to start educational institutions, the Government say that they can give for high schools only Rs. 30,000. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : ‘ Rs. 35,000.’) and for colleges, Rs. 75,000. I think the sooner our Government revise their attitude towards this matter, the better. I was very pleased the other day, Sir, when in reply to an interpellation by me, the Hon. the Minister for Education said that the Government were thinking of increasing the recurring grant to aided colleges to two-thirds of the net deficit. That is a step in the right direction. I do not know whether they have arrived at this decision finally. I hope the Hon. the Minister for Finance will not put his foot down on this and say that that cannot be done. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : ‘ I think we have already agreed to give two-thirds.’) If it has been done, Sir, then I would congratulate the Government. (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar : ‘ Let us accept it.’) Sir, my hon. Friend, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was not present here when the Hon. the Minister for Education gave this reply but he told me later on that he was very pleased to learn that the Government were going to give grant equal to two-thirds of the net deficit.

“ Another point I would like to mention is that most of the managements find it difficult to raise their portion of the contribution. The Bellary College, for instance, found it difficult to contribute its share of the amount. We suggested some years ago, two or three years ago, when Sri Avinashilingam Chettiyar was Minister for Education, that those managements which found it difficult to find their portion of the contribution should be helped with loans by the Government to enable them to bring the buildings into existence, the loan being repaid over a period of years in easy instalments. At that time, we were informed by the Minister that the matter was under consideration. But nothing has been heard about it so far.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ They do not require any loans now. We have given additional grants and, therefore, they have not asked for any loan.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I am not speaking of recurring expenditure. I am speaking of non-recurring expenditure.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ For the Bellary College, we have given much more than what we have given to others.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ You have done us good, Sir, and I am thankful to you for it. I am speaking of colleges in general. I am not speaking about Bellary alone.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ What has been done for the Bellary College? ”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government gave Rs. 2,75,000 and the management was asked to collect its share. But the monthly returns show that no collections have been made so far.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Some buildings are coming up.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I saw it also.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I hope the buildings will be completed soon. But there are other colleges coming into existence which need assistance of this kind. The scheme which I suggested was considered by the former Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Savor, and proposals were sent up to the Government but nothing has been done.

“ Coming then to the ‘ lapsed ’ grants, Sir, hon. Members of this House will remember that the grant required by the Loyola College for the science laboratory was first refused by this Government for want of finance. But later on that grant was made from out of the Post-war Reconstruction funds. Could not this Government have done the same thing in respect of other colleges also which needed help? I know the Loyola College was given aid and I do not grudge it at all. I am very thankful to the Government for it. But there must have been other applications pending at that time. The Government must have extended the same generosity to other applicants also as they did in the case of the Loyola College. I know under what circumstances the Government gave aid to the Loyola College. Were not the same circumstances obtaining in respect of other colleges also? The Government could very well have utilized the entire Post-war Reconstruction funds for this purpose. We have mismanaged the entire grant made by the Government of India. Let me refer here in passing to the Bapatla Agricultural College. There is a provision now for the acquisition of lands for the Bapatla Agricultural College. Could not the Government have acquired these lands in 1947-48 with the help of block grants? After all this was one of the Post-war Reconstruction schemes approved by the Government of India. Could not the Government have utilized these grants instead of now spending money on the scheme from current revenues? There are many other items like this to which I shall come later.

“ Sir, I am very sorry to find that the Hon. the Minister for Education is not here. If he is here, I am sure he will appreciate many of the points that I may make now.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. the Chief Minister promised to do the same.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Thank you, Sir. But he will only convey . . . ”

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THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—“ I can also myself do it.” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The Appropriation Bill will come up before the House shortly when all the Ministers will be present.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In reply to questions put by me on two occasions, the Government were pleased to tell me that they had agreed to pay two rupees towards the salary of lower elementary, higher elementary and secondary grade teachers. I am very grateful to the Government for this increase they have agreed to give. But they said that they would insist on the managements to give three rupees more. It would mean that the teachers will get in all five rupees more. What has the Hon. the Minister for Education done? He has raised the basic salary of higher elementary teachers from Rs. 25 to Rs. 27 by adding Rs. 2 but has retained the maximum at Rs. 30 instead of making it Rs. 32.

3-15 p.m. “ It should have been Rs. 27— $\frac{1}{2}$ —32. In that case when the teacher reaches the maximum he would get Rs. 35. But now the basic salary has been increased while the maximum has been retained at Rs. 30. I would like the Hon. the Chief Minister to look into this.

“ Sir, during question time in this House, I asked the Hon. the Minister for Education by supplementaries what steps the Government would take to ensure that the portion that had to be given by the managements would really be given to them. The Hon. Minister said he would take severe action: withdraw the recognition if necessary or hand over the schools to the district boards. I am not satisfied with such heroic remedies. Now, Sir, the enhanced rate for higher elementary schools came into effect from 1st April 1950. The Government were pleased to give a year's time for the managements to bring it into effect. The 1st of April 1951 is coming. Are we prepared to penalize all managements who have not given these three rupees? What steps are the Government going to take? Last time I pleaded that they should examine the financial position of the managements; if they are really not in a position to pay what is the use of penalizing the managements? The Government can as well give the extra three rupees also. That is all what I am asking. (Interruption.) There is nothing wrong in this. One day or other the Government are going to be compelled to pay their this amount. (The Hon. the Chief Minister: ‘ And take the schools under them.’) It is far better to leave the managements to manage the schools and aid them than take up the management yourself and manage them as the Hon. Chief Minister suggests. The responsibility of running schools is as great as running a Government. Only people who have been managers of schools know how difficult it is to run schools. If the Government want to run these schools themselves I do not mind. But I do not think they propose to take that step. They must see that so far as the teachers are concerned, they are not denied their

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due on account of the fact that the managements are not in a position to pay; or if they are recalcitrant managements, it should be possible for the Government to insist on them to pay the teachers the increased grant.

“ Then, Sir, just in passing I want to refer to teaching grants to high schools. That item is not here. I can, I think, bring it under item 5. I read in the newspapers last night that the Government have refused teaching grant to the secondary schools maintained by the Corporation. I was surprised at this decision. I ask Sir, is the Corporation not a bigger municipality? Are the Government not giving grants to bigger municipalities for the high schools maintained by them? Is it wrong on the part of the municipality to run high schools? Have the Government laid down anywhere that it is not the function of either a municipality or the Corporation to run high schools? What crime has this Corporation committed that the Government should refuse to them this teaching grant and that too when one of the schools was thrust on them, because Saidapet formed part of the Madras Corporation? ”

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“ Sir, I have said before enough on the subject coming under item 4. The amount they propose to spend is only seven lakhs and twenty-eight thousands and odd throughout the State. How many elementary schools could be run with this amount? What is the financial condition of the local bodies and municipalities? Will they be able to undertake the task of spreading elementary education with this meagre provision? No comments are necessary as hon. Members can themselves realize it. I have been pleading that the grant should be equal to the amount that these local bodies

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and municipalities raise. Unless that is done, it will not be possible to spread elementary education throughout the State. This year they have provided a paltry sum of five lakhs for this.

"Then, Sir, I want to say a few words about agriculture. I have already mentioned about the acquisition of land for the Bapatla Agricultural College. Under Veterinary, there is the proposal to open District Livestock Farms. These are also post-war reconstruction schemes. The Government could have utilized the grant from the Government of India for this purpose. Sir, in the booklet that has been published about these post-war schemes, you would find all these schemes. If only the Government had taken up all these things then, the cost of acquisition of lands, construction of buildings and all other items of non-recurring expenditure could have been met from the Government of India block grant and only the cost of maintaining the staff would have fallen to the share of this Government. In one year they could have used the grant and in the other three or four years they could have contributed half towards the expenditure. I am very sorry that that opportunity they got has been lost.

"In respect of the fisheries scheme, I am glad the Hon. the Minister for Food was able to convince the Government about the importance of development of fisheries. A number of new schemes have been sanctioned and rightly sanctioned. Similarly, Sir, these schemes have been taken up along with the other schemes also and their cost debited to block grants. They could have all been taken up in 1947-48 or in 1948-49. I leave it at that.

"Sir, I must congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Food on having convinced the Hon. Minister for Finance about the need for reduction in the price of salt for fish-curing. In this House I have put questions about that and I am glad, after all, the Hon. the Minister for Food has succeeded. (The Hon. the Chief Minister: 'He does not take fish.') There are people who may not be fish-eaters but at the same time appreciate the step taken."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"It is news that the Hon. the Finance Minister has been able to appreciate fish as food."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am yet a vegetarian, Sir."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Sir, now I come to the pension and provident fund scheme. This is also one of my pet subjects and I am grateful to the Government for what they have done in this respect. I have pleaded again and again and I am pleading once more that the Government should extend this benefit to the inferior pensionable servants so that they too may get the benefit of this good scheme. Generations yet to come will bless this Government if they do it. I know most of those who are benefited by this scheme, even amongst superior services, are not sanguine about the success of the scheme. They do not appreciate the great good that this scheme is going to do them and to their families. I wish that the benefits of this scheme are extended to the inferior servants also.

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"Sir, every time the supplementary demands relating to printing is presented, we see a large amount provided for printing work entrusted to private presses. I have something to do with the Government Press. I was a member of the committee which was appointed to study the working of the Press. We visited the Government Press one day and we found in one big hall all the machines were engaged in printing forms. It was simply horrifying to know that a great part of the printing press should be engaged only in printing forms. On enquiry we were informed that every department was asking for a number of forms. Probably the Hon. Minister might have forgotten it was recommended that an officer should be appointed to examine what forms were really necessary and whether any of them could not be dispensed with. There are too many forms and many of the officers are engaged only in filling up the forms and not in doing their legitimate duties. This is the state of things. In the Agricultural Department, especially lots of forms are required to submit the many returns that have been prescribed. If I suggest cutting out some of these returns, the Hon. Minister may turn round and say: 'It could not be done because there are hon. Members like you who put questions.' (Laughter.) I know it is possible to minimize the use of these forms and I wish a little attention is paid to this. The Government can not only save paper, but they can save the printing charges and they can utilize the Press for better purposes than merely printing forms. I feel that much of the time is wasted by the Press in printing these forms. Sir, I was told by the Hon. the Minister for Education the other day that he proposed to develop the Pudukottai Press into a branch press. That may give some relief to the Press here, but that cannot effect any saving in the printing charges paid to private presses. Normal printing is really enormous. It should be possible for us to utilize the existing machines in the Press, especially the linotype machines. Because we are not paying the operators properly, we are not able to put the machines to use. These linotype operators have left our service and some of the machines are lying idle. Why not examine the question as to how best these machines could be used?

"Sir, I think I am exceeding my time. I hope you will pardon me. This morning I was listening to the discussion in the other House. There was a reference to the ameliorative work in charge of my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Prohibition. In this matter too, my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister would say it is an old report, if a reference is made to the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee's report; we went into this question and made some suggestions there. There need not be different organizations during different kinds of work; there should be instead an integrated system by which . . ."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"That is what is being done now."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Then there is no need for a Minister for Rural Development. Sir, in that report we suggested an integrated development of rural life including cottage industries and provision of work for ex-tappers and ex-addicts also,

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the village being dealt with as a whole and not in compartments, not by firka development in one place only and another firka development in another place, while all other firkas are allowed to languish for want of attention. We want an integrated plan for the whole State. The Hon. Minister for Public Works said in the other House that they proposed to appoint a planning committee for each district and that that committee would evolve a scheme for development of the life of the people in the whole district so that no part or class of population is neglected. I hope, Sir, that will be possible. I feel, Sir, that much more can be spent and better results obtained if this integrated system is followed. I am sure that the people will bless the Government if rural development is done in this manner.

3-30
p.m.

"Sir, before I close, I must express again my gratitude to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. I have heard it said that I always make it a point to compliment the Hon. the Minister for Public Works; that is because he does work which vitally affects the rural population."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"As if others don't do any work."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Don't stretch your imagination too far."

"Sir, in taking up new schemes, perhaps he has been more kind to our districts. He has sanctioned many schemes relating to our districts. Sir, I must specially congratulate him on the schemes he has taken up for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Tungabhadra Project area. I must also say that only after the visit of the Hon. the Chief Minister to the spot, this aspect has been receiving greater attention. In fact, nothing had been done previously. But immediately after his visit, the whole machinery was set in motion and a scheme was formulated and sanctioned and everything is done to rehabilitate displaced families. I presume that similar schemes are being formulated in the case of the Lower Bhavani Project also and I hope the people who will be affected by the projects will be satisfied. I beg of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works that, if in the actual working of rehabilitation, it is found that some things involving further expenditure ought to be done, he should not hesitate to sanction them, so that they may bring some hope and cheer to those people who may be affected by these projects."

"Sir, I must also thank him for taking over the Proddatur Electric Supply Company. For two years the people were without lights and the flickering municipal lamps never gave any light in the streets. It was very good of him to have taken over this undertaking. I know that, if he had emergency powers, he would have exercised them long ago and the people would have got lights years ago. Unfortunately, till the Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings Act was passed, he could not proceed. As soon as that Act was passed, the Proddatur Electric Supply Company was the first undertaking to which he could pay attention and the people of that place are now enjoying the benefits of electricity."

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"Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Police. I am not one of those who criticize the Government for making provisions for the Police. Unfortunately, Sir, the spirit of lawlessness is still in the air and I feel that all of us must question ourselves: 'To what extent we are responsible for this spirit of lawlessness? Are we not either openly or covertly encouraging these lawless elements? Let us examine ourselves. How many of us have openly declared that we would stand by the Government to put down these lawless elements?' All that we do here is to criticize the Government for making more provisions. That is easy. But it is only those who have to maintain law and order that know how difficult it is, especially in some places where the population of the locality does not co-operate with the authorities in putting down lawlessness. I feel, Sir, the time has come . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"When you should close." (Laughter.)

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Sir, I will take only two more minutes. But if there are many hon. Members who wish to speak, I am prepared to . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I have no idea." (Laughter.)

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Sir, the time has come when every one of us should tell the people that it is not in their interests to encourage lawless elements and that it is in their own interests that they should assist the Government in tracing the lawless elements and putting down lawlessness."

"Sir, this leads me to make a reference to the growing tendency on the part of some of us to sensationalize quite unimportant doings of Government or of Members of Government, often distorted and inaccurately reported, with a view to secure political gains. Perhaps I may be guilty of that. Sir, whatever may be the defects of the Government in power, there are constitutional remedies which unfortunately we, though forming an Opposition, are not able to exercise. We know that there are constitutional remedies by which we can throw out the Government in power. That is the right and constitutional method in a democratic country. But, what is it that we find? Sir, let us take the case of some newspapers publishing all kinds of writings . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It is Fundamental Right."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"The Fundamental Right that has been most abused is this freedom of writing and not even freedom of speech. Sir, I think we are indirectly bringing the Government of the day into contempt by doing that. If we have any grievances against the Government, there are constitutional methods for expressing our disapproval of their actions. We can move a 'No Confidence Motion' against the Government and turn them out. Here is the legislative forum where these things can be ventilated. But, what is that we are doing? Newspapers are utilized for this purpose. I am very sorry that this method is being adopted and political life in this infant democratic republic is to

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begin its career in a wrong way. Most of us revel in the gentle game of political 'smearing'. Insinuations are slyly made to create a feeling that there must be something more if the whole truth could be told and that otherwise there could not be so much smoke without some fire. The people involved know what it means. I mention this, Sir, because if we have any grievance against the Government, here is the forum to question their actions. There are members of the Opposition in this House as also in the other House who often put all sorts of inconvenient questions. But all of us are actuated by the desire to see that democracy should function properly and in any criticism we indulge in, we only wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain things which happen and which we wish to be corrected radically. Therefore, our object is to assist the Government till the time comes when they can be turned out and we can take their place. But we do not indulge in this gentle game of political 'smearing' with a view to diminish respect for authority. That is a dangerous game. Tomorrow we may be the victims of that game as some other group may indulge in that game against us. I therefore plead once again, because this is the last time when we have the opportunity of speaking in general on a Budget discussion, that we must always adopt democratic methods and resist the temptation to play the game of political 'smearing'."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is another opportunity on the 30th instant when the Appropriation Bill comes up for discussion."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I hope the Hon. the Minister for Finance will have the honour of bringing forward the Appropriation Bill when we will have an opportunity to speak again."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—" It is only for teachers."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" That they can provide Sir, because there are bound to be savings under Education."

" Sir, I am a little critical about the lapse grants and I would request the Hon. Minister to examine again why the possibilities of utilizing the grants fully were not examined. I may be told what is past is past. Hon. Members may think that I am flogging a dead horse. The horse might have been dead and it might have been buried too. But those that are responsible for flogging the horse to death are still here. Where did the mistake lie? If the Government are satisfied, Sir, I am satisfied. I think that a little more examination and investigation into this matter is necessary to see why we could not use the grants fully. Nowadays it is very hard to get a rupee. But Rs. 6.0 crores have lapsed. They could have spent them even on Madurai and Guntur Medical Colleges and the people would have been benefited."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We are spending Rs. 80.0 crores this year. What is Rs. 6.0 crores as against this? "

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" But, my submission is that they could have spent this Rs. 6.0 crores also."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Demands for grants for further expenditure and Detailed Supplementary Estimates thereof for the year 1950-51 were being presented, my first impression was that the statements would contain the actual amounts for which the Demands are required—whether it be in regard to what may be called New Services or such items which were already made in the Budget and for which an excess expenditure is to be incurred. That impression was strengthened by the fact that in fact the Demands are to be moved so late in the season, almost towards the close of March, when the Government should be in a position to tell us more or less accurately the exact amounts for which they seek the sanction of the Legislature in regard to any particular item of expenditure. Unfortunately, Sir, the same course has been adopted now as was the case on previous occasions, i.e., submitting Demands for token grants of Rs. 100. You may remember, Sir, that I raised the point on a former occasion that this token grant of Rs. 100 would give a certain amount of *carte blanche* for the Secretaries of the Departments concerned to spend any amount without reference to the Legislature and then come forward at a very much later date to say that such and such an amount has been spent. Sir, if we look into the Constitution which, I find, has been quoted in the Introductory Memorandum by the Secretary to the Finance Department, Article 205 reads as follows :—

' 205 (1) The Governor shall—

(a) If the amount authorized by any law made in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(b) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

Sir, I would like to emphasize here, i.e., 'in excess of the amount granted'—

cause to be laid before the House or the Houses of the Legislature of the State another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a demand for such excess, as the case may be.

Sir, we are not concerned with the voting of Grants as the Hon. the Minister for Finance has stated, but we are concerned with the statement placed before this Legislature showing the estimated amount of expenditure. The estimated amount of expenditure may not be a token Grant of Rs. 100. Subject to what the Finance Minister has got to say, I feel, Sir, that this is in contravention of Article 205 of the Constitution. Therefore, the actual amount which has to be incurred in excess must be supplied to this House according to the constitution as I understand it, so that this House may be in a position to know exactly what it has committed itself to and what the Government are being committed to."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" My impression was that it was so in one or two cases only."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir, a large number of grants are given under token grants."

3.45 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I thought that token grants are asked only in cases of capital outlay."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I say, Sir, going from page to page, I find there are a number of items like that. Of course, in some cases, the explanatory note gives some details. For instance, under Excise, in item (iii), it is stated that the Government have ordered with effect from the 1st July 1950 certain revision of salaries and the amount is prescribed there. Now, in this case, the amount is known. My point is that it ought to be there instead of merely saying 'a token grant of Rs. 100'. You can see in some other cases also . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We have to get it from the other Demand that is, the main Demand. We do not want actually Rs. 500 if we can get on with Rs. 100."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is why the token amount should be there when the Government actually know the amount."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Again, Sir, if you turn to page 35, you will find four items. On page 36, you will find six items for token grants. This is all under Capital Outlay on Irrigation. I can understand that to a certain extent. But, I would point out that if there is to be a supplementary grant, the amount that is needed for this year must be known to the Government. They can say they cannot anticipate the total amount because in the case of capital estimates, it is impossible to anticipate the amount. But, to take Rs. 100 as a token grant is to take a *carte blanche* from this House, because the House will know nothing about the amount actually spent. Therefore, I submit that it is not quite consistent with the provisions of Article 205 of the Constitution. There are also other items such as Co-operation where, this token grant has been asked for. Again, under the Medical Demand, a token grant of Rs. 100 is asked for to provide medical education. In some of these cases, I admit the details are given but in other cases, no details are given. Normally, it is stated that it is to open a 'New Service.' I do not know what is the technical meaning of this 'New Service.' I should certainly say that the revision of the scales of pay of the Excise establishment cannot come under New Service. Because the scales of pay of certain officials in the Excise Department are to be revised, therefore a token grant of Rs. 100 is asked for and it is stated that it is for a New Service. I ask the Hon. Minister whether what he has stated is consistent with the provisions of the Constitution. The actual amount that is to be expended for the year should be put down in the supplementary demand and we should be asked to express our opinion on that supplementary demand. Now, we are asked to

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due on account of the fact that the managements are not in a position to pay; or if they are recalcitrant managements, it should be possible for the Government to insist on them to pay the teachers the increased grant.

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"Sir, every time the supplementary demands relating to printing is presented, we see a large amount provided for printing work entrusted to private presses. I have something to do with the Government Press. I was a member of the committee which was appointed to study the working of the Press. We visited the Government Press one day and we found in one big hall all the machines were engaged in printing forms. It was simply horrifying to know that a great part of the printing press should be engaged only in printing forms. On enquiry we were informed that every department was asking for a number of forms. Probably the Hon. Minister might have forgotten it was recommended that an officer should be appointed to examine what forms were really necessary and whether any of them could not be dispensed with. There are too many forms and many of the officers are engaged only in filling up the forms and not in doing their legitimate duties. This is the state of things. In the Agricultural Department especially lots of forms are required to submit the many returns that have been prescribed. If I suggest cutting out some of these returns, the Hon. Minister may turn round and say: 'It could not be done because there are hon. Members like you who put questions.' (Laughter.) I know it is possible to minimize the use of these forms and I wish a little attention is paid to this. The Government can not only save paper, but they can save the printing charges and they can utilize the Press for better purposes than merely printing forms. I feel that much of the time is wasted by the Press in printing these forms. Sir, I was told by the Hon. the Minister for Education the other day that he proposed to develop the Pudukottai Press into a branch press. That may give some relief to the Press here, but that cannot effect any saving in the printing charges paid to private presses. Normal printing is really enormous. It should be possible for us to utilize the existing machines in the Press, especially the linotype machines. Because we are not paying the operators properly, we are not able to put the machines to use. These linotype operators have left our service and some of the machines are lying idle. Why not examine the question as to how best these machines could be used?

"Sir, I think I am exceeding my time. I hope you will pardon me. This morning I was listening to the discussion in the other House. There was a reference to the ameliorative work in charge of my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Prohibition. In this matter too, my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister would say it is an old report, if a reference is made to the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee's report: we went into this question and made some suggestions there. There need not be different organizations during different kinds of work; there should be instead an integrated system by which . . ."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"That is what is being done now."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Then there is no need for a Minister for Rural Development. Sir, in that report we suggested an integrated development of rural life including cottage industries and provision of work for ex-tappers and ex-addicts also,

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the village being dealt with as a whole and not in compartments, not by firka development in one place only and another firka development in another place, while all other firkas are allowed to languish for want of attention. We want an integrated plan for the whole State. The Hon. Minister for Public Works said in the other House that they proposed to appoint a planning committee for each district and that that committee would evolve a scheme for development of the life of the people in the whole district so that no part or class of population is neglected. I hope, Sir, that will be possible. I feel, Sir, that much more can be spent and better results obtained if this integrated system is followed. I am sure that the people will bless the Government if rural development is done in this manner.

“Sir, before I close, I must express again my gratitude to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. I have heard it said that I always make it a point to compliment the Hon. the Minister for Public Works; that is because he does work which vitally affects the rural population.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“As if others don't do any work.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Don't stretch your imagination too far.

“Sir, in taking up new schemes, perhaps he has been more kind to our districts. He has sanctioned many schemes relating to our districts. Sir, I must specially congratulate him on the schemes he has taken up for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Tungabhadra Project area. I must also say that only after the visit of the Hon. the Chief Minister to the spot, this aspect has been receiving greater attention. In fact, nothing had been done previously. But immediately after his visit, the whole machinery was set in motion and a scheme was formulated and sanctioned and everything is done to rehabilitate displaced families. I presume that similar schemes are being formulated in the case of the Lower Bhavani Project also and I hope the people who will be affected by the projects will be satisfied. I beg of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works that, if in the actual working of rehabilitation, it is found that some things involving further expenditure ought to be done, he should not hesitate to sanction them, so that they may bring some hope and cheer to those people who may be affected by these projects.

“Sir, I must also thank him for taking over the Proddatur Electric Supply Company. For two years the people were without lights and the flickering municipal lamps never gave any light in the streets. It was very good of him to have taken over this undertaking. I know that, if he had emergency powers, he would have exercised them long ago and the people would have got lights years ago. Unfortunately, till the Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings Act was passed, he could not proceed. As soon as that Act was passed, the Proddatur Electric Supply Company was the first undertaking to which he could pay attention and the people of that place are now enjoying the benefits of electricity.

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“Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Police. I am not one of those who criticize the Government for making provisions for the Police. Unfortunately, Sir, the spirit of lawlessness is still in the air and I feel that all of us must question ourselves: ‘To what extent we are responsible for this spirit of lawlessness? Are we not either openly or covertly encouraging these lawless elements? Let us examine ourselves. How many of us have openly declared that we would stand by the Government to put down these lawless elements?’ All that we do here is to criticize the Government for making more provisions. That is easy. But it is only those who have to maintain law and order that know how difficult it is, especially in some places where the population of the locality does not co-operate with the authorities in putting down lawlessness. I feel, Sir, the time has come . . .”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“When you should close.” (Laughter.)

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Sir, I will take only two more minutes. But if there are many hon. Members who wish to speak, I am prepared to . . .”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I have no idea.” (Laughter.)

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Sir, the time has come when every one of us should tell the people that it is not in their interests to encourage lawless elements and that it is in their own interests that they should assist the Government in tracing the lawless elements and putting down lawlessness.

“Sir, this leads me to make a reference to the growing tendency on the part of some of us to sensationalize quite unimportant doings of Government or of Members of Government, often distorted and inaccurately reported, with a view to secure political gains. Perhaps I may be guilty of that. Sir, whatever may be the defects of the Government in power, there are constitutional remedies which unfortunately we, though forming an Opposition, are not able to exercise. We know that there are constitutional remedies by which we can throw out the Government in power. That is the right and constitutional method in a democratic country. But, what is it that we find? Sir, let us take the case of some newspapers publishing all kinds of writings . . .”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“It is Fundamental Right.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“The Fundamental Right that has been most abused is this freedom of writing and not even freedom of speech. Sir, I think we are indirectly bringing the Government of the day into contempt by doing that. If we have any grievances against the Government, there are constitutional methods for expressing our disapproval of their actions. We can move a ‘No Confidence Motion’ against the Government and turn them out. Here is the legislative forum where these things can be ventilated. But, what is that we are doing? Newspapers are utilized for this purpose. I am very sorry that this method is being adopted and political life in this infant democratic republic is to

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begin its career in a wrong way. Most of us revel in the gentle game of political 'smearing'. Insinuations are slyly made to create a feeling that there must be something more if the whole truth could be told and that otherwise there could not be so much smoke without some fire. The people involved know what it means. I mention this, Sir, because if we have any grievance against the Government, here is the forum to question their actions. There are members of the Opposition in this House as also in the other House who often put all sorts of inconvenient questions. But all of us are actuated by the desire to see that democracy should function properly and in any criticism we indulge in, we only wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain things which happen and which we wish to be corrected radically. Therefore, our object is to assist the Government till the time comes when they can be turned out and we can take their place. But we do not indulge in this gentle game of political 'smearing' with a view to diminish respect for authority. That is a dangerous game. Tomorrow we may be the victims of that game as some other group may indulge in that game against us. I therefore plead once again, because this is the last time when we have the opportunity of speaking in general on a Budget discussion, that we must always adopt democratic methods and resist the temptation to play the game of political 'smearing'."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is another opportunity on the 30th instant when the Appropriation Bill comes up for discussion."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I hope the Hon. the Minister for Finance will have the honour of bringing forward the Appropriation Bill when we will have an opportunity to speak again."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"It is only for teachers."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"That they can provide Sir, because there are bound to be savings under Education."

"Sir, I am a little critical about the lapse grants and I would request the Hon. Minister to examine again why the possibilities of utilizing the grants fully were not examined. I may be told what is past is past. Hon. Members may think that I am flogging a dead horse. The horse might have been dead and it might have been buried too. But those that are responsible for flogging the horse to death are still here. Where did the mistake lie? If the Government are satisfied, Sir, I am satisfied. I think that a little more examination and investigation into this matter is necessary to see why we could not use the grants fully. Nowadays it is very hard to get a rupee. But Rs. 6.0 crores have lapsed. They could have spent them even on Madurai and Guntur Medical Colleges and the people would have been benefited."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are spending Rs. 80.0 crores this year. What is Rs. 6.0 crores as against this?"

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"But, my submission is that they could have spent this Rs. 6.0 crores also."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Demands for grants for further expenditure and Detailed Supplementary Estimates thereof for the year 1950-51 were being presented, my first impression was that the statements would contain the actual amounts for which the Demands are required—whether it be in regard to what may be called New Services or such items which were already made in the Budget and for which an excess expenditure is to be incurred. That impression was strengthened by the fact that in fact the Demands are to be moved so late in the season, almost towards the close of March, when the Government should be in a position to tell us more or less accurately the exact amounts for which they seek the sanction of the Legislature in regard to any particular item of expenditure. Unfortunately, Sir, the same course has been adopted now as was the case on previous occasions, i.e., submitting Demands for token grants of Rs. 100. You may remember, Sir, that I raised the point on a former occasion that this token grant of Rs. 100 would give a certain amount of *carte blanche* for the Secretaries of the Departments concerned to spend any amount without reference to the Legislature and then come forward at a very much later date to say that such and such an amount has been spent. Sir, if we look into the Constitution which, I find, has been quoted in the Introductory Memorandum by the Secretary to the Finance Department, Article 205 reads as follows:—

'205 (1) The Governor shall—

(a) If the amount authorized by any law made in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(b) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

Sir, I would like to emphasize here, i.e., 'in excess of the amount granted'—

cause to be laid before the House or the Houses of the Legislature of the State another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a demand for such excess, as the case may be.

Sir, we are not concerned with the voting of Grants as the Hon. the Minister for Finance has stated, but we are concerned with the statement placed before this Legislature showing the estimated amount of expenditure. The estimated amount of expenditure may not be a token Grant of Rs. 100. Subject to what the Finance Minister has got to say, I feel, Sir, that this is in contravention of Article 205 of the Constitution. Therefore, the actual amount which has to be incurred in excess must be supplied to this House according to the constitution as I understand it, so that this House may be in a position to know exactly what it has committed itself to and what the Government are being committed to."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ My impression was that it was so in one or two cases only.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ No, Sir, a large number of grants are given under token grants.”

3-45 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I thought that token grants are asked only in cases of capital outlay.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I say, Sir, going from page to page, I find there are a number of items like that. Of course, in some cases, the explanatory note gives some details. For instance, under Excise, in item (iii), it is stated that the Government have ordered with effect from the 1st July 1950 certain revision of salaries and the amount is prescribed there. Now, in this case, the amount is known. My point is that it ought to be there instead of merely saying ‘ a token grant of Rs. 100 ’. You can see in some other cases also . . . ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We have to get it from the other Demand that is, the main Demand. We do not want actually Rs. 500 if we can get on with Rs. 100.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is why the token amount should be there when the Government actually know the amount.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Again, Sir, if you turn to page 35, you will find four items. On page 36, you will find six items for token grants. This is all under Capital Outlay on Irrigation. I can understand that to a certain extent. But, I would point out that if there is to be a supplementary grant, the amount that is needed for this year must be known to the Government. They can say they cannot anticipate the total amount because in the case of capital estimates, it is impossible to anticipate the amount. But, to take Rs. 100 as a token grant is to take a *carte blanche* from this House, because the House will know nothing about the amount actually spent. Therefore, I submit that it is not quite consistent with the provisions of Article 205 of the Constitution. There are also other items such as Co-operation where this token grant has been asked for. Again, under the Medical Demand, a token grant of Rs. 100 is asked for to provide medical education. In some of these cases, I admit the details are given but in other cases, no details are given. Normally, it is stated that it is to open a ‘ New Service.’ I do not know what is the technical meaning of this ‘ New Service.’ I should certainly say that the revision of the scales of pay of the Excise establishment cannot come under New Service. Because the scales of pay of certain officials in the Excise Department are to be revised, therefore a token grant of Rs. 100 is asked for and it is stated that it is for a New Service. I ask the Hon. Minister whether what he has stated is consistent with the provisions of the Constitution. The actual amount that is to be expended for the year should be put down in the supplementary demand and we should be asked to express our opinion on that supplementary demand. Now, we are asked to

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express our opinion on an item of expenditure which, at any rate, is not known to us. I do believe that there are certain items of expenditure where the Government may not be in a position to know exactly what the ultimate cost would be. They would be, at this time of day, in the close of the year, in a position to know exactly what is the amount spent during the year and how much they require. So, Sir, there is something wrong and there is a certain amount of slackness on the part of the department concerned to be precise and concise in estimating the expenditure. Somehow or other they want to get the token grant of Rs. 100 sanctioned from this House and then they can go forward and spend whatever they think desirable and whatever they think it may cost. I think, Sir, actual prudence requires a certain amount of attention to be paid to this particular aspect of the question.

“ Then, Sir, coming to the details of the Grants, I find that while some items are exhaustively dealt with, other items do not give us sufficient information. For instance, under Forest, a sum of Rs. 600 has been spent because a certain merchant lost something and the whole thing is like an old story which we can develop into a novel. But, Sir, the Council is not interested in those stories and it need not have been made to occupy half a page of this printed document.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sri Seshagiri Rao is immortalized there.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Probably that half a page could have been utilized for some other item.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ With all that half a page, I do not understand why a decree was given if as the Government state the contractor did not take the timber in time.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ That will be referred to when we come to Demand XII—Justice, Sir. Now, Sir, I come to other items. There are some little items where the token grant is called for. But, under District Administration and Miscellaneous, in item (v), it is stated that Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 8,000 to be given to the Secretary, Avanashi Taluk Congress Committee, Coimbatore district, who has proposed to construct a model Harijan Colony with 41 houses in Sockampalayam village, Avanashi taluk, at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,000, that Rs. 12,000 was contributed by the District Board, Coimbatore, that a sum of Rs. 4,000 was raised by public donations and that Government have been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 8,000 from the ‘ One Crore Fund ’. Now, Sir, there are two points that arise out of this. I hope I will not be mistaken if I say that this method of sanctioning grants to what may be called private organizations by the Government for purposes for which they have definitely established a fund—it is their duty to see that these quarters for Harijans are provided from that fund—is, in my opinion, a matter for serious consideration and question. I have nothing to say about this particular Congress Committee or the activities of this particular Congress Committee. But, I would be failing in my duty if I did not state at

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this season when elections are coming so close, that this sort of thing will naturally be misrepresented even if the Government have no such idea of misrepresentation at all. Secondly, Sir, for 41 houses, they are going to spend Rs. 24,000 altogether. That means, each house will cost less than Rs. 600. Is it the idea of the Minister in charge of Harijan Welfare to construct for these Harijans little hovels, at a cost of Rs. 600 each, for they cannot be anything more than hovels? If we are going to do the right thing by the Harijans, let us do it properly. I would not mind any sum being spent on such a thing. But, it seems to me that providing a meagre amount which is to be given to them and the Government in a way committing themselves to such a standardized plan of a Harijan Colony is, in my opinion, a matter for serious consideration at the hands of the Government. I am not going to draw any unnecessary inference from this, but I feel it my duty to bring it to their notice.

"Then, Sir, you were referring to Administration of Justice. Under items (ii) and (iii), it is stated. 'Due to an increase in the number of suits . . .'"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I did not refer to Administration of Justice."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I am sorry, you referred to Court decision. I am not going to refer to Administration of Justice in that manner. Sir, under Administration of Justice, under items (ii) and (iii), it is stated, 'Due to an increase in the number of suits in which the Government are impleaded as a party, larger expenditure on account of payment of fees to Government Pleaders and to pleaders not in Government service had to be incurred in the current year.' The amount is about one lakh and sixty thousand. Sir, it seems to me to be very necessary that the Government ought to have examined this question as to why they are being dragged into court so frequently in these days. As a matter of fact, it is one of the rarest things to hear that Government are being impleaded in a court of law. Sir, it seems to me that there are more fundamental questions that arise out of this. I have been deeply pained when reading newspaper reports in certain of these cases and the manner in which the Government have been impleaded in these cases. Sir, we are not privileged to discuss the judiciary in this House and I shall be the last person to do that. But, I feel, Sir, all over the country, there is a tendency, somehow or other, possibly due to defects in the State or in the Centre—it is not for me to say where the defect lies—but there is a tendency for the general public to have the impression that there is something wrong and that the Government are in the unfortunate position of having to appear as criminals in the dock. I feel, Sir, that it is my duty as a citizen to draw the attention of the Government both at the Centre as well as in the States to see how and in what manner confidence of the public can be restored both in the Judiciary and in the Executive. After all, Sir, these are two limbs of the Government which are essential for the preservation and protection of the rights of the citizens. But, the unfortunate impression that is now prevalent is that these two limbs, for

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some reason or other, are antagonistic to each other—which of them is less antagonistic, it is not for me to say—but, I feel, that in the first place, the State and the Centre should look into this question very carefully, and in the second place, that the attention of the President who is the authority to look into matters pertaining to the judiciary, should be drawn to the proceedings of the different High Courts and the Supreme Court in this land so that he may advise, as responsible Head of the whole Dominion, in what manner such unfortunate state of affairs can be prevented. Sir, I speak with some feeling on this subject because I can well imagine from what I have been able to gather that there is a good deal of undermining of the respect for law, respect for Government and the respect which the ordinary citizen should have for the fundamentals of life in this country. I hope, Sir, that this State will take suitable action in consultation with the Centre to see how they can avoid such unfortunate trends in the future.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, has referred to Education and I am glad he has covered many points which I have been tempted to speak about. But, I do not join him in the statement that he has made that the Government have not opened more medical institutions, more clinics and colleges, and that provision has not been made for medical inspection of students and so on. I am glad, Sir, they are going to do it this year. We have made it a fundamental recommendation in the University Commission's Report, and I am indeed very grateful to the Government that they are implementing this in the Supplementary Demand. We have felt, Sir, that it is one of the most essential things for the welfare of the younger generation that more care should be devoted to the health of these people.

"Then, Sir, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao also referred to the grants to be given for building colleges. I think it was when my hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, who was one day Education Minister, when he happened to attend the meeting of the Principals of Colleges—he may recapitulate it and remember it—that one of the main conditions that we suggested for the improvement of collegiate education was that the Government should give half grant for building colleges, but unfortunately, Government have not been in a position to give that half grant to the building of colleges all these years. Therefore, definitely it is a matter on which I should like to congratulate the philanthropic citizens of this State who have risen to the occasion; and you will be pleased to note, Sir, that during the last six or seven years, we have been able to start 24 or 25 colleges by private endowments, these endowments coming to a sum of over two crores of rupees. This is a matter which Government may take note of and if only Government give a little more encouragement to colleges started out of private endowments, they would be almost as efficient as any other institution. This will also help in the spreading of collegiate and technical education. In this connection, may I make a suggestion? I believe that the Ministry of Education in the Centre have circularized the Universities in India that they may give loans to construct hostels in residential Universities. I would like the Hon. the Finance Minister to

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think of this suggestion, that whatever the Centre may do, the State Government may give loans without interest to managements of colleges, repayable in the course of 25 or 30 years, for the construction of hostels for the students. Sir, the position of the students is something that I cannot describe. If I describe, I will probably be in the dock myself. I know that and it is because of this impossible position that the Syndicate of the Madras University recently came to the conclusion that it is not desirable to allow opening of any more men's colleges in the City of Madras, in the year 1952-53, unless the managements concerned are in a position to construct hostels and have them ready before the students are admitted, so that the students may have all the amenities that are necessary.

4 p.m. " The same is the rule in most of the mufassal places. I would plead with the Government that in the interests of the efficient care of the health, both physical and moral, of the people, it is very desirable for Government to give loans to managements on conditions which they may stipulate, for the construction of such hospitals.

" Sir, with regard to the Education grant, I find at page 23, under the head 'Miscellaneous departments' that 'the increased expenditure is due to the employment of additional staff and of more examiners and assistant superintendents consequent on the increase in the number of candidates for S.S.L.C.' The number has increased so enormously that the work of the Examination Board has become phenomenally difficult, and we have been informed that it is possible that the results may not be published in time, that they will take much longer time for publishing the results. I should like the Government to take note of this and see what can be done for the future years at least. If the results are published much later, difficulties with regard to the admission of students in the colleges will increase, and the colleges themselves will have to open much later with the result that the number of term-days may not be kept up. This is a matter which must well receive the attention of Government. We have already drawn the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to this matter, but I should like the Government also to take note of it. How far it will be possible to have these examinations conducted in such a manner as to minimise the delay, whether by splitting up the S.S.L.C. Board or otherwise,—which delay is supposed to be necessitated by the very large number of candidates appearing—is a matter to be considered. The number of candidates for the S.S.L.C. this year is 75,000, it may well be 85,000 next year; and if the increase goes on from year to year, it will become impossible to have early publication of results; it is likely that three or four months will have to elapse before the results are published.

" With regard to the examination itself, I offer no comment; but I am certainly painfully distressed to find in the papers that as soon as the examinations are over, the first thing that is taken up by the headmasters is a regular criticism of the examination papers. I think, Sir, it is most unfortunate that such public criticism should be offered by such responsible authorities as scholastic

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heads and headmasters of schools, because that will naturally give the impression to all and sundry, and more particularly to those who are not successful in the examinations that they have not been successful due, not to lack of effort on their part, but to the vagaries of the examinations themselves. I think, Sir, it will lead to a tremendous lowering of the standards, and I for one feel that it is not desirable that public expression should be given by responsible people to their own opinions about these examinations. If they find anything wrong, surely there are properly constituted authorities such as the S.S.L.C. Board, and I trust that they will look into it and rectify the defects. I do not see why the Board should not be left to take care of the defects and why this undue pressure should be brought to bear by headmasters by criticising the papers in the open and publishing an alarming report of the state of affairs so far as these examinations are concerned. I would submit, Sir, that examinations are and should be treated as very confidential, and far from doing any justice, this practice may result in considerable injustice sometimes.

" The next Demand I want to take up is Medical. I find that for Presidency Hospitals (excluding the hospital of indigenous medicine), a sum of Rs. 1,21,200 is provided for 'allowances and honoraria'. I do not know, Sir, if you will recollect that on the last occasion when I was speaking on this Demand, I suggested that honoraria might be given to honorary medical officers for imparting education to the students, as teaching grant. The Hon. Finance Minister had for the time the better of me and said that if honoraria were given, they would cease to be honorary medical officers. I felt that I should not contradict him at once, because of the great regard that I have for him and because he was not responsible for that particular reply. At that time I knew that there were at least half a dozen honorary officers in one of the colleges getting honoraria, and I merely stated that that principle might be extended to all those who imparted education, not because you should dole out some money, but because I thought that after all, an honorary medical officer does a great deal of honest work free for the patients in the hospitals. When he has to impart education, there is a special effort needed, a special amount of preparation has to be made, and you must encourage the right type of people to take to these educational activities. The difference between an honorary medical officer in a teaching institution and one in a non-teaching institution is that an honorary medical officer in a teaching institution has to spend more time both for his professional work and for the particular task of imparting education to the students. However, Sir, I am glad to find that the Hon. Finance Minister has himself brought forward a Demand which includes honoraria for honorary medical officers.

" There are one or two items more to which I would like to refer. Firstly, a grant is to be given to the Christian Medical College and Hospital at Vellore. I want to say very frankly that this institution is doing yeoman service to the people of this country; everybody that is being treated there is an Indian, and I know that they have taken special care to see that the best amenities are being

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provided there, that the educational facilities afforded there are second to none, and that they also take particular care to see that they recruit on a world-wide basis, i.e., to get the best doctors and nurses for their educational effort. I know the Government will look upon that institution with some sympathy; but I would like to tell them that it should not be treated as if it is a missionary institution, that it is a great humanitarian enterprise turning out work of a commendable nature. I have no doubt, Sir, that the Government will look on that institution from a very sympathetic point of view.

“ An hon. Member referred to the opening of new medical colleges. I think the Hon. Finance Minister in his speech in the other House referred to the lack of doctors and to the need for training more doctors and referred to the resolve of the Government to open some colleges. I am exceedingly glad to find that they are going to open medical colleges at Guntur and Madurai. I may say that this is a part of the post-war reconstruction scheme in regard to which we spent days and weeks to prepare the plans; I may say I was also a member of that committee in my capacity of being connected with the Madras University. I however want to say this, if I may, with a real sense of interest in this regard and with the utmost sincerity. You may construct the buildings, you may get the equipment; but unless you can get the personnel who are to man these institutions, you will never be able to work these institutions to the satisfaction of those who have to be satisfied. Please do not blame the University or the Indian Medical Council or say that these bodies are more or less dominated by the British trend and cannot change to modern conditions. We know what those changes are. I know that there has been a certain amount of hiatus at least somewhere in respect of changing over; but unless you are in a position to get the personnel to teach the students, it will not be possible for recognition to be granted. Why I make that statement at this particular juncture is that there is going to be difficulty for you to man the existing colleges with proper personnel with regard to what are called the non-clinical subjects. Medical graduates are not willing to teach and I think they are right for this reason, that in the name of economy, the one department which has been the hardest hit is the Medical department. We had a scheme which had been approved many years ago, whereby we had what are known as cadets who were employed in certain essential departments of State in what are called the non-clinical subjects where the persons who were recruited had been promoted and had gone to a much higher level. After all, in the case of people who have passed the M.D., the M.S., the F.R.C.S., or the M.R.C.P., is it right that they should be rotting on Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 whereas an Indian Administrative Officer who happens to be a First-class Honours M.A. goes up on promotion to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,500, without passing any test of a comparable nature? These people do not want to take to other departments where there is no additional source of income, and that is the truth of it. There is however this difference, between those departments where there is practice and those where you cannot get any practice at

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all such, as the department of anatomy, pharmacology, physiology, etc., where it may not be so easy to get the right type of men. I would therefore suggest two remedies; firstly that the Government should revise the pay of these cadets and secondly for temporary periods, they must spread their net wide enough in the case of people who have to be taken on short-term contract. Our men in the Provincial Service in Madras are second to none in their efficiency and in their capacity to absorb the best, the most modern improvements. But I submit it must be made worth while for them to branch off to those desultory fields where emoluments are hopelessly inconsistent with their qualifications and their work.

“ Sir, I do not want to take much more of your time except to say this: that we are very glad that the Government have been able, in these Demands for Supplementary grants, to show that they have many schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the people. In one particular specially, I wish to offer my congratulations to the Hon. Finance Minister, viz., on his having introduced the payment of both provident fund and pension—a thing which other bodies like the University propose to copy. I think it is one of the most important schemes in this country where unfortunately a family may be left absolutely desolate and destitute on account of the sudden death of its earning member. I have such a case in view and there are many such cases. This therefore is a matter which demands sympathetic consideration; and I only hope, with Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, that the Government will see to it that not only those who are in the clerical and higher positions, but all those who are in the Government service, get the same sort of treatment so far as pension and provident fund are concerned. That is the only way by which we can keep these people in a proper condition and also prevent the class-war differences which are at present cutting at the very root of society. I should like to add that the Government should pay some attention to this aspect of the question. I have nothing more to add, Sir, but to thank you.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ Sir, I would confine myself to making one or two remarks. There is a Demand for a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd in connexion with the reorganisation of the posts of District Industries Officers and Assistant Industrial Engineers and their conversion into Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce. Presumably, this scheme is intended for the development of the cottage industries of the State. This Demand is grouped under two heads, i.e., Industries including cottage industries and Co-operation, items 42 and 43 of Revenue Account. In this connection, I should like to know what steps the Government have taken with regard to the development of cottage industries that are already functioning. Of late there has been much talk about cottage industries; we have been told that a Cottage Industries Committee has been appointed, and the Hon. Minister for Industries in the Government of India has referred to the development of small industries in the country. In this State also a committee has been appointed, and I should like to know what steps have been taken for the development of the existing

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cottage industries. I would remind the Hon. Minister for Industries that about 20 or 25 years ago a Deputy Collector, Mr. Narayana Rao, was deputed, along with a few assistants in the grade of Tahsildars, to survey the cottage industries in the whole province"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Just a minute. Are there any more members to speak on these Demands? ”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ I wish to speak, Sir.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I should like to close at 5, that is why I am asking. How much time will the Government take? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ About 20 to 30 minutes, Sir.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ The officer toured throughout the province and he has submitted reports about the condition of the cottage industries in the province; he has also suggested ways and methods for their improvement. I do not know whether the present Government know even the existence of those reports. I would appeal to them to proceed on the basis of those reports. I myself tried to find out the reports from our Library; it was somewhat difficult to find them; they had been thrown into some corner, probably with the idea that they are not likely to be useful. But I may say that those reports contain very valuable information. I suggest to the Government to treat those reports as the basis for considering the question of the development of cottage industries, instead of trying to think of new industries or trying to bring in some experts from Japan and other places for examining the question of the introduction and development of new cottage industries in our State. Let us first develop our own industries which have been functioning for years in our State.

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“ Sir, at Delhi, I visited the Cottage Industries Emporium which was started about two years ago by the Government of India, and there I found to my regret only a few of the products of the cottage industries of our State were exhibited. You know, Sir, that products of our cottage industries are sent to America for sale and our Embassy there is interested in increasing their sale. The other day, I read a report in the newspapers that certain articles which are very much in demand in America could not be supplied in large quantities and therefore orders had to be rejected.

“ Reference was made in that connection to certain cottage industries of our State. I would refer in particular to the famous silk mats which are produced in Pattamadai in the Tirunelveli district. You know, Sir, these mats can even be folded up, they are such nice ones. We are told that there is a large demand for these mats in America, but the demand could not be met. Sir, if only Government had taken some interest in these matters, they would have been able to push on the sales of these articles in foreign markets and thereby developed the industries here. I also read about these mats in the reports which I referred to. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government and particularly to the Hon. Minister for

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Industries, who is very much interested in the development of cottage industries, to peruse these reports and see how far he can implement the recommendations made therein especially in the present set-up, when the Government of India themselves are interested in selling the products of cottage industries in America and other foreign countries in order to earn dollars.

“ Now, Sir, the second point I want to refer to is in regard to doles to weavers. On pages 28 to 29, we find that almost all the districts of the State, are mentioned by name and it is also stated that arrangements are being made to give doles to needy weavers, for which a sum of Rs. 1,61,000 has been demanded of this House. In this connexion, I would like to ask the Government whether they really believe that with this small amount they will be able to meet the situation that has been created by the non-supply of adequate quantity of yarn to the poor weavers. If the Government had only taken the opportunity sufficiently early to impress on the Government of India that the yarn quota allotted to this State was extremely inadequate and that it was not sufficient even to give employment to weavers for a few days in the month, there would not have been the necessity to spend any amount on doles to weavers. It was because there was some misunderstanding about the quantity of yarn required for the State that there have been starvation deaths, hunger marches and other hardships. Even the Hon. Minister for Industries admitted in the other House that some weavers have been trying to leave their profession once for all. I ask, what is the reason for all this? The weavers do not want alms or charity, but what they are anxious about is that they should be provided with the wherewithal to carry on their usual avocation. Cannot the Government do this, especially when this State produces more than what is needed for its requirements? In fact, this State produces at least 50 per cent of the entire production of yarn in the country and so this Government should have impressed upon the Government of India and made them agree to the retention of the necessary quantity in our State for affording employment to the weavers in this State. It is on account of their not doing this, that this most ancient cottage industry, which has been bringing us foreign exchange, is almost collapsing, resulting in starvation deaths. Of course, it may be explained that the Hon. Mr. Mahtab has agreed to increase the quota, but it is all on paper and there is no use saying that more yarn has been allotted, while the people are suffering. There is still starvation; Satyagraha is still going on; there are still hunger marches and people are suffering for want of food. (The Hon. Sri C. Perumalsami Reddi : ‘ It is due to blackmarketing ’.) The Hon. Minister says that it is all due to blackmarketing by the people. But, I cannot understand how the weavers who sell yarn in blackmarket and thereby earn more money, will leave the profession or seek employment elsewhere. We must see that sufficient quantity of yarn is secured, so that the weavers can get employment at least for 20 days in the month. Otherwise, one of the oldest industries of the State which has got a good foreign market, will be killed and the people driven to die of starvation.

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"Now, Sir, I want to refer to item (iv) under Grant II—Excise—page 5 of the Note circulated—Rs. 1,47,000. It is said that 'A larger quantity of opium had to be indented for by this Government from the Opium Factory at Ghazipur, as the opening balance on 1st April 1950 was less and the requirements of other States were larger than what was anticipated at the time of preparing the budget estimate.' I would like to know, Sir, especially when this Government have adopted total Prohibition, how they reconcile themselves to the position of selling such a large quantity of opium. It is not also stated whether such a large quantity of opium is intended for medicinal purposes. No explanation for it has been given in the Explanatory memorandum. Since they have introduced total Prohibition, the Government should have introduced total Prohibition of opium also.

"Under Grant IV—Forest (page 6 of the Explanatory note), Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar referred to a novel-like statement relating to the Demand for Rs. 600. I do not know, Sir, why this matter should have gone to court at all. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Lawyer's advice.) I would like to know, Sir, whether the legal advisers of the Government thought it fit to fight out the matter in a court of law, especially when it was obvious that the person was entitled to compensation. In such an obvious matter the legal advisers should have advised that there was no need to fight it out in a court of law and incur additional expenditure."

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—"How does it become obvious to the hon. Member? He may read the opening sentence of the Explanatory note."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"I have read the whole thing, Sir."

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member may again read it for the benefit of the House."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Yes, Sir. It says—

'Sri Mussal Seshagiri Rao, a merchant of Nandyal, purchased 8 logs (137 cubic feet) of timber for Rs. 405 in auction held on 14th November 1945 by the Forest Range Officer, Nandyal in Kurnool West Division. The sale was confirmed by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool West, on 2nd December 1945 and Sri Seshagiri Rao was given 15 days time to take delivery of the timber after paying the balance of purchase money.'

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member may read the next sentence."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Yes, Sir. 'Sri Seshagiri Rao paid the bid amount in full, but did not remove the logs in time.'"

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—"He did not remove the logs in time. Then how is it obvious?"

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Both the Munsif's Court and the District Court have held that Government had no case. The presiding officers are all lawyers and the Government

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also have their legal advisers and therefore it is that I say the legal advisers of the Government could have advised that it was an obvious thing."

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—"I congratulate the hon. Member for advising his friends always correctly, which most of us have not been able to do."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"We should try to do that."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir I also feel that there is not much to criticise the Hon. Finance Minister so far as the Supplementary Demands are concerned, but I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one fact. Going through the Demands, I find under Grant XIV—Police, an additional Demand for Rs. 79,11,500—page 14 of the Explanatory note. In this connexion, I would like to impress upon the Government that at a time like this when the general elections are fast approaching, we should create good feeling in the mind of the public and not make them understand that they are under Police raj. They should be made to feel that there is not much of harassment. Here, I quite agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, that we should certainly have to co-operate with the Government in putting down lawlessness, but from past experience—if we can learn anything from history—we have found that in our own State and in our own country, wherever there has been a strengthening of the police and great repression, there has been a great reaction in the people. Therefore, what we have to do is to convince the people about the good things done by the Government and provide more amenities for the people and not increase the police and provide more money for the police. While I agree with the Government that there is need for maintaining law and order, a large amount of money should not be spent on the police; because the people may think that the Government want to rule by force of arms rather than by providing them the necessities of life. Of course, there are, in certain places, lawless elements disturbing the peace of the country and no doubt in such cases we have to provide for necessary police staff. But I do not want that people should have the feeling that the Government want to rule by force."

"Then, Sir, reference was made by several hon. Members to the Demand for Rs. 600 under the Forest Demand. On a previous occasion, Sir, when we were discussing the Supplementary Demands last year, I referred to a similar case of a peon going to court for payment of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. I feel, there seems to be more of red-tapism in matters like this. Most probably the courts held that the man paid the money and wanted to get back the property and that the officers were perhaps negligent and did not hand over the property in time. Therefore, I do not know why the man should be paid out of public revenue because of the negligence of the officer concerned. To me it appears that the man applied through the various officers to get back his property because he

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purchased it and perhaps there was some delay. Further, the experience of some of us has been that when we write to officers, they do not even reply in time. In this case, most probably the papers were shelved somewhere and this man could not get his property. So, he filed a suit in court and was decreed against the officers. I want to warn the Government with regard to matters like this. Even though the amount may be small, public money should not be lost in this manner. To-day it may be Rs. 600, to-morrow it may be Rs. 6,000 and the day after it may be 6 lakhs of rupees. My point is, why not the officers, who have been negligent in the discharge of their duty, be made responsible for the loss, instead of the Government coming forward before the House with a Demand of this nature and making the people pay out their own money for the neglect of Government officers. I do not know why Government are not taking this aspect of the case into consideration. There may be reason for that. Anyhow I feel Government should look into such things in the way I have suggested, so that there may not be any negligence on the part of the officers.

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"Then, Sir, reference was made to the purchase of a large quantity of opium by this Government. What is the necessity for it? Is it for medical purpose? I do not think it is for medical purpose. But, if it is so, is such a large quantity of opium necessary for medical purpose? Sir, all these things should be clarified by Government. There is nothing about it in the Explanatory note furnished to us.

"Then, Sir, I am glad that on behalf of the Opposition my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has made a very good speech to-day. We wish to congratulate him on that. But then, Government should not be complacent. We are here to co-operate with the Government; we are here certainly to give them every assistance that is possible so far as suppression of lawlessness is concerned. There has been one grievance on our part, and that is, though we are not in a position, as Mr. Suryanarayana Rao said, to dislodge this Government and take their place,—that is, the Opposition either in this House or in the other House is helpless, it is necessary that Government should pay more consideration and regard to our views; and you have, Mr. Chairman, pointed out on several occasions, that we have been crying hoarse, and no attention has been paid to our grievances or our demands. So I request the Government at the fag end of the term of the Legislature to take into consideration the views expressed by the Opposition and see whether their reasonable requests should not be acceded to.

"Sir, I wish to say that we are now nearing the end of the life of this Legislature. Perhaps, there may be one or two more opportunities for us to speak on general subjects. I feel this Government have not been altogether unjust to the people, and have not been altogether indifferent to the people. They have in their own way tried to serve the people and to help the people. Anybody in their place will be experiencing the same difficulties which they

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are now feeling; and it will not be possible altogether to fulfil the wishes of every party and every individual. But as I said, Sir, the views of the Opposition should be given due consideration.

"Lastly, Sir, I wish to say only one thing, and that is with regard to the transfer of Government servants. There has been of late a tendency on the part of the higher officials to transfer their subordinate officers from one place to another within the three years' limit, in spite of the fact that there is a clear Government Order that officers should not be transferred from one place to another within three years. Even though they go on leave in that period, the Government Order says, they must be posted to the same place, after the expiry of their leave. In my own district, I have been noticing (I do not want to mention names, suffice it for my purpose to bring this to the notice of the Government in general) that within six months of the date of posting to a place, some officers are transferred to another place. Due to this there is deterioration in administration. Because, no sooner an officer who comes to a certain place, say, a Deputy Collector, a Tahsildar or a Deputy Tahsildar, begins to work than he finds himself transferred to another place. In such a case, it is difficult for the officer to carry on any administration; and it is also difficult for the people to approach the officer. For, to-day they find one officer, and to-morrow, they find another officer; and they find it rather irksome to repeat over and over again their grievances. Therefore I request Government to see that their orders are adhered to by the higher officers of the district so that such transfers may not be effected, unless there are important reasons for them. Further, directions should be issued to the Collectors to state the reasons why a particular officer is transferred from one place to another within the three years' limit. Sir, I do not wish to say much about this, and so I stop with this. Finally, Sir, I feel that we have been co-operating with the Government, and Government also have not been unjust to us, and we are thankful to the Government for all they have been doing."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not at first intend to take part in the debate to-day. But on second thoughts I felt I should offer some remarks on the yarn situation in the province, as the condition of the weavers in the districts is very pitiable. As the Government are aware and as the public are aware, the situation is very critical. Perhaps it is not God-made; it is man-made. There seems to be some sort of confusion of thought about the causes for this situation. Perhaps this sort of serious situation could have been avoided if proper steps had been taken in proper time. Anyway, Sir, the condition now is very critical, and the Government are trying their best to meet the situation. On occasions like this, one should not be quietly watching it, but should seriously consider what the remedy is. Sir, is it not possible to have more yarn in the province? Is there no other method except that of importing yarn from abroad? Sir, I once again bring to the notice of the Council what our great prophet, Mahatma Gandhi was repeatedly saying 'our weavers should not

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rely for yarn on mills; they should spin yarn themselves; they should make themselves self-sufficient. I know my views will be laughed at."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" My experience of these weavers, Mr. Narayana Rao, has been that you cannot induce them to spin."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" My experience is not only that; they have an aversion to weave handspun yarn; and it is because of the reluctance of the weavers to weave Khadi yarn. Khadi industry has received a set-back. Therefore, I sometimes feel that I should not sympathise with the weavers; but all the same, when I see their suffering, I have to pity them. Now, Sir, there are in several places in this country a lot of Khadi yarn, which could be made into cloth. But the rates charged by these people are very exorbitant, and so Khadi yarn is not utilized for weaving. I think if the weavers themselves should take to spinning yarn, or, if they do not want to do it, at least, if they can induce other people to spin yarn for them, the yarn shortage in the country could be remedied. If one weaver takes it into his head to convert 20 families into spinning families, the problem of yarn shortage can be solved. If there are twenty charkas in a village, they can supply yarn for one loom. So, the remedy lies with the weaver himself. Let him supply a charka to each member of twenty families in his village and ask them to spin yarn only. He will find in a short time there is no scarcity of yarn for his looms. So, the weavers should take some more interest. Or, I would ask Government to induce weavers somehow or other to make themselves self-sufficient. They should be asked to spin yarn enough for their requirements; they should be told that there is no use of depending on mills for yarn. Already the war clouds are hanging in the air and the quantity of yarn produced in the mills is decreasing day by day. So, instead of adopting the system of giving cash doles of Rs. 2-8-0 for every earning member of a weaver's family per week, Government can try this remedy. If there are four earning members in a family, under cash doles, that family will get per week Rs. 10. Now, if Government give every junior member in a weaver's family a charka, and if each such member spins yarn, each of them can very easily earn Rs. 2-8-0 per week. Thus, there is work found for all members of the family; the junior members earn, the weavers earn; there is yarn available for the loom; and yarn shortage is solved. So I would tell Government to carry on a certain amount of propaganda among the weavers not to be dependent on mills for their yarn requirements and not to seek employment elsewhere, but to spin their own yarn. Let there be a regular propaganda section appointed by the Government, so to say, for this purpose. Already we have had the sad experience of depending on cotton mill cloth. To-day in the market there is no such cloth available. Everybody blames the Congress Government for this. Sir, the other day I went to the bazaar to purchase a pair of cotton mill dhoti; I wanted them for a particular ceremony; but, I could not get it; and I had to get on without it. I asked some friends to help me; but they replied, ' so long as your Congress Government

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is there, nothing will be available'. They put all the blame upon us. (An hon. Member: 'What do you do for your requirements?')

" I never purchase any cloth. For the last thirty years I have not purchased any cloth for my use. I have been self-dependent; and I am very happy. I have been spinning my own requirements. (An hon. Member: 'Do you weave your own cloth?') I make my own arrangement for weaving. We are going to start a weaving section in our constituency. We have got rid of the difficulty of getting yarn, since each weaver is asked to spin a certain quota of Khadi yarn every day. I am considering why I should not go to the extent of saying that unless a weaver weaves so much of Khadi yarn every day, he would not be supplied with any yarn."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" So, instead of cash doles, you suggest giving a charka and asking them to spin yarn? "

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" Yes. If my suggestion is adopted, they can earn this Rs. 2-8-0 easily per week. If they are not habituated to it, they can learn it in a week. Why should we ask these people to sit idle at home and receive a cash dole of Rs. 2-8-0 a week? So, I suggest that unless a weaver weaves a certain amount of Khadi yarn a day, he should not be given any yarn. If this is done, the yarn problem will be solved. In this way, our people in the village can make themselves self-sufficient with regard to clothing.

" Then, Sir, I wish to say a word or two with regard to the Education Grant. I think huge buildings are not necessary. Simple buildings, small buildings, cheap buildings are quite sufficient for our purposes. We can command every facility in them. Basic things should be taught there. Every pupil should be taught to grow his own food; every pupil should be taught to weave his own cloth. For these purposes, I do not think we require any imposing buildings, any costly buildings or any huge expenditure. So how to produce his own food and cloth—these two things—should be taught to every pupil.

" I know that education of boys must be our primary concern because they are our future assets. The boys must be trained to become good citizens. Instead of spending crores of rupees on building massive buildings for our schools and colleges, I plead that we must make a start by building simple and neat buildings with the materials available in our country. I read in the newspaper recently that Pandit Nehru asked some boys to construct a building themselves. That is the proper attitude to adopt. The boys should be taught to construct buildings. Buildings with mud walls and palmyrah leaves are quite decent. In every building, there should be ample open space surrounded by a big compound wall where there are facilities for growing food crops. The boys should also be taught to tend the cattle, milk the cow and so on so that, when they take to family life, they may have some knowledge of every branch of life."

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SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—
“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, Hon. Minister சீதாராம் ரெட்டிகாரு, நான் ஏற்கனவே budget-ல் பேசிய விஷயத்திற்கு பதில் சொன்னார். அவர் பதில் சொல்லும்பொழுது நான் இங்கு இல்லை. பேரில் படித்துப்பார்த்து வெளியே சென்றேன். நான் சொல்வது தவறு என்றும், ஸ்டால் விஷயமாக அவ்விதம் நடக்கவில்லை என்றும் அவர் சொன்னார். நான் சொல்லியது தப்பி என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. நான் ஸ்கூலின்பற்றி சொன்னபொழுது

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“On a point of order, Sir, is the hon. Member in order in referring to a point which does not pertain to the subject under discussion.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“நீங்கள் இப்பொழுது Supplementary budget-ஐப் பற்றி, நான் பேசுகிறேன். budget-ஐப்பற்றி பேசுவது நியாயமில்லை. அப்படி பேசவும் கூடாது.”

SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—
“அவர் அன்று reply சொல்லிவிட்டார். அதற்கு பதில் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று இப்பொழுது நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“Supplementary budget-ஐப் பற்றி வேறு எதாவது விஷயம் இருந்தால் அதைச் சொல்லுங்கள். Budget-ல் பேசிய விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி பேசக்கூடாது.”

SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—
“Supplementary budget-ல் பேசும்பொழுது அதைப்பற்றி பேசலாம் என்று தான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“I think he can refer to this in the course of the discussion on the Appropriation Bill which comes up before this House on the 30th March.”

SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—
“அன்றையதினம் எனக்கு permission கொடுத்தால் இதைப்பற்றி அன்று நான் பேசுகிறேன்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“அவர் permission கொடுத்தாலும் அன்று நான் உங்களுக்கு permission கொடுக்கவேண்டுமே ?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Members, as usual, offered very useful criticisms on the Demands for Supplementary Grants. As I said the other day, the hon. Members do make a serious study of whatever is brought before them and make valuable suggestions. I am very glad to find Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao and also the Leader of the Opposition appreciating some of the things which have been done by the Government. The Leader of the Opposition, who is generally very critical of the activities of Government, has offered a double negative compliment in saying that the Government were not altogether unjust. At least in the valedictory spirit which prevails in both the Houses now, the Leader of the Opposition has recognized that we have done something. As I said in the other House, we had to face very formidable difficulties for the last four or five years. The elements were against us. Political, Constitutional, financial and every other factor, labour unrest and Communist activities were against us. There were financial deficits on account of prohibition. That we have survived those difficulties

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and maintained law and order in the country is a matter for congratulation. What we have done would have been better appreciated by the people if only the monsoon had been favourable. Unfortunately, monsoon has failed for four years in succession and, much to the embarrassment of the Government, the food position has become somewhat critical.

“With regard to the yarn position, I am quite satisfied that we did all we could to impress upon the Government of India the urgent need for allotting larger quotas of yarn for this State. It took a little time for them to correctly appreciate the position here. Perhaps they were thinking that we were exaggerating the seriousness of the position. Ultimately they recognized the seriousness of the situation that was fast developing. We wrote very strongly worded letters to them and even hinted that, if larger quotas were not allotted, the maintenance of law and order would become almost impossible. We are getting larger quotas now. In December last year, our quota was 10,000 bales and the quotas for March this year is double that, i.e., 20,000 bales. The situation has improved to some extent and I am sure that it will improve further in the coming months. We are giving a cash dole of Rs. 2-8-0 per week to every indigent distressed weaver as a sort of famine relief to save him from the emergent critical situation. The subject does not come under the Finance Department; it comes more under the Revenue Department. We have given power to the Collectors to report whenever an emergent situation arises necessitating the grant of cash doles and distribute the doles after obtaining the sanction of the Government. It is not as if every weaver is given the dole. Only the distressed weavers, who have no other means of sustenance, are given the dole. We are aware of the difficulties of the weavers. Though the help we are giving is meagre, I hope it has gone a long way to relieve the weavers from distress.

“Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao wants more money to be spent on welfare departments like Education, Medical, Health, etc. Except retrenchment, he has not suggested any other method for getting the necessary funds. It is easy to say that the Government must give also the increase of Rs. 3 per mensem which it has been made obligatory on the part of the management to pay to each elementary school teacher. It is difficult to get the necessary money. We know the heavy tax burden on the people. We cannot go on increasing the taxes. There is a two-pronged drive against the tax-payer, one from the Centre and the other from the State. The City dweller has to pay in addition the Corporation taxes and thus there is a multi-pronged drive against him. People cannot bear this sort of taxation. We have to proceed very cautiously in increasing our revenue. Only when we increase our revenue, we will be in a position to spend more on welfare schemes. In 1945-46, our revenue was Rs. 47 crores, but now it stands at Rs. 60 crores. We are glad that our revenue has gone up to that extent during the last few years. Our expenditure also has gone up. We are spending Rs. 60 crores on Revenue Account and Rs. 20 crores

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on Capital Account. Opening of new schools and colleges and hospitals, the provision of water-supply amenities and other improvements must have their cumulative good effect on the people. It is not as if nothing has been done to make the people happy. We must wait for a little while for a favourable turn of events to appreciate what has been done. People will not be able to appreciate immediately the good work done. We are laying the foundation. When the superstructure is completed and the people derive the benefit of it, they will appreciate what we have done up till now.

" Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao sincerely believes in the possibility for retrenchment. But it has its own limitations. We know the difficulties of the heads of departments with the indifferent clerical and other staff that they have got. For various reasons including perhaps the paltry salary that we are paying, the efficiency of the people in Government offices is not as high as it used to be some twenty years ago. Therefore we have to give a larger staff. Some departments have expanded for some reason or other and we have to give them the necessary staff. We have examined the question and found that retrenchment on a large scale is impossible. So we have to rest content with what we have done. After all, we are not anxious to retain more staff than what is necessary. If there is a possibility, we do resort to retrenchment so that the money saved thereby might be utilized for more useful purposes. I am glad to say that more money is being spent by Public Works, Electricity and Sanitary Engineering Departments on various schemes than before.

" Sri Suryanarayana Rao said that we lost a good opportunity in allowing 6 crores of rupees of the Government of India grant to lapse. To superficial observers, it may appear that the grant offered by the Government of India lapsed due to the negligence of the Madras Government. We were anxious to take full advantage of the offer. We tried our best. We called upon our departmental heads like the Chief Engineer to see that larger sums of money were spent so that they could be debited against the block grant offered by the Government of India. In spite of all our efforts, we had our bottlenecks and could not utilize the full grant. It is not due to the negligence of anybody. We were alive to the situation. We had to get the prior approval of the Government of India for the Post-War Development schemes that we proposed to take up and then only incur expenditure. Otherwise, the Accountant-General would object to our raising a debit against the Government of India grant.

" Again, my hon. Friend, Sri Suryanarayana Rao complained that what we did for the Loyola College, we could have done to other needy colleges also. The grant given to the Loyola College was for opening the Chemistry Honours Department. There was a prior commitment to give a half-grant for constructing the building. Later on, the order was revised and only a quarter-grant was sanctioned. Ultimately, the grant given was met from the Government of India grant. The building for the Chemistry Honours Block was an approved Post-War Development scheme. It was

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therefore different from the case of helping the Pachiyappa's College in Kancheepuram or any other college for which we could not draw money from the Government of India block grant.

" As regards acquisition of lands for the Bapatla Agricultural College, I do not know the details. But I can imagine the difficulties involved in acquisition. Now we have got some legislation giving power for speedy acquisition. In those days, we had no such powers and the normal procedure had to be gone through. I do not know whether the acquisition was delayed and why in this case we did not take full advantage of the block grant.

" I may assure hon. Members that we did our best to spend as much money as possible on approved Post-war Development schemes. After all, we must remember that Post-War Development schemes must be actually approved before we can incur expenditure. We did spend some money, and year after year, this expenditure also has mounted up considerably. I have given all this information because I want to remove from the mind of the hon. Member, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, the impression that we have lost Rs. 6 crores due to the negligence of any particular individual or any particular department.

" With regard to the Government Press, we have recently passed an order that the Superintendent, Government Press, must take up the Government work in full and that he cannot simply say that he is over-worked. We have asked him to state the reasons if he thinks he cannot take up works. We know that many works are being entrusted to private presses. Having the Government Press it is not desirable to entrust the Government work to private printing presses. We are looking into the matter. We have appointed two or three officers recently to go into the question. The Collector of Madras is one of them. A Superintendent of the Education Department is put on special duty. They are asked to see how best to utilize the machinery of the Government Press for getting Government work done expeditiously. We know that it takes some months to get some of the reports printed. Sometimes the delay is very annoying to my Hon. Colleagues. Whatever is required to be done by them is not got ready for months together. For instance, I wanted the Traffic Code to be printed and copies supplied. There was a delay of six months. I was phoning to the Superintendent, Government Press, and ultimately after a long time, I got the Traffic Code printed for sale to the public. It is really annoying to see such delays taking place. But there are some inherent difficulties in the matter. It is not due to the fault of anybody. As I said we have now appointed two officers to go into this question of work in the Government Press. We hope that things will improve hereafter.

" As far as I am aware, the Government of India have not offered to give interest-free loans to recognized hostels. If they make that offer, we shall certainly take advantage of it, and get as much money as possible to give loans to hostels. In this year's Part II Schemes, we are giving an interest-free loan to the Annamalai University. We shall see what can be done with regard to other hostels.

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"As regards the building grants, we do recognize the inadequacy of the grants we are giving. War conditions were not responsible for it. We had to consult the Auditor-General. The Education Minister and I went into the matter, as we felt that we must do something to augment and supplement private philanthropy. Private philanthropy alone would not do. Government also must help. In the same way, without it, the burden on the finances of the Government would be great. We did go a long way to give building grants. We know that the grants we made were not quite adequate. But we are spending Rs. 11 crores for irrigation, medical colleges, veterinary colleges, etc. If we are to give more grants for buildings, it will come to some Rs. 25 lakhs more. Even Rs. 25 lakhs will not be sufficient. The difficulty is that we do not have the money. It is not lack of sympathy but lack of finance that stands in the way.

"The hon. Member Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar referred to new services. Recently the Public Accounts Committee went into this question. They revised the definition of the term 'new service'. We had a special session of the Public Accounts Committee for this very purpose.

"Sir, with regard to the token grants, I wish to inform hon. Members that we do not want any money now. We want the House to accept the principle and purpose of the Demand. We get money sometimes from the amount already voted, or from savings. If the principle is approved by the Legislature, we can go ahead with the actual expenditure. Next year, either the Budget or the Supplementary Demands will give the hon. Members a correct estimate of the projects or schemes. Therefore, we ask for token grants only for getting the acceptance of the House. It is only to know whether we can go ahead with the scheme or not, that token grants are asked. That is the point at issue. Regarding the money required, it will be met either from the amount already voted, or it will be got sanctioned later.

"The hon. Member Mr. Narayana Rao wants the weavers to spin. It is a very good suggestion. In their present temper, I do not know whether the weavers will take to spinning. The weavers want more yarn from the mills for weaving. There may be some weavers who may be spinning and weaving. I do not think the advice of the hon. Member will satisfy the weavers in their present mood. We certainly sympathize with their conditions, and we are trying to get yarn as much as possible. They have no other occupation, and they do not have lands also. Even if lands are given to them, they will not feel happy, because they do not know much of agriculture."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—"The Government must induce the weavers to spin."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"That inducement must come from hon. Members like Mr. Narayana Rao. He must tell the weavers of Chirala that they must take to spinning. If we go and ask them to take to spinning, they will misunderstand

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us. Therefore, we should hesitate to do so, but we encourage hon. Members like Mr. Narayana Rao to tell weavers that they should take to spinning.

"Sir, we are meeting again on the 30th instant for discussion of the Appropriation Bill for a full day. I am awaiting the helpful criticisms of Hon. Members on the Appropriation Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now rise and meet at 11 a.m. on the 30th March 1951."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 30th March 1951.

IV.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Memorandum No. 15419/C.S.R., Finance Department, dated 7th March 1951, regarding travelling allowance of non-official members of Committees constituted by Government—Admissibility of travelling allowance to servants.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 192 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st March 1951, page 627 supra.]

(a) The general principle adopted is that in all Government hospitals, the number of Honorary Medical Officers and paid Medical Officers shall, wherever possible, be in the ratio of 3:1, the essential duty posts being always filled by paid Officers of Government. In accordance with the above principle and with reference to actual needs, based on the number of patients and the types of diseases usually dealt with in each institution, and taking into account the availability of Medical Practitioners in the area, the Government sanction posts of Honorary Medical Officers.

(b) By Government in consultation with the Surgeon-General.

(c) The number of posts of Honorary Medical Officers newly created during 1948 to 1950 are as follows :—

Designation of post.	Total number of posts sanctioned in.		
	1948.	1949.	1950.
Honorary Surgeons ..	3	6	7
Honorary Physicians ..	Nil.	1	3
Honorary Assistant Medical Officers	2	28	49

(d) Vacancies in and new posts of Honorary Medical Officers are advertised by the Surgeon-General and applications are invited in the prescribed form. Appointments are made by the Government on merits, taking into account the recommendations made by the Surgeon-General. In making his recommendations, the Surgeon-General consults a committee consisting, in the case of hospitals attached to teaching institutions, the principal of the teaching institution, the Superintendent of the attached hospital and one Honorary Medical Officer on the staff and, in the case of hospitals not attached to teaching institutions, consisting in the City, of the Superintendent of the hospital and one Honorary Medical Officer on the staff, and in the mufassal, of the District Medical Officer and one Honorary Medical Officer of the district.

(e) & (f) In the case of urgency, the Government used to make temporary appointments, pending regular appointment after advertisement. Thirty-seven temporary appointments were made between 1st January 1948 and July 1949, many of them pending the return of war service men. This practice was

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definitely given up with effect from July 1949, from when every appointment has been made only after advertisement and consideration of all applications.

(g) Yes: in a very few cases, Government could not for good reasons, such as relative experience of candidates in the profession, accept the recommendations made by the Surgeon-General. However, no one who did not possess the requisite qualifications or did not fulfil the other conditions relating to the appointment of Honorary Medical Officers, has been appointed as Honorary Medical Officer.

Number of applications received.

Government Colleges.	Intermediate.				Junior B.A.				Junior B.Sc.				[21st March 1951]		
	Post-Graduate.				B.A. (Hons.)				B.Sc. (Hons.)						
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	(15)	(16)
	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.
(1)															
Government College, Rajahmundry	217	128	9	5	12	15	10	3	..	4	119	35	..	..	1
Do. Anantapur	203	318	31	9	23	25	18	2	..	7	73	57	4	4	7
Do. Cuddapah	14	38	16	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency College, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	18	33	4	..	6	179	202	18	..	..
Arts College, Madras ..	297	347	170	21	46	6	13	11	..	7	47	33	50	..	33
Government College, Kumbakonam	269	160	11	..	15	27	27	4	..	..	80	16	..	..	2
Do. Coimbatore	121	260	17	17	29	28	24	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Tellicherry	21	332	38	..	11	7	91	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Palghat	224	409	29	1	34	23	69	3	..	3	135	260	8	..	4
Do. Mangalore	156	272	26	1	13	10	14	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Government Women's College, Guntur	11	13	2	1	..	59	39	2	..	28	25	20	2	..	..
Queen Mary's College, Madras ..	219	208	16	10	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency College, Madras ..	146	99	1	1	32	75	72	9	3	13	280	138	9	..	28
Queen Mary's College, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

[21st March 1951]

1949-50.		Number of applications received.												
		Intermediate.					Junior B.A.				Junior B.Sc.			
		Post-Graduate Course.					B.A. (Hons.)				B.Sc. (Hons.)			

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Government Colleges.	Number admitted.														
	Intermediate.					Junior B.A.					Junior B.Sc.				
	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.
Government College, Rajahmundry	69	100	5	3	6	14	13	1	2	1	25	18	4	..	1
Do. Anantapur ..	101	182	25	6	12	38	37	2	4	8	36	30	2	2	3
Do. Cuddapah ..	20	50	11	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency College, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	16	38	4	1	10	108	112	12	..	17
Government Arts College, Madras ..	129	227	65	15	21	8	8	12	..	3	32	10	14	..	1
Queen Mary's College, Madras ..	69	104	6	5	22	28	17	2	..	8	48	12	2	..	10
Government College, Kumbakonam ..	68	87	6	1	13	26	50	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Government Victoria College, Palghat ..	145	213	7	..	19	30	53	2	1	3	34	57	5	..	..
Government Brennen College, Tellicherry ..	5	185	15	..	3	9	74	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Government College, Mangalore ..	47	90	11	2	6	15	30	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Government College for Women, Guntur ..	8	12	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government College, Coimbatore ..	48	169	4	14	15	30	44	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate Course.															
Presidency College, Madras ..	27	27	2	..	14	33	38	6	3	6	24	23	5	..	4
Queen Mary's College, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Hons.)															
B.Com.															
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	17	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

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Arts Colleges.	Number of applications received.														
	Intermediate.						B.A.					B.Sc.			
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rajahmundry	..	197	175	8	5	10	31	28	3	..	2	117	63	5	5
Women's College, Guntur	..	..	14	24	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	153	375	40	22	38	51	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency	..	..	55	103	33	2	14	..	..	..	..	59	91	5	11
Arts, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	35	..	..	..	182	288	..	33
Queen Mary's College, Madras	..	..	492	619	141	28	16	38	6	3	6	101	71	31	4
Kumbakonam	..	..	227	216	16	8	46	31	30	1	6	101	71	30	6
Pudukkottai	..	..	268	254	16	5	139	80	3	9	9	78	67	9	1
Coimbatore	..	..	..	78	7	1	16	10	9	1	3	..	..	..	..
Palghat	..	..	106	334	14	12	40	98	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	..	..	177	340	21	1	12	65	4	8	6	156	217	11	1
Mangalore	..	..	17	216	21	..	7	110	3	1	1	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	127	184	21	2	42	55	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Honours and Post-Graduate Courses.</i>															
Presidency College, Madras	..	739	548	48	10	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen Mary's College, Madras	..	6	5	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>B.Com. Course.</i>															
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	61	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Honours and Post-Graduate Courses.

B.Com. Course.

Coimbatore
Mangalore
Pudukkottai

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Arts Colleges.	Number admitted.																
	Intermediate.						B.A.									B.Sc.	
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.		
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)		
Rajahmundry ..	112	119	6	5	9	23	26	2	..	2	33	17	3	..	1		
Women's College, Guntur ..	10	21	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Anantapur ..	86	190	24	16	12	27	45	..	2	..	30	36	1	1	..		
Cuddapah ..	25	68	21	1	12	..	46	21	3	..	98	155	15	2	22		
Presidency ..	123	209	82	23	24	7	20	20	1	5	23	21	13	..	3		
Arts, Madras ..	63	103	10	8	20	22	63	3	..	8	24	26	3	1	6		
Queen Mary's College, Madras ..	113	172	12	4	4	80	10	7	1	1	..	(included in B.A.)	..	..	..		
Kumbakonam ..	83	69	6	1	4	16	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Pudukkottai ..	47	192	12	8	22	34	73	7	4	8	..	83	6	..	7		
Coimbatore ..	141	230	12	..	9	48	77	4	..	2	39	..	..	..	..		
Palghat ..	11	163	13	..	3	2	75	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Tellicherry ..	58	120	18	2	12	25	26	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
Mangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<i>Honours and Post-Graduate Courses.</i>																	
Presidency College, Madras ..	127	78	20	4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Queen Mary's College, Madras ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<i>B.Com. Course.</i>																	
Coimbatore ..	17	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Mangalore ..	18	31	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Pudukkottai ..	23	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Some cases students have been admitted in courses or Main subjects other than those for which they had originally applied and hence there is a corresponding increase in the corresponding groups.																	

Honours and Post-Graduate Courses.

B.Com. Course.

Presidency College, Madras
Queen Mary's College, Madras

Coimbatore
Mangalore
Pudukkottai

NOTE.—In some cases students have been admitted in courses or Main subjects other than those for which they had originally applied and hence there are larger number of admissions in some communities in certain groups than the number applied in the corresponding groups.

AIDED ARTS COLLEGES.

INTERMEDIATE.

1948-49.

Aided Colleges.	Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Harijans.		Muslims.		Christians.	
	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 M.R. College, Vizianagaram ..	..	171	..	107	..	2	..	6	..	..
2 P.R. College, Kakinada ..	..	312	324	324	324	32	10	10	36	36
3 Hindi College, Masulipatnam ..	..	165	383	282	31	30	9	9	..	..
4 Andhra Christian College, Guntur ..	..	69	168	168	..	..	25	25	138	138
5 Madras Christian College, Tambaram ..	..	528	938	101	11	6	31	6	354	92
6 Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput, Madras ..	..	351	1,057	380	10	10	..	..	..	..
7 Loyola College, Madras ..	..	848	722	148	..	..	39	14	190	80
8 Theosophical College, Madanapalle ..	..	48	91	91	..	..	6	6	5	5
9 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli ..	..	545	511	156	12	9	25	15	400	147
10 National College, Tiruchirappalli ..	..	429	267	117	10	9	23	17	18	7
11 American College, Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli ..	..	123	193	161	6	6	29	23	7	7
13 St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai ..	..	108	554	102	8	8	36	16	168	129
14 Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam ..	..	193	207	188	2	1	14	10	16	12
15 Veera Saiva College, Bellary ..	..	66	90	55	..	..	8	6	3	2
16 V.R. College, Nellore ..	..	218	241	241	15	15	35	35	10	10
17 St. John's College, Palayamkottai ..	..	..	167	54	8	8	6	6	374	148
18 Sri Venkateswara College, Tirupathi ..	..	90	167	99	2	2	4	3	2	1
19 Vivekananda College, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Islamiah College, Vaniambadi ..	..	28	53	41	3	1	64	5	5	5

[illegible]

APPENDIX

1948-49—cont.

Aided colleges.	B.A. (Pass course).											
	Brahmins.			Non-Brahmins.			Scheduled castes.			Muslims.		
	Number applied. (2)	Number admitted. (3)	Number applied. (4)	Number admitted. (5)	Number applied. (6)	Number admitted. (7)	Number applied. (8)	Number admitted. (9)	Number applied. (10)	Number admitted. (11)	Number applied. (12)	Number admitted. (13)
(1)												
1 Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam	..	..	21	25	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 P.R. College, Kakinada	..	18	18	7	3	3	..	..	4	4	..	..
4 W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
5 Hindu College, Masulipatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Andhra Christian College, Guntur	..	7	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Hindu College, Guntur	..	17	17	28	2	2	..	2	11	11	..	..
8 Osmania College, Kurnool	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9 Veerasaiva College, Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
10 V.R. College, Nellore	..	39	39	51	..	..	..	9	5	5	..	..
11 Madras Christian College, Tambaram	..	46	23	94	25	1	1	8	69	31	..	..
12 Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput	..	8	12	55 *	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Excess)											
13 Loyola College, Madras	..	108	48	259	31	..	..	6	69	19	..	..
14 Vivekananda College, Madras	..	18	56 †	2	3 †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Theosophical College, Madanapalle	..	15	15	30	30	11	11	3	2	2 ‡	..	..
16 Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
17 S.V. College, Tirupathi	..	13	13	16	16	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
18 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	..	107	30	69	59	1	1	4	75	59	7 ‡	3

[21st March 1951]

Admissions are not restricted to any community.

Degree courses have not been opened yet.

21st March 1951]

Aided colleges.	B.A. (Pass course).											
	Brahmins.			Non-Brahmins.			Scheduled castes.			Muslims.		
	Number applied. (2)	Number admitted. (3)	Number applied. (4)	Number admitted. (5)	Number applied. (6)	Number admitted. (7)	Number applied. (8)	Number admitted. (9)	Number applied. (10)	Number admitted. (11)	Number applied. (12)	Number admitted. (13)
(1)												
19 National College, Tiruchirappalli	..	102	69	52	28	1	..	2	4	2	..	..
20 American College, Madurai	..	46	14	166	62	3	3	..	107	35	22 †	5
21 Madura College, Madurai	..	148	26	79	38	1	1	..	11	4	..	..
22 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi	..	3	2	17	14	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
23 Senthikumara Nadar College, Virudunagar	..	..	..	22	22	1	1	..	4	4	..	..
24 St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai	..	19	14	65	45	3	3	2	58	40	..	..
25 St. John's College, Palayamkottai	..	4	..	35	27	2	2	2	53	41	..	..
26 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli	..	22	22	42	42	..	..	4	10	10	..	..
27 Farook College, Feroke	..	..	28	..	23	..	5	2	..	16	..	..
28 St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Women's Christian College, Madras	..	6	6	8	8	..	..	1	53	32	..	..
2 Ethiraj College, Royapetta	..	8	7	8 **	4	..	..	2	6	6	..	..
3 Stella Maris College, Mylapore	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
4 Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli	..	23	17	39	11	..	..	..	30	13	..	..
5 Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai	..	2	2	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 St. Agnes College, Mangalore	..	..	..	38	29	1	1	..	17	16	2	2

* Non-Brahmin including scheduled caste.

† Selections for admission to III—B.A. Economics and Geography have been made from among the B. (Com.) applicants.

‡ Both Junior and Senior.

§ Anglo-Indian.

|| The record of Brahmins and Non-Brahmins has not been kept. In the B.Sc. 15 Hindus applied and none was admitted.

** All the eight Non-Brahman candidates who applied were given seats but not join the college in the end.

APPENDIX

[21st March 1951]

Aided colleges.	B.Sc. (Pass course).										Others.	
	Brahmins.		Non-Brahmins.		Scheduled castes.		Muslims.		Christians.			
	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1 Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 P.R. College, Kakinda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Hindu College, Masulipatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Andhra Christian College, Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Hindu College, Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Omania College, Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Veerasaiva College, Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 V.R. College, Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madras Christian College, Tambaram	229	48	225	37	1	1	19	1	167	46	..	..
12 Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput	117	40	267	91	267	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Loyola College, Madras	202	58	188	18	2	2	8	2	29	14	2	2
14 Vivekananda College, Madras	204	64	27	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15 Theosophical College, Madanapalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Islamiah College, Vanivambadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 S.V. College, Tirupathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 National College, Tiruchirappalli	164	72	77	20	2	1	1	..	65	32	4	†
20 American College, Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Madura College, Madurai	26	17	55	14	..	..	..	..	59	15	2	..
22 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Coll. g., Karaikudi	81	48	62	41	..	..	5	3	21	17	..	..
23 Senthikunara Nadar College, Virudunagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 St. John's College, Palayamkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 M.D.T. Hindu Coll. g., Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Farook Coll. g., Feroke	..	20	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..
28 St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Women's Christian College, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Ethiraj College, Royapettah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Stella Maris College, Mylapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 St. Agnes College, Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Admissions are not restricted to any community.

Degree courses have not been opened yet.

71

Aided colleges.

Aided colleges.	Brahman.		Non-Brahmans.		Scheduled castes.		Muslims.		Christians.		Others.	
	Number applied. (26)	Number admitted. (27)	Number applied. (28)	Number admitted. (29)	Number applied. (30)	Number admitted. (31)	Number applied. (32)	Number admitted. (33)	Number applied. (34)	Number admitted. (35)	Number applied. (36)	Number admitted. (37)
1 Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Mrs. A. V. N. College, Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 P.R. College, Kakinda	63	63	32	32	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	..
4 W.B.G. College, Bhimavaram	57	57	27	27	..	..	3	3	2	2	..	..
5 Hindu College, Masulipatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Andhra Christian College, Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Hindu College, Guntur	80	80	38	38	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Omania College, Kurnool	11	11	10	10	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
9 Veerasaiva College, Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 V.R. College, Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madras Christian College, Tambaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput	80	8	200 *	49	200 *	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Loyola College, Madras	150	30	125	9	..	..	5	5	32	12	..	..
14 Vivekananda College, Madanapalle	255	56	30	3	1	..	2	..	5	1	..	..
15 Theosophical College, Vaniyampudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Islamiah College, Tirupathi	34	24	26	11	1	..	21	13	4	2	..	..
17 S.V. College, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	7	5	1	†
18 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	31	26	26	12	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 National College, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	123	2	..	..	..	..	36	9	3	..
20 American College, Madurai	59	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Madura College, Madurai	..	..	73	26	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
22 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College, Karaikudi	57	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Senthikunara Nadar College, Virudunagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 St. John's College, Palayamkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	13	..	..
27 Farook College, Feroke	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Women's Christian College, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Ethiraj College, Royapettah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Stella Maris College, Mylapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 St. Agnes College, Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Admissions are not restricted to any community.

Degree courses have not been opened yet.

† Anglo-Indian.

Admissions are not restricted to any community.

Degree courses have not been opened yet.

* Non-Brahmin including Scheduled caste.

† Anglo-Indian.

1948-49—cont.

Aided colleges.	B.A. (Hons.) including Post-Graduates.											
	Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Scheduled castes.		Muslims.		Christians.		Others.	
	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras Christian College, Tambaram	..	140	37	23	..	..	15	2	79	34	..	..
Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput ..	..	51	24	89 *	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loyola College, Chetput, Madras	..	202	42	137	..	..	11	5	60	15	1	1
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	..	44	28	40	1	1	..	..	23	15	..	..
Vivekananda College, Madras ..	..	44	13	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

B.Sc. (Hons.) including Post Graduates.

Aided colleges.	Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Scheduled castes.		Muslims.		Christians.		Others.	
	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Madras Christian College, Tambaram	..	153	13	1	..	..	4	..	44	6	..	..
Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loyola College, Chetput, Madras	..	146	6	2	..	..	3	..	12	2	..	..
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	..	50	18	5	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..
Vivekananda College, Madras ..	..	11	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[21st March 1951]

21st March 1951]

Aided colleges.	B. Com. (Hons.)										B.O.L. (Hons.)			
	Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Scheduled castes.		Muslims.		Christians.		Brahmans, Non-Brahmans.		Brahmans, Non-Brahmans.	
	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number applied.	Number admitted.
Madras Christian College, Tambaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput ..	33	..	82 *	11	82 *	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loyola College, Chetput, Madras	103	3	106	1	..	..	5	..	37	7	..	..	..	..
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vivekananda College, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Non-Brahman includes Scheduled castes.

1949-50.

Name of college (A) to (I).	Number of applications received.										Junior B.A. and B.Com.				Junior B.Sc.			
	Intermediate.										Junior B.A. and B.Com.				Junior B.Sc.			
	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
1 M.R. College, Vizianagaram	336	276	9	28	15	94	119	5	6	2	26	16	1	..	5			
2 P.R. College, Kakinada	149	363	24	18	9	51	83	3	4	5	12	19	..	..	..			
3 Hindu College, Masulipatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4 Andhra Christian College, Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5 Madras Christian College, Tambaram	422	582	37	10	223	27	83	7	3	36	176	247	9	..	144			
6 Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	416	1041	..	19	..	103	231	..	2	..	114	256	..	..	..			
7 Loyola College, Madras	645	664	42	11	192	251	175	21	2	39	164	107	2	1	35			
8 Theosophical College, Medanapalle	45	88	3	5	1	6	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..			
9 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	444	332	12	10	276	158	53	2	7	76	145	17	1	1	52			
10 National College, Tiruchirappalli	420	262	23	9	20	102	59	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..			
11 American College, Madurai	53	317	33	6	99	68	175	21	1	68	93	68	24	1	85			
12 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli	123	177	26	3	4	23	43	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..			
13 St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai	215	234	5	9	162	9	34	1	1	36	..	..	..	..	..			
14 St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
15 Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam	174	195	12	..	22	20	27	3	..	5	80	39	3	..	5			
16 Veerasaiva College, Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 V.R. College, Nellore	150	256	32	31	..	61	45	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..			

[21st March 1951]

21st March 1951]

Name of college (A) to (I).	Number of applications received.										Junior B.A. and B.Com.				Junior B.Sc.			
	Intermediate.										Junior B.A. and B.Com.				Junior B.Sc.			
	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Hartians.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
18 St. John's College, Palayamkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
19 S.V. College, Tirupati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
20 Vivekananda College, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
21 Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
22 Islamiah College, Kuruol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
23 Madura College, Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
24 Senthikumaranadar College, Virudhunagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
25 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
26 Hindu College, Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
27 W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
28 Farook College, Ferook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
29 Women Christian College, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
30 Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
31 Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
32 St. Agnes College, Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
33 Ethiraj College, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
34 Stella Mari's College, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
35 Zamorin's College, Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
36 Lady Doak College, Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
37 Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
38 C.R.R. College, Eluru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
39 Nirmala College, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
40 Salem College, Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
41 S.R.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayavada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
42 R.D.M. College, Sivaganga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
43 Voorhees College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
44 P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
45 St. Mary's College, Tuticorin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

Included in the B.A. columns.

1949-50—cont.

Name of college (Aided).	Number admitted.										Junior B.Sc.				
	Intermediate.					Junior B.A. and B.Com.					Junior B.Sc.				
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Harjans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Harjans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Harjans.	Indian Christians.
1 M.R. College, Vizianagaram ..	185	103	1	1	6	43	24	..	..	1	86	51	..	..	..
2 P.R. College, Kakinada ..	336	276	9	28	15	94	119	5	6	2	26	16	1	..	..
3 Hindu College, Masulipatnam ..	142	273	17	13	9	45	66	3	3	5	6	9	..	..	..
4 Andhra Christian College, Guntur ..	..	..	(436)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Madras Christian College, Tambaram ..	88	87	9	7	65	15	38	1	3	17	45	48	1	..	31
6 Pachaiyappa's College, Madras ..	172	828	..	19	..	41	192	..	2	..	69	190	..	..	..
7 Loyola College, Madras ..	201	174	15	11	114	105	74	11	2	25	71	28	..	1	24
8 Theosophical College, Madanapalle ..	45	88	3	5	1	6	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
9 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli ..	166	163	8	10	230	96	53	2	7	64	81	17	..	..	..
10 National College, Tiruchirappalli ..	252	137	13	6	10	59	32	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
11 American College, Madurai ..	26	157	15	6	48	16	74	8	1	38	18	11	3	1	15
12 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli ..	112	155	26	3	4	23	43	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
13 St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai ..	108	131	5	9	83	9	34	1	1	35	..	..	..	..	..
14 St. Aloysius College, Mangalore ..	..	..	(366)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam ..	142	163	10	..	18	20	27	3	..	5	25	22	1	..	..
16 Veerasaiva College, Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 V.R. College, Nellore ..	150	2	2	31	..	61	45	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

[21st March 1951]

Name of college (Aided).	Number admitted.										Junior B.Sc.				
	Intermediate.					Junior B.A. and B.Com.					Junior B.Sc.				
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Harjans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Harjans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Harjans.	Indian Christians.
18 St. John's College, Palayamkottai ..	3	94	5	6	123	1	21	1	1	43	..	..	..	..	..
19 S.V. College, Tirupati ..	..	..	2	3	2	19	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Vivekananda College, Madras ..	268	30	1	1	..	111	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi ..	31	43	21	2	6	18	22	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Islamiah College, Kurnool ..	54	74	38	..	8	21	20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Madura College, Madurai ..	150	214	7	3	6	57	34	1	2	33	7	1	..	..	3
24 Senthikumaradhar College, Virudunagar ..	..	..	2	5	7	..	30	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
25 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi ..	55	122	2	..	4	23	38	..	..	..	68	32	41	..	15
26 Hindu College, Guntur ..	257	353	20	11	11	110	92	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram ..	108	106	4	18	51	61	62	1	1	9	31	15	1	..	1
28 Farook College, Feroke ..	(17)	48	..	..	8	(13)	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
29 Women Christian College, Madras ..	10	19	2	..	51	3	8	1	..	31	..	1	..	..	..
30 Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli ..	37	44	2	..	67	14	23	1	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
31 Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai ..	4	11	..	..	45	..	6	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
32 St. Agnes College, Mangalore ..	(67)	..	..	1	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Ethiraj College, Madras ..	77	47	1	..	96	..	..	..	Total	15	..	..	..	..	..
34 Stella Mary's College, Madras ..	19	96	10	4	7	..	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
35 Zamorin's College, Kozhikode ..	15	29	1	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Lady Doak College, Madurai ..	7	98	9	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode ..	131	196	10	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 C.R.R. College, Eluru ..	(20)	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Nirmala College, Coimbatore ..	73	197	11	3	16	24	39	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
40 Salem College, Salem ..	181	297	7	1	9	95	46	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
41 S.R.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayavada ..	9	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 R.D.M. College, Sivaganga ..	75	111	11	10	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Voorhees College, Vellore ..	70	141	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 St. Mary's College, Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[21st March 1951]

(13)

[21st March 1951]

HONOUR'S COLLEGES.

1949-50.

Name of college (Aided).	Applications.					Admissions.				
	Brahmana.	Non-Brahmana.	Muslima.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmana.	Non-Brahmana.	Muslima.	Hartians.	Indian Christians.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli— B.Sc. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons.) Post-Graduate— B.Sc. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons.)	108 57 8 16	6 10 2 5	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	11 24 6 14	10 37 5 11	1 7 .. 1	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. 1	6 19 5 4
2 Vivekananda College, Madras— B.Sc. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons.)	19 113	.. 16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 48	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3 Madras Christian College, Tambaram— B.Sc. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons.) Post-Graduate— B.Sc. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons.)	198 139 33 24	134 155 6 28	4 9 1 6	1 3	67 63 4 21	8 29 2 12	5 25 3 8	.. 2 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	3 16 1 9
4 Pachaiyappa's College— B.Com. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons.) Post-Graduate— B.A. (Hons.)	42 34 .. 14	77 104 .. 16	.. .. .. ..	.. 1 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	4 28 4 4	21 42 12 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. 1 .. ..	.. .. .. ..
5 Loyola College, Madras— B.Sc. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons.) Post-Graduate— B.Sc. (Hons.) B.A. (Hons.) B.Com. (Hons.)	163 79 50 .. 91	81 59 27 .. 38	2 4 1 11	.. .. .. ..	16 19 18 32	5 38 2 5	2 14 .. 3	.. 3 .. 1	.. .. .. ..	5 16 4 6 6

1950-51.

21st March 1951]

Serial number and name of the college.	Number applied.									
	Intermediate.					B.A. and B.Com.				
	Brahmana.	Non-Brahmana.	Muslima.	Indian Christians.	Others.	Brahmana.	Non-Brahmana.	Muslima.	Indian Christians.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	438	1,218	..	..	34	..	117	292	..	4
2 Vivekananda College, Madras	357	250	7	..	303	..	15	15	4	1
3 Christian College, Madras	373	637	41	174	12	..	50	97	5	53
4 National College, Tiruchirappalli	456	380	26	15	16	..	107	51	3	4
5 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	651	317	62	265	12	4	197	153	13	106
6 Madura College, Madurai	215	264	22	15	4	..	176	116	5	15
7 American College, Madurai	52	367	47	98	14	..	29	164	17	86
8 St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai	136	210	23	91	26	..	28	57	5	29
9 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli	99	157	22	3	7	..	30	73	6	1
10 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College, Karaikudi	89	257	7	8	5	..	88	139	3	3
11 P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu (second grade)	233	83	9	8	34	..	..	..	..	..
12 Zamorin's College, Kozhikode (second grade)	70	252	13	11	3	..	..	..	..	..
13 Voores College, Vellore (second grade)	107	212	21	43	12	..	..	..	..	..
14 Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi	35	61	42	4	..	..	62	57	47	7
15 C.R.R. College, Eluru (second grade)	160	175	7	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
16 V.R. College, Nellore	196	325	23	27	26	..	70	60	11	3

[21st March 1951]

1950-51—cont.

Serial number and name of the college.	Number applied.									
	Intermediate.					B.A. and B.Com.				
	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.	Hartians.	Others.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.
17 Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode (second grade).	2	111	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Oamarua College, Kumool ..	72	129	67	13	5	..	..	23	47	1
19 S.S.N. College, Narasaraopet (second grade).	23	37	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Gudivada College, Gudivada (second grade).	34	90	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
21 P.R. College, Kakinada ..	318	280	15	17	26	..	108	103	8	18
22 Hindu College, Masulipatnam ..	191	467	18	7	38	..	71	91	2	8
23 W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram.	80	127	7	38	..	..	49	58	3	11
24 Narasapur College, Narasapur (second grade).	54	24	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Andhra Jathaya Kalasala, Masulipatnam (second grade).	24	59	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
26 Sir Thyagaraja College (second grade).	..	..	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 St. John's College, Palayankottai.	Not furnished.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Thyagaraja College, Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	1	1
29 B.T. College, Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Farook College, Feroke ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 M.R. College, Vizianagaram ..	..	..	..	405	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Andhra Christian College, Guntur.	..	..	..	242	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Veerasaiva College, Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Communitywar particulars not furnished.

Communitywar particulars not furnished.

21st March 1951]

Serial number and name of the college.	Number applied.									
	Intermediate.					B.A. and B.Com.				
	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.	Hartians.	Others.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.
34 M.G.M. College, Udupi (second grade).	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam.	182	192	4	7	5	..	22	33	4	1
36 Women's Christian College, Madras.	46	142	8	94	4	..	16	37	3	59
37 Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli.	44	78	3	82	4	..	17	27	1	45
38 Sarah Tucker College, Palayankottai.	6	15	1	84	3	..	1	8	1	19
39 St. Agnes College, Mangalore ..	18	42	..	70	..	..	9	12	..	23
40 Stella Mary's College, Madras ..	116	65	1	35	1	..	12	8	..	7
41 St. Mary's College, Tuticorin (second grade).	3	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Ethiraj College, Madras ..	..	..	..	330	..	..	..	..	49	..
43 Lady Hope College, Madurai (second grade).	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Nirmala College, Coimbatore (second grade).	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.	235	209	9	129	..	..	140	96	6	85
46 S.V. College, Tirupati ..	..	230	..	67	..	..	..	67	..	..
47 Senthikunara Nadar College, Virudhunagar.	..	160	..	45	..	..	..	45	..	..
48 Hindu College, Guntur ..	267	450	26	..	25	..	49	54	2	2
49 S.R.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayavada.	..	490	..	..	..	..	76	60	5	Nil
50 Pachaiappa's College, Kancheepuram.	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loyola College, Madras ..	559	692	39	133	20	..	101	87	3	38
	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	106	12	22

* B.Com. class.

1950-51—cont.

Serial number and name of the college.	Number admitted.											
	Intermediate.						B.A. and B.Com.					
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muellins.	Indian Christians.	Hartians.	Others.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muellins.	Indian Christians.	Hartians.	Others.
1 Pachappa's College, Madras ..	(20) 117	(21) 465	(22) ..	(23) ..	(24) 20	(25) ..	(26) 30	(27) 131	(28) ..	(29) ..	(30) 5	(31) ..
2 Vivekananda College, Madras ..	519	53	1	..	3	..	272	30	1	..	1	..
3 Christian College, Madras ..	116	169	14	22	8	..	17	72	5	41	2	..
4 National College, Tiruchirappalli ..	286	151	8	5	12	..	77	29	3	4	1	..
5 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.	174	116	8	211	12	3	74	64	7	75	3	..
6 Madura College, Madurai ..	170	210	14	7	4	..	70	80	4	3	1	..
7 American College, Madurai ..	23	173	27	59	12	4	16	86	9	52	4	1
8 St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai.	70	148	18	75	25	..	20	46	5	24	4	..
9 M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli.	99	157	22	3	7	..	30	73	6	1	2	..
10 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College, Karaikudi.	65	198	3	5	..	..	28	41	2	3	..	..
11 P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu (second grade).	159	57	2	5	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Zamorin's College, Kozhikode (second grade).	39	137	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Voorhees College, Vellore (second grade).	72	137	14	33	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi.	23	46	28	4	..	1	28	19	16	4	..	..
15 C.R.R. College, Eluru (second grade).	108	144	6	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 V.R. College, Nellore ..	166	295	21	26	22	62	53	11	3	1	..	..

[21st March 1951]

Serial number and name of the college.	Number admitted.											
	Intermediate.						B.A. and B.Com.					
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muellins.	Indian Christians.	Hartians.	Others.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muellins.	Indian Christians.	Hartians.	Others.
17 Malabar Christian College, Kozhikode (second grade).	2	106	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Omania College, Kurnool ..	48	105	55	10	5	16	30	22	1	1	..	..
19 S.S.N. College, Narasaraopet (second grade).	26	87	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Gudivada College, Gudivada (second grade).	378	280	15	17	26	..	108	103	8	18	14	..
21 P.R. College, Kakinada ..	48	323	12	7	29	..	60	74	2	6	..	..
22 Hindu College, Masulipatnam ..	80	127	7	..	38	..	49	58	3	..	11	..
23 W.G.B. College, Bhimavaram ..	54	24	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Narasapur College, Narasapur (second grade).	13	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Masulipatnam (second grade).	87	166	7	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Sir Thyagaraja College (second grade).	7	110	6	143	4	..	..	29	2	67	1	..
27 St. John's College, Palayamkottai.	12	153	..	..	..	..	6	34	..	..	..	..
28 Thyagaraja College, Madurai ..	49	74	6	3	1	14	8	14	..	1	1	..
29 B. T. College, Madanapalle ..	13	62	79	9	..	..	2	32	15	1	..	..
30 Farook College, Perole ..	163	127	5	3	..	..	45	28	1	..	..	..
31 M.R. College, Vizianagaram ..	48	151	42	138	..	..	23	54	6	49	..	..
32 Andhra Christian College, Guntur.	54	81	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Veerasaiva College, Bellary ..	43	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 M.G.M. College, Udipi (second grade).	143	167	4	7	5	..	22	33	4	1	1	..
35 Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam.	8	32	3	60	2	..	8	19	2	48	..	..
36 Women's Christian College, Madras.	38	58	3	52	2	..	15	20	1	33	2	..
37 Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli.	5	12	1	58	3	..	1	7	1	18	..	..
38 Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai.	15	37	..	64	..	..	9	11	..	22	1	..
39 St. Agnes College, Mangalore ..	98	39	..	32	1	..	12	7	..	7	..	..
40 Stella Mary's College, Madras ..	3	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 St. Mary's College, Tuticorin (second grade).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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1950-51—contd.

Serial number and name of the college.	Number admit ed.												
	Intermediate.					B.A. and B. Com.				B.Sc.			
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.	Harijans.	Others.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.	Harijans.	Others.	Others.
42 Ethiraj College, Madras—													
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Lady Hope College, Madurai	26	23	2	40	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(second grade).													
44 Nirmala College, Coimbatore	29	36	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(second grade).													
45 St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. .	177	124	4	89	..	..	32	41	4	40	..	..	..
							34 *	7 *	Nil.	19 *	..	..	..
46 S.V. College, Tirupati ..	70	98	..	4	2	..	18	36	..	..	3	..	..
47 Senthikumara Nadar College,			140	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
Virudhunagar.													
48 Hindu College, Guntur ..	267	450	26	..	25	..	49	54	2	2	4	..	..
							76 *	60 *	5 *	Nil.	4 *	..	..
49 S.R.R. and C.V.R. College,	185	253	9	1	1	..	10	16	1	..	1	..	..
Vijayavada.							59 *	62 *	2 *	Nil.	Nil.	..	..
50 Pachaiappa's College, Kanchee-	14	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
puram.													
51 Loyla College, Madras ..	185	175	12	83	20	..	185	175	12	83	20	..	..
							33 *	17 *	5 *	11 *	1 *	..	..

* B.Com. class.

21st March 1951]

1950-51.

(1)	Number applied for.											Number admitted.				
	Non-Brahmans.			Muslims.		Indian Christians.		Harijans.		Non-Brahmans.		Indian Christians.		Harijans.		
	Brahmans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Loyola College, Madras—																
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	130	110	..	..	53	13	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
B.Com. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	86	68	..	1	6	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	117	70	..	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate—																
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	23	16	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
B.Com. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	23	5	..	..	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
2 St. Joseph's College, Tiruchireppalli—																
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	126	61	..	2	37	5	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	182	78	..	..	12	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate—																
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	17	6	..	..	5	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
3 Vivekananda College, Madras—																
B.A. and B.Sc. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	119	27	..	..	117	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Madras Christian College, Tambaram—																
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	120	175	..	5	102	66	2	46	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	238	148	..	2	19	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate—																
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	46	63	..	3	20	13	2	28	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	37	19	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Pachaiyappa's College, Madras—																
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	68	102	..	5	19	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Com. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	60	111	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate—																
B.A. (Hons.) ..	..	..	..	12	26	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Issued—15-5-1951

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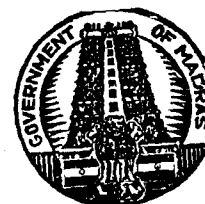
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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 30TH MARCH 1951

VOLUME IV—No. 12

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 30th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Categories of Government employees who are paid wages at market rates.

* 195 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri P. R. K. Sarma): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the categories and classifications of Government employees who are paid on the basis of market rates of wages and what those market rates are;

(b) why such employees alone are paid according to the said market rates;

(c) who determines these market rates for different places, categories and classifications of employees and on what basis;

(d) whether the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras has anything to do with the matter;

(e) whether these market rates are published and made available to the public, the employees and the officers concerned and if so, how and when it is done;

(f) whether these market rates are reviewed and revised from time to time and whether these revisions have been actually given effect to;

(g) whether the Government will lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the market rates for the various categories of employees under the Government in the City of Madras, Saidapet, Tambaram, Guindy, St. Thomas' Mount and Ennore during the period from 1945 to September 1950 (month after month) and how and by whom they were determined;

(h) whether such employees who are paid at market rates are given the benefit of the dearness allowance as fixed from time to time;

(i) whether the house-rent allowance is paid for any or all of them; and

(j) whether any Government employees who are not casuals and have put in continuous service of more than one year are also paid according to these market rates and whether such rates in their case are inclusive or exclusive of the dearness allowance or house rent allowance or both and whether the Government have proposals or recommendations under consideration for abolishing these classifications?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ (a) A list^a of the classes and categories of Government employees who are paid at the market rates is appended (Appendix I). These employees are divided into two categories :—

(i) Unskilled—like masalchi, sweeper, punkah-puller, gardener, watchman.

(ii) Skilled—like tinker and carpenter.

“ The former are paid wages at varying rates based on market rates, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 a month *plus* a dearness allowance of Rs. 18 while the latter are paid wages up to a maximum of Rs. 28 a month *plus* a dearness allowance of Rs. 18 or Rs. 19 according as pay does not exceed Rs. 20 or exceeds Rs. 20.

“ (b) These employees are required for work of a casual nature and their conditions of service are not governed by any rules or regulations. Their wages should necessarily depend on local conditions, and are, therefore, appropriately fixed with reference to the market rates prevailing in the locality.

“ (c) Each Collector determines the rates for his district, on the basis of the wages paid by the public and the availability of labour, the rates being subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 for unskilled employees and Rs. 28 for skilled employees (excluding dearness allowance).

“ (d) No.

“ (e) & (f) The market rates are reviewed and revised, if necessary, by Collectors usually once a year, and communicated to the officers in the districts just before the close of the financial year. These rates are not published.

“ (g) A statement^b giving the information available is appended (Appendix II).

“ (h) Yes. But part-time employees are not paid dearness allowance.

“ (i) House-rent allowance is not paid to these employees.

“ (j) No distinction is made in regard to wages between persons who have served for more than one year and those who have not so served. Wages and dearness allowances admissible are paid without any distinction to all whole-time employees. As there is no such distinction, the question of its abolition does not arise.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of expunging from their records the term ‘menial’?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I think it was considered but I am not quite sure.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 754 *infra*.
^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 754-756 *infra*.

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, in the category of unskilled and skilled workers, who are part-time workers and who are whole-time workers?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ This question is considered and reviewed from time to time, and I remember some time back we included certain categories of people in the permanent cadre instead of paying them from contingencies.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, though the masalchis, sweepers, and watchmen are treated as unskilled workers, they are doing whole-time work, and their services are as essential for the maintenance of the institutions in which they are employed as skilled workers like tinkers and carpenters. Therefore, may I ask whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of making these unskilled workers whole-time public servants and pay them not from contingencies but treat them as regular Government servants?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ In recent years many such people have been transferred to the permanent cadre, though for a long time they were paid from contingencies. There are financial restrictions in the matter. We will have to pay them leave allowances, pensions, etc. The financial commitment will be huge.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ It is true, Sir, that any employee under the Government is a liability to some extent. At the same time, the services rendered by masalchis, sweepers and watchmen, are as important as those rendered by skilled workers like the tinker and the carpenter. Perhaps the punkah-puller will be required in the hot weather. But all these people are always required for service in the offices in which they work. Therefore, will the Government kindly reconsider the question or review it—the Hon. the Finance Minister stated that the Government were reviewing the question from time to time—and see whether these workers cannot be incorporated into the permanent cadre of Government servants?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ As I have already stated, the whole question is reviewed from time to time. We shall see what can be done with regard to these people.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ Sir, is the gardener a skilled worker or an unskilled worker? I see from the list he is classified as an unskilled worker.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Most of the gardeners are treated as unskilled workers.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ Does not a gardener require some technical knowledge of his profession, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is not as if gardeners have undergone the horticultural course organized

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by the Bangalore Horticultural Society. It may be that the Corporation is maintaining one or two trained gardeners. But the bulk of the gardeners are not diploma holders."

Expert Committee on Agricultural Research.

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

(a) the main recommendations of the Expert Committee on Agricultural Research; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to give effect to them?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) [A statement^a is placed on the Table of the House."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" Sir, with reference to the answer to recommendation 38, may I ask, does it follow that the lessees of temple lands take the leases at very high rates, suffer loss every year, and still pay the temples? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is considered they may charge higher rates. There is doubt about the suitability of the land which can be got for this purpose. So the matter was dropped."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" All wet lands are suitable for this purpose, whether they are owned by private people, or by temples, or by the Government. So, will the Government be pleased to reconsider the whole matter since the explanation given in the statement is not correct and not based on facts? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The hon. Member might make his suggestions. I shall have them considered."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, with reference to recommendation 37, the Government have stated that there is a dearth of qualified Agricultural graduates. May I know whether this is a fact? There is a large number of qualified Agricultural graduates. We are prescribing B.Sc. (Agri.), as the qualification even for clerical and other posts. Are the Government correct in making the statement that there is a dearth of qualified Agricultural graduates? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" In connexion with the Grow More Food Schemes, there was need for employing a large staff. There was not sufficient time to give them practical training at the research stations and so, they were appointed immediately after they came out of the colleges."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that the people who are raw and just out from the college are not efficient but are merely figureheads in the respective taluks under the charge of Demonstrators? "

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 756-761 infra.

[30th March 1951]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is a proposal under consideration to give them practical training at research stations or Government farms."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government admit that the present officers are not capable of doing their duties efficiently, as alleged by the hon. Member Mr. Desigar? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is considered advisable to give them some practical training in farm work after they finish their college course."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the dearth of Agricultural graduates is due to the fact that most of them go out to other States to accept jobs, because the emoluments given to them in this State are less than those given in other States? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" They may be just a few. But most of them are employed here alone."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Do the Government propose to send some of them to foreign countries for higher training and knowledge, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" When necessary, that question will be taken into consideration."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Is there no necessity now felt by the Agricultural Department for having more experienced hands? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A few men are being sent from time to time for higher and special training."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the staff employed in the Agricultural Colleges possess the necessary qualifications to undertake teaching work? The Department finds it difficult to get qualified men, because the system of sending Agricultural graduates abroad for further training has been stopped. So, qualified staff required for the purpose of teaching in Agricultural Colleges is not available."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Qualified men are available. But due to financial reasons the number of people sent abroad may have been restricted. It has not altogether been stopped."

Committee to enquire into the cost of diet given to patients in hospitals.

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

(a) whether an *ad hoc* committee to enquire into the cost of diet supplied to patients in the hospitals of the State was appointed;

(b) who the members of the Committee and what the terms of reference to the committee were;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its final report; and if so, the action taken thereon;

[30th March 1951]

(d) whether the Committee has submitted an interim report with recommendations to economize expenditure in the City hospitals; and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government will place on the Table of the House the report and a statement of action taken on the various recommendations?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The members of the Committee are—

(1) Dr. U. P. Mallayya, L.M. & S., M.L.A., Mangalore (President).

(2) Dr. P. R. Kalyanasundaram, Superintendent, Government Royapetta Hospital.

(3) The Assistant Accounts Officer, Surgeon-General's office.

The terms of reference to the Committee are—

(1) whether the present procedure of obtaining diet articles on contract system requires any examination with a view to effect economy;

(2) whether the system of self-dieting can be introduced in the hospitals as a measure of economy; and

(3) what are the steps necessary to be taken for the purchase of drugs and hospital stores from outside at the cheapest rates possible.

“(c) The Committee's report is awaited.

“(d) The Committee has not submitted any interim report.

“(e) Does not arise.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I ask, Sir, whether the committee did not submit any report regarding the diet in the Mental Hospital, Madras, and whether any action has been taken on that?”

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

Compensation to third parties owing to accidents in electrical undertakings.

* 198 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the main answer and replies to supplementary questions to question No. 73 given on the floor of the House on 25th November 1950—

(a) whether the question of making payment of compensation to third parties when preventable accidents occur, is obligatory in the case of all electrical undertakings has since been examined;

(b) whether the pace at which the Government propose to take over all private electricity undertakings has been quickened or slowed down; and

[30th March 1951]

(c) whether, in case the pace is quickened or slowed down, in view of the occurrence of such preventable accidents and the absence of compensation to third parties, the Government propose to undertake legislation making payment of such compensation obligatory irrespective of the ownership of undertakings?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The matter has been taken up with the officers concerned and concrete proposals are awaited from them.

“(b) The pace of acquisition of undertakings is being regulated with due regard to the present need for economy in expenditure. However, all undertakings which have broken down or are not giving satisfactory service will be taken over quickly.

“(c) This will be considered in due course if necessary.”

Absorption into service of public servants of merged states.

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

(a) whether absorption of Government servants of the various merged States has been completed;

(b) whether the principles laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 855, Public (Political), dated 26th March 1949, have been applied in regard to all the previous employees in the merged states in the different Departments;

(c) whether, as a result of this, the number of employees, who did not satisfy the conditions prescribed, have been thrown out of employment;

(d) whether those thrown out of employment have been paid any compensation for loss of service;

(e) whether those absorbed are in receipt of the same rates of pay and allowances as those prevailing in the other parts of the State;

(f) whether the Government have received any representations from the persons affected regarding certain anomalies in the scales of pay and allowances; and

(g) whether the Government will make a full statement on the subject?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) A statement* showing the present stage at which the absorption of the employees of the merged States stands is placed on the Table of the House.

“(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(c) One hundred and thirty-one employees of the former States were thrown out of employment. The following are the figures :—

Pudukkottai	...	...	...	79
Banganapalle	...	...	...	5
Sandur	...	...	...	47

[30th March 1951]

"(d) In the case of Pudukkottai, no compensation has been paid so far, but in the case of Palace Establishment either deficiency in service to be condoned for qualifying for full pension or compensation for loss of career is under consideration. In respect of Banganapalle, five such cases are under consideration. The question of payment of compensation to the forty-seven Sandur State employees thrown out of employment is separately under consideration.

"(c) Fully qualified staff among the State employees of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle when absorbed in the Madras Government Services will be eligible for the Madras scales of pay and allowances and advance increments as specified in paragraph (5) of G.O. Ms. No. 855, Public (Political), dated 26th March 1949. Persons whose cases of absorption are still pending and those State employees who lack departmental qualifications have been allowed as a special case to draw the Madras scales of pay with effect from 1st September 1949, pending the acquisition of such qualifications within the prescribed period. In the case of Sandur, the same principles apply but such of the Sandur State employees who are eligible for the Madras scales would however get those scales of pay from 1st September 1949 as the merger of the State was on 1st April 1949. Unqualified persons, i.e., persons lacking both departmental and general qualifications, will get only the pre-merger scales of pay.

"(f) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(g) The intention of the Hon'ble Member is not clear. The answers to clauses (a) to (f) above set out the position in respect of the absorption of the former State employees and other allied matters."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Will the Government expedite the disposal of cases which are pending, so that the persons concerned need not be kept in suspense? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We are very anxious to expedite the entire matter. We do not want to keep anybody in suspense."

Tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria in the State.

* 200 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to place on the Table of the House a statement showing the number of beds available in the Tuberculosis Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatoria in this State during each month since January 1950, the average number of in-patients during each month for the same period and the number of surgical operations performed during each month in the same period?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—" A statement* is placed on the Table of the House, as desired."

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 764-766 infra.

30th March 1951]

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" May I know the basis on which the beds are reserved in the various hospitals? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It depends on many factors and to a large extent on the recommendations of the Surgeon-General who goes into the question of the adequacy of bed strength with reference to the number of people in the particular locality."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Is there any connexion between the bed strength and the average number of patients going to the hospital for treatment? I find in Malabar, Madurai, Tirunelveli and South Kanara, the number of beds reserved is not commensurate with the number of in-patients admitted to the hospital. In some cases, the number of in-patients is double or treble the number of beds available. Will the Government reconsider the question and increase the bed strength on the basis of the number of patients who seek help from the hospitals? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" While that is desirable, whatever bed strength we reserve for tuberculosis, to that extent other diseases will be deprived of the facility. Unless we increase the accommodation itself, I do not think it will be proper to go on increasing the bed strength for tuberculosis alone, depriving other diseases of beds. The other diseases also have equal claim for beds."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" In view of the dangerous nature of the disease, is it not advisable to have more beds in hospitals in places where the incidence of T.B. is greater? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There are so many considerations to be taken into account when the Surgeon-General makes his recommendations to the Government in this regard."

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to announce to the House the following messages, dated the 29th March 1951, received from the Hon. Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly :—

"(1) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly on the 29th March 1951, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

"I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.

"(2) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly on the 29th March 1951, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

[Mr. Chairman] [30th March 1951]

'I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.' "

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to announce to the House the following messages received from His Excellency the Governor :—

(1) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951.

(2) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951."

IV.—ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to inform the House that the following candidates were nominated for election of six members to the House Committee, for the financial year 1951-52 :—

- 1 Janab V. Hameed Sultan Maricar.
- 2 Sri P. Veerabhadraswami.
- 3 Sri L. Subbarama Reddi.
- 4 Sri A. R. L. Pathy.
- 5 Dr. Syed Tajuddin.
- 6 Mrs. M. N. Chubwalla.

"As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., six, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the House Committee.

"In addition to the above, under rule 144 of the Madras Council Rules, I nominate the following two members to be members of the said Committee :—

- 1 Sri M. Narayana Rao.
- 2 Sri D. Krishnamurthi."

V.—ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to inform the House that the following candidates were nominated for election of nine members to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1951-52 :—

- 1 Sri S. Jayaram Reddi.
- 2 Sri M. Narayana Menon.
- 3 Sri K. Natarajan.
- 4 Sri N. Ranga Reddi.
- 5 Sri H. M. Jagannatham.
- 6 Sri B. Bhima Rao.
- 7 Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao.

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8 Sri M. D. T. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.

9 Janab K. Uppi.

"As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., nine, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges."

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951 (L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1951)
(AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.'

"Sir, the other day we had a discussion on the Supplementary Demands for the current year 1950-51. That amount is put in the form of this Bill. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2, Schedule, clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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

'That the Bill be read a third time and passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be read a third time and passed.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1951 (L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1951) (AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.'

"Sir, this is the real Budget Bill which requires about 126 crores of rupees for the year 1951-52. All the decisions of the Assembly with regard to the various Demands are incorporated

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in this Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and which is now before this Council for its consideration. This Bill incorporates all the expenditure needed for the whole of next year, viz., 1951-52. About 126 crores of rupees are needed on the whole because all treasury transactions are incorporated in this Bill. Whatever money is taken as advance from the Reserve Bank and then repaid is also taken into consideration and an amount of 35 crores of rupees has been allotted for Repayment of Debt. It does not mean that we have repaid that 35 crores of rupees to the Reserve Bank. But, for our ways and means expenditure, the Reserve Bank will be giving us some advances from time to time lasting for two or three days or a week and we will be repaying them to the Reserve Bank. All such repayments will go to make up the 35 crores of rupees. The Bill comprises 60 crores on Revenue Account; 5 crores are taken as working expenses for Irrigation, Electricity and Road Transport Schemes. The figures shown in the Revenue Account show only the net amount; we do not give the working expenses under Electricity, Irrigation and Road Transport Schemes because we do not want to inflate the Budget by showing them. Twenty-two crores of rupees are needed for Capital Expenditure. We hope to raise the necessary finance for this purpose either by sale of securities or by loans from the Government of India or in the open market. Loans and advances by the State Government are also given in the Appropriation Bill and they come to $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. The total amount comes to Rs. 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores. I request this House to take the Bill into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.'

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to refer to the various amounts that have been provided in the Budget under various heads. It is, however, not possible to identify them region-war. But from the account the Hon. the Minister for Public Works gave in the Legislative Assembly it is seen that the expenditure in the various regions is as follows :—

'From 1946-47 to 1950-51, in the Andhra districts Rs. 985 lakhs odd and Rs. 462 lakhs in the Tamil districts.'

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, the expenditure incurred on the Tungabhadra Project should not be considered as amount spent in the Andhra districts."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" But I think Rayalaseema goes with the Andhra districts."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Rayalaseema is a separate area by itself, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" However, I do not think it is desirable to go into that question at this stage."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I think the Hon. the Minister for Public Works gave the information in the Assembly with reference to a question raised by a Member there."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There is nothing like Andhra and Tamil areas taken into account. As and when the schemes are ready, we take them up."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" The Hon. Public Works Minister has stated that he will take the picture of the whole State and all that. I agree with him. So long as we continue as one happy family and there is no talk of partition, it may be all right. But, we know that the question of partition of the State on a linguistic basis was talked out (laughter) and I should say that at one time it was also seriously attempted. Therefore, sooner or later, partition is likely to be effected. That is why I wish to emphasize that at least hereafter, when allotment of funds for Capital as well as Revenue expenditure is made, separate figures may be given. I have no objection to the Government giving separate figures in one Budget, but they should give them under separate heads. I suggest that hereafter figures relating to the various items may be given region-war."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I would like the figures to be given district-war."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" I agree with the Chairman that the figures may be given district-war. According to the formula agreed to by the Partition Committee, the non-Andhra districts should get 60 per cent and the Andhra districts should get 40 per cent. But according to the figures disclosed by the Hon. Public Works Minister in the Assembly, the Andhra districts have been allotted two times the funds allotted to the non-Andhra areas in the past few years. This is the first submission that I would like to make to this House and to the Government regarding the Budget and the financial commitments for the next year."

"I would next like to refer to the increase in the Police Budget which is very necessary and which has been administered by the Government in a very efficient way."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I would like to suggest to the hon. Members not to take up the time of the House unnecessarily by repeating some of the things mentioned by them during the four days' general discussion on the Budget. If they want to put forth any new and additional points or if they want to elaborate some of the points mentioned by them earlier, they can do so. But I would like hon. Members not to repeat what all they said at the time of the general discussion of the Budget."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" I shall try to do so, Sir, and I think I am doing it now."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I felt that the hon. Member was repeating some of the points. That is why I made that remark."

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SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" Sir, if you are going to rule out our discussions like that, I am afraid that everything that we may wish to say now might have been covered during the four days of the Budget discussion by certain hon. Members of this House. So . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" That is exactly what I mean, viz., that much discussion is not necessary now."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" In this connexion, I wish to submit that as an ameliorative step the Government should bring forward the Tenancy Legislation which has been promised by them for such a long time. This is still pending. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has submitted its report to the Government some months ago and it is with the Government. The Revenue Minister was kind enough to promise us that it will be circulated among the Members of the Legislature very soon. At the same time he has informed us that public opinion on the matter will also be elicited. I wish to inform the Government that public opinion is already in favour of it and it is as a result of that that the Zamindari Abolition Act has been passed. As a corollary to the same, I wish that the Tenancy Bill must also be introduced during the lifetime of this Legislature itself and not postponed to the next Legislature."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Because the future is always uncertain?" (Laughter.)

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" My point is that by introducing ameliorative measures like the Tenancy Bill, the Government can save some money from the Police Grant. The Police Grant has considerably increased—I think it has increased to Rs. 7 crores from Rs. 3 crores or so—and the Government can save one or two crores of rupees by introducing legislation in this direction, especially in the direction of granting fixity of tenure, fair rent and minimum wages. There may not be vast difference of opinion in regard to these matters between one section and another. Of course there will be some difference of opinion with regard to any legislation. Leaving aside major controversial points involving constitutional difficulties like maximum holdings, prevention of non-cultivating pattadars from acquiring lands, etc., about which they can elicit public opinion, the Government can bring forward legislation with regard to the non-controversial points. I only want to urge that tenancy legislation guaranteeing fixity of tenure, fair rent and minimum wages may be brought during the lifetime of this Legislature itself. As an allied subject to this, I would like to emphasize that the Government should also take up the question of rural housing. Of course, a few lakhs have been provided for rural housing. But I cannot comprehend whom it will benefit and in what way it will benefit. I would like to put forth a suggestion that a type design costing Rs. 1,000 a house, for the landless labourers and other people, may be evolved. Regarding the landless farm labourers . . ."

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THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" I think only doll houses can be constructed for Rs. 1,000." (Laughter.)

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" I am prepared to challenge anybody in this matter and submit plans and estimates to be scrutinized by the Consulting Architect of the Government for his approval. After they are approved, the Government can proceed with the scheme. I do not want that the Government should proceed to construct doll houses or any such thing. Of the Rs. 1,000 required, let the Government take about 25 per cent from the labourers to start with. The labourers may be permitted to repay the balance of 75 per cent of the amount within a period spread over 10 to 15 years. The Government Departments always raise the question of security. They raise the question, where is the guarantee that these labourers will repay the amount and on whose security they have to advance 75 per cent of the cost to them and whether they will have to wait for 10 or 15 years. This sort of objection has been quite often put forward by the Government Departments, during the last two years. After all, trust begets trust. We have to take these landless labourers as more honest than the more modern and educated men. I am sure that these people can stand comparison with any other class of people and any other loyal citizens. It is high time that this scheme that I just now enunciated roughly is taken up by the Government and executed. (Interruption.) The Hon. Public Works Minister reminds me about sites. After satisfying themselves that the sites on which the houses are to be constructed belong to the landless labourers, the Government can proceed with the housing scheme. Only people who have sites of their own will form a Co-operative Housing Society and ask for Government aid for constructing houses on their sites.

" In this connexion, I wish to refer to the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Agricultural Research. In regard to one of its recommendations—I think under item 38—the Government have stated that the temple lands can be had for multiplication of seed only at higher rates and so seed multiplication is not possible there. I do not know how far this statement is true and how the Government arrived at such an opinion. So far as my experience goes, it is not so. Lessees are making tons of money by taking up the temple lands on lease at comparatively cheaper rates. Co-operative Societies for cultivating the temple lands may be formed. Incidentally, as recommended by the Expert Committee, the whole produce may be taken for seed purposes under direct supervision of the department which may satisfy itself about the purity of the seeds. This is really a very useful and practical suggestion which would help everybody. This will help the temple, this will help the common man by enabling him to get pure seeds, this will help the Government to secure pure seeds for distribution under their supervision and this will also help the tenants of the temple who are now being ill-treated by the lessee who is the only intermediary at present. I wish to urge that this reform should be carried out immediately and should come into force from the next fasli.

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draw the attention of the Government as well as of this House to the magnitude of the problem that we may have to face under conditions of decontrol. I was amazed to see demands by Members of the other House and also elsewhere for decontrol and for permission for free movement of grains within decontrolled areas. I want to know to whose benefit this will work. Is it for the benefit of the common man who has to stand before the ration shop for his daily food? Sir, in the Tirunelveli district there are huge stocks of rice in places like Ambasamudram. What does free movement of grains mean in such places? It means the present stocks will flow into the hands of people who can afford to purchase their requirements for six months and one year. In whose interests, is decontrol advocated?"

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"What about the Tanjore district?"

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—"Control can be introduced in Tanjore provided it is administered properly. It will not be in the interests of the common man if free movement of grains is permitted. As far as possible, there should be restriction on movement. It should be possible for people to get foodgrains at double the ordinary rates at least. Price of foodgrains has now gone up four times and five times. Therefore, the Government should not take any hasty steps."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The Hon. Member's time is up. Sri Suryanarayana Rao will now speak. I fix fifteen minutes for each hon. Member."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time when we attempted, quite unconsciously, to make valedictory speeches, you were good enough to remind us that we would have another opportunity to discuss the Budget proposals of the Government. I am sorry, however, that you are now imposing a time-limit. Let me try to deal with the several points that I have in my mind without transgressing the time-limit imposed by you."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"My idea is this. Tomorrow we have got the Malabar Tenancy Bill and so we cannot go beyond today with the Appropriation Bill. It is necessary that we must finish consideration of the Bill as early as possible. There is also a function in the evening and some hon. Members may go home for a change before they attend the function. That is why I have said that the earlier we finish the Bill the better."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has taken into account the loss of revenue from sales-tax on account of inter-State trade and commerce. He has mentioned that he may lose about Rs. 76 lakhs thereby. But he has not taken into account the loss which is sure to be ours very soon if action is taken under Article 286 of the Constitution."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"No. I may assure the hon. Member that action will not be taken under Article 286."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"It is being done, Sir. I have information, unless the newspapers have wrongly reported, that the Government of India are preparing a list of essential articles in respect of which they propose to take action under Article 286. I wish that no action were taken, but it looks as though action will be taken. The protest of the Government of Bombay in this connexion, coupled with a request that the Central Government must make good the loss that the Bombay Government may sustain, has been turned down."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Not on that. The protest of the Bombay Government was with reference to inter-State trade and commerce."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Let me hope that the Hon. the Minister for Finance will prove a better prophet than I am. I hope he will not have to forego the six crores of rupees to which he made reference the other day. I would warn the Government that if such a situation were to arise, they should be as strong in their dealings with the Central Government as the Hon. the Minister for Finance thinks he is."

"Sir, we have not been able to do anything in regard to food. The Hon. the Minister for Food is crying hoarse and he wants ten lakhs of tons of foodgrains. But what do the Central Government do? They are giving you in dribblets of 50,000 tons and one lakh tons. Even that, they do not give in time. That is the way in which, I am pointing out, the Government of India are treating us. Yesterday, I saw another news item in the papers—and I hope my Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, would have seen it—which showed that out of the grants and loans given by the Central Government during 1950-51, not a pie had been given to this State. The other States have got loans as well as grants. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Grants?') Yes. Grants to the extent of Rs. 50.19 lakhs and loans to the extent of Rs. 14.52 crores have been given. Is it because we had no schemes that we were given nothing? Have we not prepared schemes for development like other States? I am raising this point here because, however sanguine the Hon. the Minister for Finance may be about sales tax, the calamity that I have mentioned may overtake us at any time because all our requests are treated with scant courtesy by the Government of India. In 1950-51, loans to the extent of Rs. 14.52 crores were given to other States for financing their development schemes. Had we no development schemes? Did we not ask for loans from the Government of India?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"We have gone to the open market for loans."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"You have gone to the open market. Suppose you had failed, what would have been the position? The Government of Bombay also went to the open market and still they have received some extra money by way of loans from the Government of India."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We sold securities to the extent of Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 crores and that money is available to us. There is also the loan from the open market. Perhaps the Government of Bombay have no securities to sell."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" The question is not that you have money. You may sell all securities and become bankrupt."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Is it the hon. Member's contention that we must get loans from the Government of India even if we do not want any? Last year, we did not require any loans."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I am sorry the hon. the Minister does not understand me. I am only supporting his case. I am not criticising him at all. I am warning him of the coming danger to the finances of the State. The way in which the Government of India treat our State is deplorable."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I think the Hon. the Minister wants to make out that he did not ask for any loans from the Government of India."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" There was provision for Post-war Reconstruction schemes. When all the other States have got grants and loans from this Post-war Reconstruction Fund and when we have received nothing for our needs, is it not our duty as Members of the State Legislature to record our protest against the attitude of the Government of India towards this State? We are perfectly entitled to protest. Perhaps the Hon. the Minister for Finance may do it secretly but we have every right to do it openly. There is a tendency on the part of the Government of India to treat us with scant courtesy."

" Sir, this question has a connexion with the question of lapsed grants. I have got a lot of material about this"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" But the question has not lapsed yet." (Laughter.)

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" We were not able in the past to utilize all the grants that the Government of India placed at our disposal. I do not know whether for this reason, the Government of India are adopting their present policy towards this State. What is it that makes the Centre adopt this policy? What makes it mete out a step-motherly treatment to us? I would like this matter to be examined. Let us find out who is responsible for this. If we had committed mistakes, such an examination will help us to avoid mistakes in future. What is past is past. It is true, Sir, that these lapsed grants have become an obsession with me, I confess. I understand that the Finance Department has nothing to do with it except to get accounts from the Accountant-General and furnish information to us. It is the departments concerned with post-war development schemes and grow more food schemes that are responsible for utilizing such

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grants or allowing them to lapse. The Finance Secretariat only comes to know from the figures that the Accountant-General furnishes what the exact position is.

" Sir, the other day, I was referring to the grants given to the Loyola College. In the year 1947-48, many colleges applied for grants but were not able to get any grant because our finances did not permit it. But how did the Loyola College get its grant? I have got the notes furnished by the Hon. the Minister for Finance which show that the college got the grant from out of the Post-war Reconstruction funds. The grant was made as a post-war development grant. The college got half grant while my Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, is giving only Rs. 75,000 to others which is the maximum. The college got the grant not only for the chemical laboratory but for the construction of an auditorium and a library hall also. The college purchased equipment for the chemistry laboratory, besides. As I said on the last occasion, I am glad the Loyola College got the grants. My only point is why the Government did not forward the applications for grants from the other colleges to the Government of India and get them grants under the Post-war Reconstruction programme. Could they not have at least got a grant for their own Oil Research Laboratory at Anantapur? We have lost a golden opportunity of making use of the grants. Now all of us find it difficult to raise funds. I quite appreciate the efforts of our Government to raise money. But the fact remains that we have lost a golden opportunity."

" As regards retrenchment, Sir, I feel the time is coming sooner or later—it will be sooner than later—when we will have to look into the functions of the various officers with a view to seeing that expenditure on establishment is reduced. I have not got figures of expenditure incurred under Establishment since 1946-47. Nor have I figures relating to the number of posts retrenched during this period. If a statement is prepared, it will be seen, Sir, that the cost of establishment created during this period is much more than the savings effected through retrenchment. What is the use of having a retrenchment committee and asking them to suggest measures for retrenchment, if while retrenching on one side the Government go on increasing the personnel or the establishment on the other? If the increase in the establishment results in increased efficiency or expansion in the nation-building departments, it is certainly worthwhile doing it. As I pointed out last time, there has not been any advance in the work of the nation-building departments as the Hon. Minister for Finance made it out. For instance, let me take the Department of Education and the spread of education. The Hon. Minister for Finance has been almost tom-tomming that 'the expenditure for education was only Rs. 4.6 crores in 1945-46 and I have made it Rs. 11.4 crores this year.' May I ask, Sir, how much of it was really spent towards the spread of education and how much of it was spent on dearness allowances and other allowances which you are forced to give? The Government cannot say that every pie that is allotted for education has been used for the purpose of spreading

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education alone. My point is, the pace has been very slow, especially in regard to elementary education. Take the number of children that were in elementary schools in 1945-46. It was Rs. 32.4 lakhs. In 1949-50 it was only Rs. 40 lakhs. There has been an increase of only 8 lakhs in the strength over a period of five years while the population is increasing as also the number of school-going children is increasing. Is this expansion a thing for which the Government could take pride? I am mentioning this because I want more provision should be made for the spread of elementary education to see that we attain the objective contained in the Directive Principles of State Policy of our Constitution, as early as possible. Unfortunately, though I see here the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Education Minister is not present in the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Does the hon. Member mean that the Chief Minister is unfortunately present here? "

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I am sorry, Sir. I wanted to put it the other way. Unfortunately the Education Minister is not here.

" Next, Sir, is the question of setting up an agency for the spread of elementary education. Have we an adequate set-up, either in local bodies or private agencies for the spread of education? Are the Government going to revive the District Education Councils? My hon. Friend, Sri Avinashilingam Chettiar, while speaking in the other House, was referring to what is called the Taluk Education Committee. Some method by which we could exercise more control is necessary as we are going to spend more on education. There must be proper check-up if we are going to allow the district boards and the municipalities to take up the spread of education. May I in this connexion once more plead that it would be far better for Government to give grants equal to the education cess that the local bodies raised than the doles now proposed by them? I should like the Government to make these local bodies responsible for the spread of education and also responsible for every pie they are collecting and every pie that the Government would be giving them. Then they will be interested to see that the money they raise by way of education cess and the money they get from the Government are spent for the spread and development of education. Supervision and control will be much more efficient than when you give some money and ask them to start schools and run them. The method suggested by me, I believe, will be much more efficient and efficacious for the spread of elementary education."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It will help Tanjore alone."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—" But not Bellary."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister is a very clever financier. When there was a

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cry from the non-Gazetted officers, instead of increasing the dearness allowance, he has introduced what is called the increased house-rent allowance. There is reason for his so doing. In giving the increase to school teachers there is a clause in the Order of the Government that their dearness allowance also will keep pace with the dearness allowance granted to the Government servants. House-rent allowance did not form part of dearness allowance. Therefore, he has cleverly increased the house-rent allowance and extended it almost to all parts of the State so that the teacher, the poor teacher, cannot have a claim for this unless he also pleads for the house-rent allowance. He has been pleading with no result. If the Hon. Minister had added these Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 to the Rs. 18 that he is giving as dearness allowance, the elementary school teacher would all have got the increase. Therefore, it is I say that he is a very clever financier. But I may tell him the elementary school teachers are equally clever. They have seen the game and they are not going to rest content because the cost of living is increasing, and under the new scheme of the Hon. Minister for Food, even the teachers do not get the rations from the relief shops."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Is that so? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" We are making special arrangements for the teachers of local bodies and private managements also."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" But there is a complaint about this received from Ramanathapuram district, from the Srivilliputtur Teachers' Federation. I am saying, Sir, that teachers are working under these difficult conditions."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I remember on the other hand there was a complaint as to why the teachers alone should get this benefit, why not others also."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I am glad that the Hon. the Minister for Food has come to the assistance of the teachers. But I say, Sir, they are tied down to the schools from morning to evening and if they are to discharge their functions and duties properly, they should be saved from the trouble of finding rice for the night."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—" He does not go to the school."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" If he does not go to the school we are responsible for his remissness. So, Sir, I would request the Hon. the Finance Minister to consider the question of giving house rent allowance to the teachers as well, or to increase the dearness allowance granted to them to the extent to which he is now giving house rent allowance to others. The result of the present order would be that even the local board employee will get the increased house rent allowance but not the elementary school teacher. That is the point I wanted to mention here."

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"Now, Sir, I am in duty bound to refer to a controversial matter. My hon. Friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar is not here. Somehow he has clubbed me with my hon. Friend Mr. Bhima Rao for putting questions on communal admissions. Sir, whether I am communal or not, many friends who know me, know. But, Sir, the decision of the Supreme Court when it is announced will raise very important questions. Assuming that the decisions will be given—there was only an indication of what was likely to be there . . ."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—"The High Court decision is there."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The Supreme Court has not yet delivered judgment and I do not think . . ."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"If you think that it is *sub judice* . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I think so. Until it is expressed by means of a judgment it is *sub judice*."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Then, Sir, I will not refer to it."

"Then, I come to the motor vehicles. I have never indulged in any disquisitions on the Motor Vehicles Act. But I feel, Sir, that the compensation given to the local bodies on account of the loss of toll income is very inadequate. Take the case of the City of Madras. Though I am not a Municipal Councillor, I want to refer to this. I am a citizen of this city. You are getting about Rs. 36 lakhs from the City from the Motor Vehicles taxes. The Government are giving a compensation of Rs. 3.8 lakhs of which one lakh is given by the Corporation itself as Motor Vehicles Taxes. It may be correct to say therefore that the Government give Rs. 2.8 lakhs while they are getting about Rs. 36 lakhs. The Hon. the Finance Minister will perhaps be surprised to know that the Corporation of Madras is spending Rs. 30 lakhs for the maintenance of roads in the City. Is the amount of compensation given fair to the Corporation? It may be equally bad in the case of other local bodies also. I would therefore like the Hon. Minister to have this question examined. If necessary, he may have a small committee of experts, get this point examined and remove the heartburning that is in many local bodies, especially the Corporation of Madras. The Government are not giving them as much as they would otherwise have got. While the Corporation is spending Rs. 30 lakhs on the maintenance of roads, the Government are giving them only Rs. 3.8 lakhs. They would have got these Rs. 36 lakhs but for your method of compensating them. That is my point. As the question is of general importance affecting the finances of local bodies, I would like the Government to examine this point."

"Sir, in the other House they made much of the necessity of the Government having to interfere with the Central Traffic Board. I have been one of those who was never involved in any decisions,

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not even in an accident, though the Hon. Minister himself was involved in one. Having created two bodies, the Regional Transport Authority and the Central Traffic Board which consist of their own officers and a few non-officials and the latter having been given appellate authority to entertain appeals from the decision of the Regional Transport Authority, why should the Government interfere with their decision? They should make it a convention not to interfere with the decision of the appellate authority."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Then it will be said that the Central Board should not interfere with the decision of the Regional authority, and the High Court should not interfere with the decisions of the District Judges."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Then, in that case, there is no need for a Central Traffic Board with a huge waste of money on the Chairman, the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and a huge establishment. The Government can themselves run the whole show here. In fact the Government are maintaining a huge establishment for the sake of appeals. Why create duplicate authorities? What happens is this. When an application is submitted to the regional authority, it takes its own time to arrive at a decision. As soon as permission is granted, the man purchases the bus and runs it. Then an appeal is filed by the aggrieved party. If the decision is reversed, he has to withdraw his vehicle. Supposing the Central Traffic Board confirms the decision of the regional authority but the Government decide otherwise, what is he to do with the vehicle which he has purchased investing about Rs. 25,000? I am only pointing out the difficulties of those who are involved in the trade. The Government should devise some method by which these difficulties could be minimised. That is all I am saying. Then, Sir, there was discussion in the other House about fleet-owners and all that. I would like to know what is the economic unit. The man running one bus may not be an economic unit. Can a man running two, three or five buses be considered an economic unit? You must have statistics and therefore can lay down that everybody who wants to run buses must own so many buses. Then only the bus owner may not land himself in loss. We must protect him against himself. I entirely agree that there should not be monopoly by any fleet-owner. Then there is this third party insurance. Glancing through the figures of the United Provinces accounts, I find they have made a provision out of the profits towards compensation for accidents, evidently because they are exempt from third party insurance. Have our Government made any provision? (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Certainly.') What is the amount? (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Rs. 2 lakhs.') What is the amount that the Government have paid so far, how many accidents took place every year, how many ended in deaths and how many ended in permanent disablement? It is these things that the public want to know. Government say they are a better employer, better than the private bus owner. What are the benefits the public derive because of the fact that

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the Government are in charge of the transport? Therefore, Sir, I would like him to examine this aspect and see whether the provision made in his Budget towards compensation is sufficient and whether accidents have been on the increase and what steps should be taken to prevent that increase in accidents."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member's time is up. He has already taken 25 minutes."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Sir, I will finish my speech in five minutes."

"Then, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Finance to sales tax which he is collecting from the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union. The Union has feeder societies and they simply supply milk to this Union to sell in the city. The feeder societies are prohibited from selling milk by their bye-laws. That was why they joined and formed this Federal Union for the sale of milk and they are required to give all the milk to this Union only. Sir, the societies are asked to pay sales tax and again the Union is asked to pay sales tax. Who pays all these sales taxes in the end? It is the consumer. Why should he be burdened with this tax twice? I think that there is some lacuna in the rules. When the feeder societies are not really selling, is it fair to levy sales tax on them? I can well understand if they are selling. But, the Hon. the Minister for Finance will say that it is a turnover-tax and not a sales tax. Sir, he has got a very clever method of getting over inconvenient things. Anyway I would like him to examine this aspect in detail."

"Sir, this is perhaps the last occasion we discuss the budget of the State and therefore we have come to the valedictory stage. I must say that we on this side of the House are not at all dissatisfied with the achievements of this Government. I shall mention only a few, i.e., Irrigation and Electricity schemes that have been developed during the last 5 years, the separation of Executive and the Judiciary, Prohibition, Abolition of Zamindaris and the coming Land Revenue Reforms in the Ryotwari areas; these are a few of the outstanding achievements. Besides these, they have initiated a large number of schemes for increasing food production whether it be under Grow More Food Schemes or under Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Sir, we cannot—and in fact anybody who has any idea of running the administration cannot but give credit to this Government for their achievements within this short period of 4 years. But, I may be asked, 'How is it that, in spite of all this, there is murmur?' Sir, there are people who are not satisfied with the achievements of this Government."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Intelligentia!"

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"It may be, Sir, that Independence raised many hopes in them. They expected heaven to come down and milk and honey to flow in the whole land. That may be one of the reasons. Sir, there is another point. We were all accustomed in the past to view with a critical eye anything that

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the Government did even with the best of intentions. When the foreigner was ruling over us, any reform that was introduced by him was always suspected and we thought he was doing it with some motive. Most of us have not got rid of that mentality. There is also a tendency to harp on the past and to compare with it unfavourably the present. Above all, Sir, the conflicts in the party in power itself are responsible for much of the mischief. Sir, I think that the Hon. the Minister for Finance and his Colleagues will agree that the Opposition, small as it is both in this House and in the other House, has never attributed motives to the Government. In regard to anything that the Government undertake, the members of the Opposition have been critical and perhaps sometimes hyper-critical and they have not flinched from that duty of criticizing the Government whenever they felt they were going on wrong lines. But we have never attributed motives. It is the members in their own party that have attributed motives. It is that hostile atmosphere deliberately created that makes the people think that the Government are not doing what they should do. The members of the Government must thank themselves for allowing this state of things to exist in their own party."

"Sir, one hon. Member sitting in the other House twitted one of the Leaders of the Opposition parties by saying that he represented a small group while he represented five crores of people. Sir, I was present in the other House at that time. I wonder what he would say of us, nominated Members. Sir, whom do we, the nominated Members, represent? We represent the unrepresented dumb millions of people in this State. (Laughter.) We are proud of that, even though we are nominated by the Government. We have discharged our duties and responsibilities to those unrepresented millions of people just like those who are discharging their duties to those representing only a few crores of people here. (Laughter.) Once one becomes a member of a House, he has all the duties, responsibilities and privileges of that House. Simply because we ask the Government, 'If you cannot rule, get out', the Hon. the Minister for Finance cannot turn round and say, 'You are a nominated member. Who are you to ask us to get out?' Sir, the Constitution provides for nomination and so we are here. We are entitled to exercise all the rights and privileges as other elected members do."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—"The hon. Member represents the Government that nominated him." (Laughter.)

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"That was so in the distant past. That cannot continue any longer. Therefore, Sir, no useful purpose will be served by such insinuations. In all that the Opposition did either in this House or in the other House, the intention was to assist the Government in the proper discharge of their duties to the people of the State. Therefore, if, in the course of discharging our duties, we sometimes appeared to be unreasonable and harsh in our criticisms, Sir, it was because of the desire for reform rather than the desire to find fault with the Government or

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to attribute unworthy motives. We must also confess that we have received the utmost consideration from the Members of the Government. Sir, I do not think that in this House anybody has put so many questions and sometimes very inconvenient questions to this Government as I have done. I must acknowledge that the Government have always given me all the information that I needed and tried to satisfy me and the other hon. Members of this House that in whatever they did, they were actuated by the desire to do what they thought best under the circumstances. We have no grievances on that account and even when we persisted in certain matters, they have given us credit for it, as we were only actuated by the desire to correct what we felt was wrong.

"Sir, coming to the position of this House, I think that we have justified our position as a revising Chamber. If sometimes our amendments were not accepted by the Government, it was due to their cussedness rather than to the unreasonableness of our amendments. My friend Dr. John used to say that the Government would bring the same amendments of ours later on for the same pieces of legislation. But, that does not matter. Sometimes, Government do stand on prestige. We are as much anxious to maintain the prestige of the Government as the Members of the Treasury Bench. And I hope, Sir, that after the coming elections to the Upper House, the same spirit of give-and-take will prevail and that the Upper House will continue to play a greater part as a revising Chamber and assist the Government in the discharge of their duties."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I must begin from where my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao left. He referred to the mentality of the Opposition which persisted in suspecting the rulers. But I must plead not guilty to that. So far as we are concerned, we have been always co-operating with the Government whether it be in the matter of maintenance of law and order, or food, etc., and we never looked at any matter with the idea of opposing it. Even in the case of Prohibition, we have been always giving our co-operation to the Government."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I think we are going to have another meeting when valedictory speeches can be given. The hon. Member may talk on the Bill now."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Sir, I would not have referred to it if my hon. Friend Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao had not raised it.

"Sir, differences arose and I think that they were on account of certain factors—the way in which the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi and the members belonging to his party looked at a particular section of the community always with suspicion and in certain matters in a very disagreeable manner. Fortunately that atmosphere has cleared and I hope that the party in power will not revert to that atmosphere but leave it once for all, so that all communities may get equal and equitable treatment at the hands of the Government and at the hands of the majority community.

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"Sir, you mentioned that we were going to have another meeting before elections. That leads me to refer to the coming elections. The other day, the President of the Indian Union said at Trivandrum that such elections had never taken place in any part of the world at any time and that they were unprecedented in the history of the world. This is so because a very large number of people have been given franchise by adult suffrage. When considering the question of adult suffrage in the Constituent Assembly, doubts were expressed whether this grant of adult suffrage to the people in this vast country would succeed, especially when a great majority of the people were illiterate and whether it would bear good results. That was a very legitimate doubt. But, I do not find that the Government are bringing forward any substantial measure of reform in order to mitigate this evil. In democracy, the people must be sufficiently educated to use their franchise properly."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—"What about 12-30
Pakistan?" p.m.

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"We are concerned with our country; we are not concerned with Pakistan. I am not here to speak for Pakistan just now. I thought that the time for twitting and making such statements has gone but, Sir, it has not gone and it still persists. I am sorry for that. I am concerned only with my own country. (Interruption.) I do not propose to answer other questions. It is nauseating and also very annoying to see that members of the Government make such statements. Such a mentality should change.

"Now, Sir, if Democracy can succeed and if adult franchise should succeed, people should be sufficiently educated. They must be provided with elementary education. What have the Government done for spreading elementary education in this country? From 1945-46 till today, the percentage of literacy has gone up to only about 15 per cent. After 1948-49, this elementary education scheme has been suspended for the purpose of pushing up the so-called basic education about which there is divided opinion. I do not know why they should suspend elementary education for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of basic education. Can you not have both at the same time, especially when there is some difference of opinion regarding the nature and the utility of this basic education? Now, Sir, elections are coming. It is one of the Directive Principles of State policy enunciated in our Constitution that elementary education should be made free and compulsory within a period of seven years. I would like to know from the Government whether it is possible for them to have universal free compulsory education if they proceed at the present rate and if they suspend the scheme of compulsory elementary education.

"Now, Sir, elections are coming. The Hon. the Finance Minister has very often been pleading for the minority communities. He has been appealing to the majority communities that it is their duty to see that minorities get proper and adequate representation in the various Legislatures in the country. We are very thankful

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to him for his great sympathy towards us. But, I would like to ask whether he has done anything in that direction and assured the minorities of their legitimate and adequate representation in the Legislature of this Province. He has only made us dependent on the whims and fancies of the majority communities. Sir, in the Constituent Assembly, we first tried for separate electorate or for at least Maulana Mohamed Ali's formula. At that time, we were told that we would be given reservation of seats. That was also denied. Later on, we pleaded for multi-member constituencies with cumulative votes. In this we did not stand alone. We were supported by the members of the majority community, members of the Congress Party and also members occupying the Treasury Benches. Only recently, in the other House, the hon. Member, Mr. K. Bashyam, gave notice of an amendment almost on similar terms in which we would have given. The Hon. Minister, Mr. Gopala Reddi, is sympathetic towards us. He is anxious that minorities should get proper representatives elected to the Legislatures by the minorities themselves."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I do not believe in artificial methods."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Sir, it is the only natural method. No taxation without representation is a principle accepted ever since the American War of Independence. I must appoint my own lawyer. I do not believe in the plaintiff appointing the lawyer for the defendant. A person speaking for me must be appointed by me. But, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi thinks otherwise. Probably he has had some dictation from above. He said that the Election Commissioners tabooed this idea multi-member constituencies. I do not know whether it is correct. Still, the elections are going to take place in this atmosphere. Therefore, please see that the minorities get a fair deal and are enabled to elect their representatives to the Legislatures. He must see that these hopes of the minorities are fulfilled.

" Now, Sir, I wish to say a few words about the preparations that have been made for the elections. The electoral rolls have been prepared. When the preliminary enumeration of the voters took place, everything was done in English. The names were in English and the addresses were in English. But so far as the City is concerned, the preliminary electoral rolls were prepared in Telugu and Tamil, with the result that most of the names are mutilated and we are not able to identify even our own names. I am even told that there is variation between the transliteration in Tamil and the transliteration in Telugu. Such being the case, will it not create very great difficulties and confusion at the time of the elections? Sir, at least for the City, which is multi-lingual, these electoral rolls must have been prepared in English as was done in Bombay at a later stage. Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister spoke about steel boxes and wooden boxes. He also said that he has asked the Election Commissioner to permit the use of some wooden boxes which were in use in the previous elections in this State. In this connexion, I must warn the Government against the use of

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wooden boxes. We have got experience of these wooden boxes. The seals may be all right. But, the bottom of these wooden boxes might be tampered with. Of course, they are going to use steel boxes. But, my hon. Friend wants to use wooden boxes also that were in use in the previous elections in this State. In so many elections, the bottom of the wooden boxes had been removed, certain ballot papers had been put in though the seals of the boxes were intact. Sir, I say these wooden boxes are capable of being tampered with. Therefore, I warn the Government against the use of these wooden boxes. When the Centre wants you to use steel boxes, why should you make an exception and ask for the use of the old wooden boxes in our State?

" Then, Sir, there should be separate booths for Muslim women voters. At a recent District Board election, a male candidate stood in front of the ballot box with the result that no Muslim woman voter was able to exercise her vote. The matter also came before a Full Bench of the High Court. I also interviewed the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils in that connexion. Sir, you can quite appreciate the demand that women should have separate booths. Why should our women jostle with males at the booths? So, I want that Muslim women should have separate booths for themselves. Therefore, Sir, if you want that these women should exercise their votes, then separate booths should be provided for them and the Election Officers must all be women. Otherwise, most of these women would be disfranchised.

" Then, Sir, with regard to Medical Relief, the Hon. the Minister himself said that there has not been any spectacular achievement in that direction. We see that the position is as it was in the past. It was reported that when the Surgeon-General visited the Tirunelveli Headquarters Hospital, he expressed himself in almost similar terms as the Hon. the Education Minister did in regard to certain elementary schools. The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon said that some of these buildings were not fit even for use as cattle-sheds. I think that is what the Surgeon-General also remarked about the very bad accommodation in the Tirunelveli Headquarters Hospital. At least, Sir, the Headquarters Hospitals must have more accommodation. But, so far, no improvement has been effected. To-day, while answering a question, the Hon. the Minister said that he has issued instructions with regard to provision for treatment of Tuberculosis in the various hospitals in this State. But, I find that in the Tirunelveli Hospital, the provision is for six beds, whereas the number of in-patients ranged from 18 to 21. I would ask the Hon. Minister whether it is not possible to increase the number of beds in proportion to the demand in the various districts. Further, I would like to impress upon the Government the necessity of getting the co-operation of the private sanatoria also in this matter. They may be helped with subsidies wherever necessary and several patients who do not get admission into the Government Hospitals may be diverted to some of these private sanatoria and some kind of subsidy may be given to these private sanatoria pro rata. Further, Sir, the doctors in these private

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hospitals also are very much experienced and they have got special knowledge. Their knowledge and experience also may be utilised in the Government Hospitals in special cases. In this connexion, I would also refer to the treatment of Cancer that is available in our State. Cancer treatment is very rare. On the other hand, that disease is spreading and very many cases are in the waiting list in the Hospitals. In Madras also, there are one or two Cancer hospitals run by private practitioners. I would suggest to Government to get the co-operation of these private hospitals in respect of treatment of Cancer. Some subsidy or some financial help may also be given to these hospitals and patients may be diverted from the Government Hospitals to these hospitals. Sir, these hospitals are prepared to treat poor patients free but they cannot be treating all patients free. Further, I would also suggest that in the treatment of severe cases, the experience and knowledge of the private practitioners running these Cancer Hospitals may be availed of."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member must close at 12-45 p.m."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister in his speech has talked much about the provision for the establishment of Vanaspati Factories. I would like to know whether he feels any necessity for these factories, especially when this Vanaspati is used for adulterating ghee. In this connexion, I would like to read a passage from Gandhiji's 'Harijan' for the information of the House. Gandhiji wrote in the 'Harijan' of 14th April 1946 as follows :—

'Vanaspati is wholly superfluous. Oils may be refined of injurious property, but they do not need to be solidified nor they may be made to look like ghee. An honest manufacturer will not stoop to counterfeits. The market is flooded with them. Counterfeit coins are heavily punishable. Why not counterfeit ghee, since the genuine article is much more precious than ghee?'

Again, Sir, Gandhiji wrote in the 'Harijan' of 13th October 1946 as follows :—

'To sell vegetable oil or butter in the form and name of ghee is to deceive the Indian public. It is thoroughly dishonest. It is the clear duty of tradesmen not to sell any product of this nature in the guise of ghee and no Government should countenance such sale.'

In view of this definite opinion of Gandhiji, I would ask the Government whether they still believe in encouraging the production of vanaspati in this State.

"With regard to sales tax, I want to say a few words. It is appreciated that sales tax on handloom cloth has been halved. I would suggest that the sales tax on certain other products of the cottage industries is either halved or abolished altogether. For example, coir mats which are the products of an ancient cottage industry, deserve sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Finance Minister with regard to the sales tax."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"Mr. Chairman, I should like to state at the outset that proper facilities should be given for the womenfolk to vote during the coming elections. Muslim women

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alone are not observing gosha. In my own district of Tanjore, womenfolk of a number of other communities also observe gosha. For instance, the Mahratta women and the well-to-do Kallar women—not the poor labourers—observe gosha. There are also some other communities in the Hindu fold who observe gosha. Even if gosha is not observed by the womenfolk, still as there is adult suffrage, the concourse of voters at the polling booth will be simply tremendous and we cannot expect delicate women—and all women are delicate when compared with men—to elbow their way into the polling booth."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Is it the opinion of doctors?"

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"It is the opinion of a man with large experience, experience spread over 70 years and more. The Hon. Minister being himself physically strong, can understand that he is physically superior to women who cannot compare with him. It is practically impossible for any woman, for any decent woman for the matter of that, to elbow her way into the polling booth through such a concourse of voters."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Is the Hon. Minister going to make a separate provision for women?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Wherever possible it will be made."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I just wanted to cut down the speech of the hon. Member if the Hon. Minister is inclined to make separate provision."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"I am speaking from personal experience and I have had bitter experience of it. The only election I lost was because of this bad arrangement. I lost 1,200 votes in two of my pocket boroughs. In one I had 750 votes less. When I was running about here and there on the day previous to the polling day, I got a telegram saying that no arrangements were made for gosha ladies in those two places. I rushed to the headquarters to meet the Collector, but unfortunately the Collector was not there. Then I met the Revenue Divisional Officer of the Mannargudi division and he said that it was too late to make any such arrangements and he asked me to look at the Act which said that such arrangements should be made wherever possible. These words 'wherever possible' are the most dangerous words and people take shelter under that phrase. They do so even out of ulterior motives. You know, Sir, how political influences work. If you want to have fair and free elections, we should do away with such dubious epithets as 'wherever possible'. You must see that it is made possible in every place. What is the insurmountable difficulty to provide facilities for this? Why do you put in a qualifying phrase 'wherever possible'? We have had a very bad experience about this. When you say so much about free and fair elections, that ideal must be translated into practice during the elections."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Fair elections do not mean fair sex elections."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" I never said that, Sir. It is only the presumption of the Hon. Minister. Then Sir, what happened in the end with regard to that election? The Divisional Officer said that he would put up a sort of screen in two of the polling booths. Then there was the other difficulty. A man was sitting there as polling officer in the polling booth. The womenfolk said that if they were to appear before one man they could as well appear before a thousand men. It was their logic, Sir. They wanted that some women should be put as polling officers. Several teachers were available, they said, but they were not asked whether they would be willing to take up the job. They simply said that women polling officers were not available."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Does the hon. Member mean secondary school teachers?"

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Does the Hon. Minister expect professors from colleges to act as polling officers when we are going to have a republic in every village? I would request the Hon. Minister in all earnestness and sincerity to see that in every polling booth there is a duplicate booth for the womenfolk."

" Now I want to say a few words about another topic. I am sorry that both the Minister for Food and the Minister for Agriculture are absent from the House, because this matter concerns their departments. I wish to say a few words about a bean which has a past, a present and a future. It has a vital present and a tremendous future. That bean is called the soya bean. It is one of the oldest in the history of the world. It is the most sacred food grown in the whole of Asia. It is said, Sir, that the greatest service that a citizen can render to the country is to point out the use of this bread bean which would be useful for all emergencies, not to speak of day-to-day consumption. Even to this day, this bean is the monarch of Manchuria. It is known as the monarch of Manchuria. It is the Cinderella of the agriculturists; it is the cow of China, because the children there drink and develop only on soya milk. It compares very favourably with any wheat food. When compared with wheat flour, it is fifteen times as rich in calcium, ten times as rich in iron, nine times as rich in thiamine (vitamin B), eight times as rich in riboflavin, five times as rich in niacin and four to five times as rich in the total of minerals."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" What is the total percentage? It seems to exceed hundred!"

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Taken separately, Sir, but not all put together. It is four to five times as rich as meat. It is called the poor man's meat. It is meat, milk, cheese, fat and something else also. It is all five combined in one."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Rice also?"

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DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Rice means starch. It is very low in starch content. It has therefore got the great advantage of being very useful for diabetes patients. Its weight also is not heavy and it is easily transportable. It is very low in price and very high in nutritive value. It has got all the qualifications. It is easily grown. The only difficulty is supposed to be its palatability. I asked one of the Deputy Directors of Agriculture about this bean and where it is available. I was surprised when he said that such a miracle bean like this was conspicuous by its absence in this State. Modern research has made this bean very palatable. There is a book published in America which has given 200 different kinds of preparations with this bean. My hon. Friend Mrs. Mona Hensman told me the other day that recently she had been to China and she found that every house in China had a small mill for making soya milk as every house here had a small mill for grinding coffee. The Chinese children never taste cow's milk and the whole consumption of the infant population is only soya milk. I would therefore very strongly recommend to this Government that they should investigate this matter. With regard to restricting the area under cash crops, I have cried hoarse so many times in this House but nothing has been done."

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—" May I know whether the soya bean does not induce blood pressure? I have read in some of the papers that it does."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Not at all, Sir. It might not have stood the test of investigation, but so far as I know, I have not come across such a statement. Even granting that, if my hon. Friend is suffering from blood pressure I would not compel him to take soya bean preparations. But there are other people who are suffering from low blood pressure and it will be a boon to the people who have got low blood pressure. My hon. Friend knows that one man's meat is another man's poison, but generally speaking, it does good not only to 99 out of 100 persons but to 999 out of 1,000 persons. It is a very useful bean. Its use was found out as an emergency food in 1942 during the Great War. It was found to be very handy. It saved millions of people. I speak on reliable authority. But for the soya bean, millions of people would have lost their lives on account of starvation."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" May I know how many hon. Members want to take part in the debate? (Two hon. Members rose up.) The House will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 3 p.m." The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have before us an Appropriation Bill for Rs. 126½ crores. This is an opportunity for reviewing the whole financial policy of the Government and if you will pardon me for saying, we feel that though there may not be many abrogations, it is necessary to see

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how far this Government have helped the common man by spending huge sums of money. If you take into consideration the long life of the Government for the last five years, this Government have not helped the common man. Even now, we see this Government have come forward with such a huge budget, but there seems to be little chance of finding out what is going to be done by the Government for the common man. So far as the most important necessities of life are concerned, we feel this Government have hopelessly failed. For instance, in the matter of food, nothing has been done. No doubt, the Government of India have given small doles to this State, whereas we find that other States have been able to secure more. From the press reports we see that this Government have their grain stores full and perhaps there is no room in them. We do not know what is going to happen to the foodgrains stored there and what the Government are going to do. Especially when people are faced with famine and are dying of starvation and when rice is selling at Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 1-8-0 per measure in places where there is derationing, we do not understand why they should keep these stores full. Are they going to resort to fumigation, just as we heard that after the war in certain places they took to fumigation of foodgrains because they were eaten away by ants and other insects? So, Sir, I ask, what is the use of keeping huge quantities of foodgrains in Government stores when people are not able to get food in other places? It is, therefore, high time that Government think of a re-orientation of their entire food policy. While States like Bombay are able to get more food, why should Madras alone lag behind in this matter? With due respect to the Hon. Food Minister of our State, I would like to say that he has not been able to impress upon the Government of India the necessity for more foodgrains for our State and particularly rice, because the people here are rice eaters.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the housing problem—the Hon. Minister for Housing is not present here—I am sorry to say that the Government have not been able to tackle the problem. I read a report only yesterday in the *Indian Express* that the Government of Bombay got one crore of rupees as a grant from the Government of India, out of six crores ear-marked by the Government of India for industrial housing. Such being the case, how is it that our State Government have not been able to get anything from the Government of India for this purpose? I do not know what the answer of the Hon. Minister for Housing is going to be in respect of this matter. Last year, it was stated that the Bombay Government got from the Government of India Rs. 65 lakhs and embarked on an industrial housing scheme. I find that in the year 1946, with a capital of Rs. 5½ crores, they were able to build more than 6,000 tenements. But, what have our Government done either in respect of industrial housing, or the housing of their own servants or housing of the people of State in general? This Government are answerable to the people of the State for not providing proper housing facilities. Now, Sir, we are going to the polls in a few months' time when these Ministers and the Government are going to stand before the bar of public opinion and let

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us see what answer they are going to give to the electorate who are our masters. A Government which is responsible to the public, a Government which is an independent Government and a Government which stands in need of no patronage, cannot now throw the blame on anybody. Of course, formerly, it was the British Government and they were able to throw the blame on the foreign Government. But, now it is our own Government. I am reminded here, Sir, of a Hindustani couplet which says:

دوستوں سے ہم نے وہ صدمے اٹھائے جان پر
دل سے دشمن کی عداوت کا غلہ جاتا رہا *

It means, we have had so many bad experiences from our own friends that there is no need for us to complain about our enemies. So, it is now a question of our own friends. Can we say 'God save us from our friends?' I do not want to say that. But, what I want to say is, at least let our friends understand the difficulties of the public and let them know that they have not done anything substantial for the public. Now, in the next elections—we expect the elections to come very soon, in spite of the serious international situation—I have still a lingering hope, some hope in my mind, that the Congress party, at least in our State, will be returned with a workable majority, if not in a big majority. Therefore, they are again going to rule us and that is my anticipation. It may be that there might have been certain shortcomings, probably because of their new experience with Independence; but at least hereafter, I hope they will see that they govern the people in a manner which will be satisfactory to the people and not in a manner which will satisfy themselves.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Grow More Food schemes, it has been repeatedly stated that they have not fulfilled the expectations of the people. In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Public Works, to one of the schemes which people feel that Government ought to undertake with regard to the Grow More Food Scheme. In my own district of Chingleput, there is a channel called Palayanur channel. There was recently a meeting of the District Food Committee, at which it was pointed out—it was also pointed out by the Collector—that if bull-dozers are made to work in the bed of the river nearby, water will flow into the channel, so that at least 400 acres of dry land could be cultivated and thus we can get more foodgrains. There are, Sir, many other places like that where if only some attention is paid, we can get more foodgrains in our own State. We are merely thinking of the utopia and not thinking of the realities of the situation. Instead of thinking about imaginary things and ideals, we should concentrate on getting more food by these means and then there need be no necessity for importing food from outside. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister concerned to see that the work in this channel is attended to. I am sure that in other places like this, with small help by the department concerned, the Government will be able to get more food produced in our own State.

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P.M.

"Then, Sir, with regard to Prohibition, I do not want to say much, because I have talked about it on many previous occasions. Now, I would only request the Hon. Minister to appoint a fact-finding committee in order to find out how far the Prohibition policy of the Government has been successful and if it has not been successful, what are the ways and means of enforcing Prohibition. There is no use simply talking of Prohibition and feeling happy that the Congress Government have introduced Prohibition because they gave it as a pledge in their last election manifesto. No doubt, it is good they have given such a pledge and they have introduced it. But, I ask, is that sufficient? I say it is not sufficient to say merely that they have introduced Prohibition and that it is liked by the people. I think, they have not made the people understand the real benefits of Prohibition. If they had really done that, I am sure there would not have been so many Prohibition crimes and they need not have appointed a vast army of people to enforce it or spent so much of money on it. They have lost as much as Rs. 17 or Rs. 18 crores of Excise revenue on account of Prohibition and they are losing nearly Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 crores on its enforcement because of the staff employed for the purpose. Can this be construed to mean that they have got the support of the people behind their Prohibition policy? Then, if really the people are behind you, what is the necessity for going and entering their houses with revolvers at midnight and for enacting one Act after another for enforcing Prohibition? Is that proof of what you say that the people are behind you in regard to Prohibition? As a matter of fact, they are not. Why? Because you have not made them understand the real benefits of Prohibition. Therefore, it is necessary that you should carry on propaganda. It is necessary that you should appoint a committee to find out what exactly has to be done with regard to Prohibition. Your policy has been a total failure, a colossal failure, which you sometimes have admitted in the press and which you feel in your heart. Now I want you to make it a success. You should find out how it has been worked successfully in some other States. You should find out what has to be done to make it a success. So if a committee is appointed, I am sure it will find out ways and means to make it a success.

"Now, you will permit me, Sir, to refer to certain statements made on the floor of the Legislature sometimes, and sometimes outside this legislature, with regard to the Administration of Justice and with regard to the manner in which the Judges of the High Court conduct themselves. Sir, my own experience is,—I am not a lawyer—but from what I read in the newspapers I have found that our judges, in the matter of integrity, in the matter of legal knowledge, in the matter of fairness and justice and in their judgment, have so impressed us that we ought to be proud of them. They are also, like us, human beings. I do not understand why it should be said of them in season and out of season, that they should not attend social functions that they should not attend meetings and parties. I do not understand why such things should be said about them. The less we talk about that in the Legislature

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or outside the better. I should say, our own Government have, to some extent, to use a very mild expression, lent support to such criticism either in the Legislature or outside."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"How?"

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"I am coming to it. Because, when judgments were delivered by Judges of the High Court, the Government were trying to find some way to circumvent them. They were trying, by an Act of the Legislature, to oust the jurisdiction of courts. So, Sir, I am saying to our own people and to my colleagues not to drag our judges into our discussions. Let them be where they are and where they ought to be; let them be there on the high pedestals. I do not agree with the view that they are High Court Judges all the twenty-four hours of the day. Surely they ought to be allowed to sleep, enjoy with their children and talk to friends. They are judges only in courts. They cannot be expected to be judges in their homes. They cannot be taken to be delivering judgments while talking to their friends in their homes. So, Sir, we must place our judges and the courts above-board.

"Then, Sir, a word about our Ministers. With due respect to my friends who are Ministers, whatever may be their shortcomings, there is no question of praise here for our Ministers. So far, we have heard, leaving aside those who are interested parties, the public at large have criticised the Ministers not for their shortcomings, but for not doing what they ought to do to the public. I have not heard from the public so far any remark casting aspersions upon the character and integrity of our Ministers."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"In the Assembly, have you heard anything said about that?"

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Yes, I have; that is why, I said, barring interested people. Now, the grievance of the public against the Ministers is that they have not given them food, they have not solved their housing problem, and they have not given them clothing,—these basic necessities of life. Many defects they point out, many a fault they point out, but so far as integrity is concerned, they have not said a word anywhere except in quarters which may be interested. So, let us understand this clearly; we must draw a line between criticism and interested mudslinging. Therefore, it is necessary that we must uphold the dignity of our Ministers, uphold the dignity of the Government, uphold the dignity of the court, uphold the dignity of the judges and uphold the dignity of the Legislature. As a matter of fact, it is the Legislature that is ultimately the master of everybody."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Hear, hear."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—"The courts also must recognize it."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"There is no question of recognizing or not recognizing it. Everybody recognizes it."

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Having said this, let our Ministers, within the short time now before them, as the elections are coming on soon, even at this last moment, rectify their errors of omission. Let them do something to the public during this financial year to alleviate the distress of the people, and then go to the polls. If they do this, they will certainly have a claim or a priority, so to say, for ruling this State.

"Sir, you have humorously remarked during the general discussion of the Budget this year that there is still time for valedictory speeches. I do not know what more time will be allotted to us. The Hon. Finance Minister was pleased to say yesterday that we are going to have another meeting in the month of July or August next. But whether we are going to have a valedictory speech then or not, that is a different thing. But let me to-day offer you, Sir, our most sincere, humble and respectful thanks for the very courteous . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" On this point, I have got some views of my own. You want to say something complimentary about the Chair. But I would like that the conduct of the Chair should not be made a point for debate, complimentary or otherwise. Now, you want to say something complimentary. But suppose somebody else wants to say something not complimentary; so, I want that the conduct of the Chair should not be brought into the discussions. As a principle I wish to see that the Chair is kept out of remarks, complimentary or otherwise. As a principle I want that to be kept up, unless there is a definite motion of vote of censure or no-confidence in the Chair. I am expected to do my duty and so I am doing only my duty. Therefore, I am not inclined to allow any reference to the conduct of the Chair, complimentary or otherwise. If I am to allow you, I hope you will agree, that in fairness I should allow also other Members, if there are any, to speak something other than complimentary."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" But, Sir, I think, this is not the first time when a reference to the conduct of the Chair is made."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I know it. I have been considering the point for some time past, and I have made up my mind that I should establish a principle that there should be no reference to the conduct of the Chair, complimentary or otherwise."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I bow to your ruling, Sir. I feel, along with you, that expressing our appreciation of the manner in which you have been helpful to the Opposition is not a thing that should be done at a time when there is no motion for vote of censure or want of confidence in the Chair."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" But I hope, you understand my position, Mr. Farookhi Sahib. You now want to make a reference to the conduct of the Chair and say something complimentary. But suppose some other Member wants to say that he is dissatisfied with the Chair, for the reason that he was not allowed sufficient time to speak in the House, or that he is dissatisfied with my ruling, am

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I to allow him to speak or not? If I allow you now, in fairness, I should allow him also to speak. You see my point, Mr. Farookhi Sahib?"

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" The Government, as a majority party, have elected you as the Chairman and therefore it is not possible their party may have to say anything not complimentary about the Chair."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" But suppose some member of the Opposition makes it a point to say something not complimentary?"

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I do not think there is anybody like that here."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" But what guarantee is there that a Member from the majority party will not say something not complimentary? Perhaps, there may be some Member in that party to whom I did not allow sufficient time to speak or whom I might have dissatisfied with my ruling, and he, taking advantage of this occasion, may say that he is not satisfied with the way in which I am discharging my duty."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" But the fact is, Sir, you are still sitting in the Chair, and that is sufficient proof that you have been uniformly kind and courteous to all."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" No, that is not the question. On principle, I think no reference ought to be made about the conduct of the Chair unless a specific occasion arises for bringing the conduct of the Chair before the House. There is now no such thing. I am expected to do my duty, and I am doing my duty, and I do not expect any thanks for it. As long as you are satisfied with me I occupy the position here; and so, in fairness I should not allow any reference to the conduct of the Chair, complimentary or otherwise."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Sir, I thank you for kindly asking me not to make any reference to the conduct of the Chair."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" At 5-30 p.m. to-day, at the Tea Party, the hon. Member can say all this about the Chair."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I do not know whether such a party is to take place to-day on behalf of the Speaker and the Chairman, and even if there is one such, I do not know whether any speech will be allowed then, and even if that is allowed, I do not know whether it would be confined to the Ministers, or whether the members of the House would be allowed to speak."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Mr. Farookhi Sahib, I shall be very glad if you accept my feeling in the matter."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I am thankful to you, Sir, for your suggestion. I thought we would be allowed to express our feelings with regard to the manner in which you have been pleased to show courtesy to us but I shall drop the matter there."

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"Sir, I was referring to our Ministers. I was saying that in the short time they have, before the elections come in, they must see that more is done to the poor people.

"I shall now go to my next point. With regard to Education, I have not been able to understand what is meant by basic education. There is much talk of basic education in the country to-day. I do not know what is meant by basic education."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—"It means baseless education. (Laughter.) What they have been doing is baseless education."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Whether it is basic or unbasic, or whatever it is, education is education. One of the most primary needs of the people in an enlightened State is education, and that too primary education. There are a number of villages to-day in our country without even primary schools, and so what is the use of giving basic education, whatever be its meaning? Now that we are independent, we hear so much talk about basic education. I do not know whether this basic education was thought of or talked of some time back when we were slaves, when we were under the rule of a foreign nation. At that time, was it thought of or talked about, that basic education was necessary for our people? Therefore, I submit that it is the duty of this Government to provide as many schools as possible in different parts of the State. They should provide at least one school for every village. The children should not be made to walk for more than half a mile from their house to the school.

"The condition of the teachers has to be very much improved. It is common knowledge that but for the elementary school teachers, we, the Members and the Ministers, could not have been here in this Council Chamber. I do not see why those engaged in the profession of teaching should be paid such a small salary as to make them go abegging from house to house to make both ends meet. The Government must pay adequate salary and keep them above want so that with peace of mind they may go to the schools and teach the children. I do not know what the experience of the other Members of this House is. In my school days, the teachers treated their pupils as their own children. They had so much affection and consideration for the children and looked after their physical, mental and moral development. The teachers were respected and treated as gurus, and in their hands was left the moulding of the destinies of the children. Now, the teaching profession has reduced itself to the position of merely going to school and teaching something to earn a small salary. Teachers have lost interest on account of the poor salary that they get. I urge the Government to spend more on education and raise the salary of the teachers.

"At least one primary school must be established in every village in the State as then only we can develop real literacy. Without providing for the education of children, our promoting adult education will not be of much use, as adult education will remain

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a permanent problem. There is no meaning in asking the people to cast their votes in an intelligent manner if the Government do not introduce compulsory primary education within the time enjoined upon us by the Directive Principles of the Constitution. As the Hon. Minister for Education is not present in the House, I would impress upon him through the Hon. Minister for Finance to look after education in as careful a manner as food, health or any other important problem.

"The health of the people is deteriorating. Just as there is health inspection in schools, there should be health inspection of the citizens. (Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu : Seven ounce ration and health inspection!) An enquiry into the death of Government servants, merchants and others will reveal that the meagre food ration is leading them towards something else and not towards a healthy life. To improve the health of the people, the Government should provide good and adequate food, free air and good housing. If this Government or any other Government are not able to provide these basic necessities of life, I ask this House to say whether there is any justification for such a Government to continue in office.

"Thank you, Sir, for the time you have been pleased to allow me."

SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir; the Government deserve compliments for the good work that they have been doing in the various fields of administration. They were very wise in deciding that 38 per cent. of the appointments should go to Andhras. That decision has to be implemented in all earnestness. I regret to learn that no Andhra was appointed when there arose a vacancy of a gazetted post recently in the Publicity Department. To satisfy the Andhras, it is very essential that the decision should be implemented in all earnestness.

"In regard to projects, the Government have been saying that they have spent more money on the Andhra Districts. We find that big projects like the Ramapadasagar Project have been practically shelved. The execution of a project of that magnitude in these days of food shortage will provide enough not only for feeding the people of this State adequately but also for export to other States. No doubt it may cost more than Rs. 100 crores. If the Government will raise a loan, I am sure the people of the Northern districts will come forward and contribute towards it. We should not allow any competition between the Ramapadasagar Project and the Krishna-Pennar Project. The execution of the Ramapadasagar Project alone is enough to solve the most difficult food problem. Large sums of money have been spent on the Grow More Food Campaign. But the results achieved have been practically very negligible. Even now the Government can take up the Ramapadasagar Project seriously and see that the people, the State Government and the Central Government contribute their due share to the speedy execution of this huge project.

[Sri P. Veerabhadraswami] [30th March 1961]

The existing spinning mills in the country can meet only 25 per cent of their requirements.

The Government should

...The University should be facilitated to start an Engineering College and an Aeronautical Engineering College. The Government must give their help for the starting of these two

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colleges. If the naval units and the aeroplanes are to be in proper form, not only the personnel but also the necessary scientific apparatus must be there.

" The most important thing that the Government have to do is to satisfy the people in the matter of food. A lakh of tons more of foodgrains have been allotted to this State by the Government of India. There is the hope that rice ration will be increased from 7 to 8 ounces. This is very small consolation. When rationing in the rural areas was given up, I was one of those who welcomed that decision, because it would gradually lead to derationing in the whole State. As long as rationing is there, there will naturally be blackmarket and there will also be issue of licences and permits. Even the best of Governments cannot escape blame from the people. Motives will be attributed to Government that favouritism is shown in the issue of permits and licences. To avoid, as far as possible, people getting into dishonest ways, it is desirable that there is more production. All areas should be derationed as early as possible. The aim of the Government should be not only to deration all areas but also to increase production. These two will help the Government greatly in raising the moral standard of the people, which is so very low in these days.

“ Sir, the plight of the elementary school teachers is pitiable. The Government have agreed to enhance their salaries by Rs. 5. The Government have agreed to pay Rs. 2 and they insist upon the management to pay Rs. 3. There may be schools which will not be able to pay this sum and if it is passed on to the local bodies or the district boards, I am sure they will not be in a position to run those schools, because their funds also are depleted. In most of the schools that are aided by the Government, education is free. If people are charged for elementary education, there will be a hue and cry. I would suggest that the extra Rs. 3 also should be contributed by the Government themselves. It is to be welcomed that the Government are considering this question with some sympathy. Only if the elementary school teachers are properly paid and their wants are met, the education that they impart to the children will be of the proper type, and the future generation can be benefited greatly. But if the same old position should continue, the pupils will not be benefited, and the money that is spent will be a great waste. So, I suggest that in the interests of efficient education, the Government should contribute the extra Rs. 3 also. I thank you, Sir.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Mr. Chairman,
Sir, ”

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" I thought the hon. Member would not speak."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" But, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister, speaking on 'Administration of Justice' remarked that the High Court should have regard for the Government."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I did not say anything about either the High Court or the Government. I stated 'courts also must recognize the Legislature.' "

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" I thank the hon. Minister. I accept his correction, namely, 'courts also must recognize the Legislature.' What is the necessity for this remark? We all know what has been going on in the High Court with regard to Mr. A. K. Gopalan's case."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I did not refer to that case at all."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" The Hon. Minister did not. But I am going to put certain questions to the Hon. Minister. There was an order of detention on which was challenged in the High Court, and proceedings in the High Court were going on. It was intimated to the Government that that order of detention would not be upheld. The High Court stated that another order of detention was got ready before judgment was delivered by Their Lordships. The High Court also stated that somebody was responsible for this contempt of court. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether an order of detention was prepared before judgment was delivered on the understanding that the High Court was going to order the release of the detenu. If so, I ask, Sir, is it not contempt of court? "

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—" Where is the question of contempt of court here, Sir? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" What happened in the High Court need not be discussed here."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Was an order prepared on intimation by the Judge that the detention order would be quashed? This is what I ask."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member has read the proceedings of the High Court in the papers. Why does he want to put questions on them here? "

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" It is all guess work. The Advocate-General did not say it. I want to know whether the order of detention was passed by this Government before judgment in that case was delivered and in anticipation that the order of detention would be quashed."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" They have agreed in the affidavit."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Then I ask is this the way of administering the Public Safety Act? Is it a question of the High Court having regard for the Government or Government having regard for the High Court? The simple remark made by the Hon. Minister has led me to go into this question. The Administration of Justice should be kept above party politics."

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When it was intimated to the Government that a certain order was going to be quashed, was it reasonable or proper or showing respect to the High Court to pass a fresh order of detention? Therefore, I say that this Government does not at all deserve any encouragement at the hands of the Opposition. I am entitled to say this. I say also that this Government have not achieved anything in the interests of the people. What is this Appropriation Bill? The elementary requirements of the people have not been met. Agriculture has not been developed, electricity is not extended to rural areas, and industrial progress is nil. Standing like ~~Cassians~~ on the deck and crying out 'Delhi, Delhi, Delhi', will not help. The Hon. Minister will not get help from Delhi. The flames will envelop him. I do not want that this Appropriation Bill should be passed by this House. As a measure of reprobation, I move, Sir, that the House vote down this Appropriation Bill."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, I do not know whether I should make a reference to the so-called tension between the High Court and the Government. The hon. Member Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu, being the last speaker, referred to it, and, therefore, my mind is full of it. I will try to restrain myself and not refer to it at all. I will be serving the cause better if I do not refer to that point at all."

"The hon. Member, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao also has expressed the opinion that the Madras Government are not treated by the Government of India well while other State Governments are receiving doles. It is no use saying that we are not cared for, and that we have not made out a case. After all, the Government of India are not composed of alien people. They are all our leaders who do understand the problems of the country. It is no use going on saying that the Government of India do not care for us. After all, it is not true. They do not have any special partiality for Bombay or Uttar Pradesh. There is no reason why Madras should be behind any other State. (Interruption.) It is not a fact. We are not ill-treated by the Government of India, of course, it is only in the imagination of certain people. I do not think that the Madras Government are being ill-treated by the Government of India. We have people there who understand our problems, and they are trying to help us. We cannot look at things merely from our own point of view. They have so many States to administer. There are many States which are far behind Madras. There are the Rajasthan State, the Punjab State, the Orissa State, etc. The Government of India must give them a helping hand so that they come on a par with other States. To go on repeating that Madras Government are not being treated by the Government of India well is neither fair to the Madras Government nor is it fair to the Government of India, nor are those people who make this accusation championing thereby the cause of the people of the Madras State. I do not think that that is the correct attitude to take. We do get the necessary help from the Centre. We must also give our co-operation to them. Further, I do not want to go and stand as a mendicant before the Government of India. I would rather wish

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that I am left to myself. They can confine themselves to their responsibilities and functions and I may be allowed to confine myself to my functions and responsibilities. In the Federal system, they have assigned certain responsibilities and certain revenues to the State. The State Governments have their own responsibilities and finance. If it is worked in that sort of spirit, it will be very well, and we will not feel that somebody is encroaching upon us. They also need not think that we are not co-operating with them. I would like, as in America and other Federal Governments, that States have certain specific responsibilities and finances, and the Centre also has certain specific responsibilities. Of course, when an emergency arises—like war for instance—the whole Constitution must be suspended and the President of the Republic should be allowed to exercise his inherent powers. But in peace times, the States must have their own responsibilities. I would like to say, Sir, that we do not feel that we have been ill-treated by the Government of India. We do fight with them at times. I do not mince matters. With regard to the sales-tax, I stated that I would not be satisfied if the Government of India do anything without giving me a hearing and without consulting me. If they do anything without consulting me, it would mean that this State would run into a deficit of Rs. 6 crores. I think, we must give due respect to the Government of India, and I am sure they will also give due recognition to our requirements, etc.

"Sir, the hon. Gentleman Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao has made out a case that, while other Governments are getting grants from the Government of India, this Government do not get any grant at all. It is not so, Sir. Whatever is due to us is given to us by the Government of India. For the year 1950-51 we are entitled to certain grants and they are being given to us. During the year 1949-50 we were entitled to Rs. 250 lakhs under the Post-war Development Schemes and that amount was given to us. We utilized the entire amount at our disposal. As procurement bonus we got Rs. 106 lakhs in 1949-50. So, the total amount of grants we got from the Government of India in 1949-50 was Rs. 356 lakhs. This year we are getting Rs. 80 lakhs as procurement bonus. For whatever grains we procure, we get bonus. That has been discontinued from the 1st January 1951. However, for the first three quarters of 1950-51, we are entitled to Rs. 80 lakhs and that will be given to us. Another sum of Rs. 80 lakhs will be given to us for the amount we have spent on Grow More Food Schemes over and above the Rs. 80 lakhs we have already earned as procurement bonus. Procurement bonus must first be offset against the amount we spend on the Grow More Food Schemes. Any further amount we spend on the Grow More Food Campaign is also being shared by the Government of India to the tune of 50 per cent. In the present Budget we have taken credit for about Rs. 2 crores under the Grow More Food Scheme. Of course, the Government of India have discontinued the procurement bonus, but whatever amount we spend on Grow More Food Schemes will be shared by the Government of India also equally and, therefore, we have taken credit for Rs. 2 crores next year from the Government of India.

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"With regard to loan, this year we did not specifically ask the Government of India for any loan. We were asking for an open market loan; we advertised in due time and got whatever was wanted in the open market. Though our Capital Expenditure has somewhat exceeded even the Revised Estimate of Rs. 18 crores this year, without any loan from the Government of India we should manage somehow. We have sold securities to the tune of Rs. 8 crores. We borrowed from the open market over Rs. 4 crores and the rest of the money we put up from our own balances and, therefore, there was no need for the Government of India to give us any loan this year.

"With regard to next year, our requirement under Capital Expenditure according to the Budget is Rs. 22½ crores. Barring something for zamindari compensation and about Rs. 2 crores for buildings, etc., the rest of it will go to irrigation and electricity schemes. Certainly we would require Government of India's help in the matter of loans and also the help of the Reserve Bank in the matter of raising open market loans. I am sure they will see that our schemes which have been begun some time back and which are half-executed now are not starved for want of necessary capital finance.

"I am sorry, Sir, that I came in late here. I was discussing the matter with Sri V. T. Krishnamachariar, a Member of the Planning Commission, who was kind enough to come down to Madras and discuss the requirements of Madras with regard to Capital Expenditure in the near future. He assured me that as far as the Planning Commission was concerned, they would be urging on the Planning Department of the Government of India to see that we are given the necessary finance to put through our Capital Works. We do want over Rs. 40 crores for the next two years, viz., 1951-52 and 1952-53, made up of Rs. 20 crores per year, to meet our Capital Expenditure. We want Rs. 20 crores each year not for works to be newly undertaken, but to go through with our schemes already taken up. We hope the Government of India will see their way to give us the necessary finance for Capital Expenditure.

"Sir, just now the discussion here is dominated by the food situation in the country and also the impending elections. We are certainly alive to the critical situation created by our food deficit and we are trying to press on the Government of India to give us increased allotments of rice and they have increased our quota of rice from one lakh tons to two lakhs tons. We also expect to get something more. The Union Government have contacted other countries and perhaps when their dealings materialize, they will be able to give us something more. Here again, it has got its financial repercussions. We budgeted on the assumption that we would be getting one lakh tons from the Government of India. We are now going to get one lakh tons more. Immediately it means that the difference between the selling price fixed by the Government of India and the retail price here has to be borne by this Government. Previously, it used to

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be shared by the Government of India and this Government. Now, they have discontinued the concession and for whatever quantity we get either from Pakistan or from other countries, the entire difference or subsidy has to be borne by this Government. So, if we get one lakh tons of rice more, it means Rs. 175 lakhs as subsidy to be borne by this Government. While we are happy that we get one lakh tons more, we are very sorry that we have to pay from our exchequer Rs. 175 lakhs towards subsidy. If we get another 100,000 tons, we will have to pay another sum of Rs. 175 lakhs from our exchequer. So, we have to correlate it to our financial structure, and see where we are. As it is, we anticipate a small deficit. But had we known that we would be getting one lakh tons more, perhaps we would have shown Rs. 175 lakhs plus 67 lakhs as deficit in the Budget. So, all these things have their own financial repercussions. Therefore, I beg of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition to see whether, within the limited resources available to us, we have been able to do well or not. That is the only point to be considered. It is no use saying, 'You have not done this, you have not done that.' I can immediately retort by saying, 'You have not given me more money, you have not given me more money. Therefore, I could not do this.' The judgment of the Leader of the Opposition must be founded on the answer to the question whether within the limited resources available during the last five years, the Congress Government have done well or ill. That is the point that has to be decided and perhaps that will be decided in the coming elections. After all, the Members of the Opposition have their own opinions, the Members of the Government have their own opinions, and the Members of the Congress Party have their own opinions. All these opinions will be placed before the electorate and they will be able to give a verdict and that will be the final decision with regard to this matter. There were several difficulties, not merely seasonal difficulties but many others also; and in one of the Demands in the Assembly we enumerated and catalogued all the difficulties we had to go through during the last five years. In spite of these, I am quite sure we have done well. That is our claim. Certainly we assure the electorate we have done well and we expect them to return us to the Legislature. Any Party is entitled to say that and it is for the other Members to say that, in spite of the opportunities given to us, we have not done well with regard to various matters pertaining to the welfare of the people. Periodical elections are really a test and they give a fillip to everybody's organizational work. The electorate will consider the pros and cons in deciding the issues. If the people have got continued confidence in the Congress, they will return the Congress Party; otherwise, they will replace them by candidates of their choice.

"Elections are very near to us and it was complained that there were malpractices somewhere and that wooden boxes were found tampered with some years ago. I have been following the elections for a long time and I have not known of any case of election to the Legislative Assembly—I do not know about Legislative

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Council election—where the wooden ballot boxes had been tampered with. I know of some such cases elsewhere, but not in the Madras State. Every defeated man, if he forfeits the confidence of the people, will try to put the blame on the returning officer, boxes or something else. He will not accept his own defeat in a graceful manner. It might be in that strain that this complaint was made. I do not think any clear proof was given that any wooden ballot box was tampered with. We desired to retain the boxes available with our Collectors and we also got 10,000 boxes prepared. Therefore, we made a recommendation to the Election Commission that we might be permitted to use these wooden boxes. We have not heard from them yet. Finally it may be that they agree with us or do not agree with us. They may agree with the hon. Gentleman Janab Ahamed Ibrahim's contention or may permit us to use the wooden boxes. But it is quite likely that they may agree with our proposal to make use of the wooden boxes in certain constituencies and steel boxes in the remaining constituencies. Ultimately, of course, the steel boxes alone will be in the field. Use of wooden boxes is only a temporary measure. We have got nearly two lakhs of wooden boxes. We do not want to throw them into the Bay of Bengal. We want to utilize them and incur no additional expenditure. We are, however, anxious to see that we conduct free and fair elections. The Election Courts are there. The State Governments are not going to appoint these Election Commissions hereafter. Previously, the State Government was burdened with that responsibility. Now we have centralized the whole election machinery and election issues will be a matter for the Central Election Commission. If there is any dispute, they will go into the question and decide it. No State Government will be able to do anything with the findings of the Election Commission.

"The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition said that this Government were always trying to oust the jurisdiction of the courts. Sir, the Legislature has its own functions to perform. The will of the people, the aspirations of the people must be reflected in the Legislature, and the Legislature alone, being a sovereign body, is competent to say what is good for the people. It is not for the courts to say what is good for the people. It is certainly the prerogative of the Legislature to decide what is good for the people. When the Legislature, after due deliberation, passes a legislation, if it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, the fundamental law of the land, then it is for the courts to say that it offends certain provisions of the Constitution. But ordinarily the will of the people must be taken as being reflected in the Legislature. All these courts, Legislatures and Governments are there to serve the people, to champion the cause of the people and to see that the welfare of the people is maintained. The welfare and security of the people of the land must be the prime consideration for any Government or court or Legislature. If anybody assumes greater jurisdiction in this link, either the Government or the Legislature or the court, certainly it must be checked by somebody and proper steps must be taken to see that each functions in its own sphere without encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the others. The Government

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have enormous powers of taxation and of arresting and prosecuting people. They must necessarily have checks on them and the courts are performing that check on Government. Therefore, it is in the interests of everybody that the dignity of the courts, the Legislature and the Government, should be maintained. Otherwise, ultimately there will be friction between these three limbs of the Constitution and the welfare of the people will be jeopardised. After all, if the Legislature feels that in a particular matter the court's jurisdiction must be ousted, it must be ousted. There is no gainsaying the fact that huge powers are vested in the executive and the executive has got a right to use its discretion and say where and whether the courts should step in and where and whether they should not. There are certain matters where the courts should, of course, give their verdict. But there are certain other matters where the courts need not step in at all and the departments of the Government can very well look into those matters. It is the prerogative of the executive to say where the court's jurisdiction should be ousted. There is nothing wrong when we say that in certain matters, an appeal shall not lie to a court. After all, the Legislature has also got its own duties to perform. The welfare and happiness of the people have to be championed by the Legislature and these cannot be championed by the High Court. Of course individual liberty can be championed by the High Court. But there are larger issues than individual freedom. The executive must have some discretionary powers and must also have the initiative to act in cases of emergency.

"Sir, the hon. Gentleman Sri Suryanarayana Rao raised the question whether we are having the State Insurance scheme in our State Transport department. I may inform him that we have built up an insurance fund of Rs. 2 lakhs. Whenever an accident occurs, we draw from this fund and pay compensation to those involved in the accident and immediately reimburse the amount paid as compensation from the general revenue or the State departmental revenue. Thus we always keep up this fund to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs. We had an idea of building up a larger fund, but when we looked at the average of cases, we thought that Rs. 2 lakhs would suffice for our purpose. Therefore we have kept it at Rs. 2 lakhs.

"My hon. Friend Sri Desigar wanted us to carry out the recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. The final report of this Committee has not yet come to the Government. When it comes, we shall certainly see what could be done in the matter. We know how certain things have to be set right even with regard to agrarian reforms. We also know how in certain districts like Tanjore, there is a lot of unrest which is causing heavy strain on the Police department.

"With regard to the local bodies, my hon. Friend Sri Desigar said that the district boards should not be allowed to function hereafter, and the entire responsibility must be taken up by the Government. I do not agree with him in this matter. It is necessary that we should give some responsibility to the district boards

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also. They must also share the responsibilities with the Government in certain local matters. Instead of the Government taking the entire responsibility for elementary education, secondary education, etc., it is but right that locally elected people, with their own leadership, should look into matters and shoulder the responsibilities in local matters. Otherwise, the pressure on the Government will be too enormous and the Government cannot possibly attend to every elementary school in the various areas. We are also thinking of appointing a committee to go into the affairs of the local bodies to see whether they could be given more powers. Very soon a non-official committee will be appointed to go into the question of the future of the district boards.

"There is not much that I could say now and I do not think that there is anything more to say than what I have said in my Budget speech and also in my reply to the Budget discussion. When we moved the Demands, we tried to give out the policies of the Government and also meet the hon. Members' criticisms of the various Departments. I am really glad, Sir, that things have gone on well.

"In spite of the great many fears entertained by us, we somehow managed to keep the rationing system without any sudden collapse. We thought some time ago that in certain districts the system might collapse at any time, but we are glad that it has not happened. Sir, it is really a matter for gratification that conditions have not developed in such a manner as to cause any serious apprehensions with regard to food.

"Even with regard to yarn, the position was very bad and critical some time ago. Again, the Government of India have come to our rescue and met our requirements to a large extent. Month by month our quota of yarn is being increased. The handloom weavers are also getting increased quota of yarn for their looms.

"With regard to electricity and other schemes, the hon. Gentleman Sri Narayanaswami Naidu wants rural electrification and other things. (Sri B. Narayanaswami Naidu: 'Narayanaswami Naidu does not want it. The people want it.') I am glad that Sri Narayanaswami Naidu is speaking for the people. I will certainly be glad if some of the hon. Members specialize in certain subjects and bring matters relating to those subjects to the notice of the Government. There is nothing wrong in it. I do want that certain hon. Members should specialize in certain select subjects instead of speaking on all subjects. I think that will be good for the Government, and it will be good for the House also. If they do this, they are sure to attract the attention of the House and also the Government, as they can talk in an authoritative manner concerning the subjects specialized in by them. So there is nothing wrong if an hon. Member specialized in electricity, another in irrigation, and so on. It is but right that somebody should do it. Sir, the schemes that the Government have carried out will bear fruit about two years hence. We cannot reap the fruits of whatever we are doing, immediately. It will take some

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time; perhaps we may be able to reap the fruits in 1952-53 or 1953-54. I am fond of saying that this is a period of drawing up plans, laying foundations and sometimes even putting up of superstructures. Unless the superstructure is completed, we would not be able to dwell in the house. Likewise, whatever we have done and whatever is being done is not for the immediate future. If we do not see any tangible results straightaway, we are not to be blamed, because necessarily some time must elapse to enable us to reap the fruits of our labour.

"Of course, the question of minorities is also there. I do not know what the Government can do under the present circumstances to see that a large number of minority representatives also are elected to the next Legislature. This is not a matter entirely concerning the State Government, but it concerns the political parties. I trust that our Prime Minister who is at the helm of affairs will certainly see that sufficiently large number of representatives of minorities like Muslims, Christians, labour women, etc., are elected to the various Legislatures of the Union. Just now it is no use saying that we did not accept their delimitation proposals. Some Members wanted five-seater constituencies with cumulative voting. I do not know whether such a system exists anywhere in the world, except I think in Ireland. After all, this Government cannot take any action now. It is for the political parties and ultimately for the electorate to decide. I am sure that when the next elections come—I think they are expected to come off in December—our Democracy will go through the test of the ballot box. After all, in that test, all sections of people will have due representation. I do not say that any weightage or anything of the sort will be given, but I can say that due representation will be given to all sections of the people, especially sections which do not have vocal elements like people belonging to the Tribal Areas, Agency tracts, etc. Even these people will be having due representation. Let us go through the experiment in an optimistic and bold manner.

"I am glad to mention that even this year hon. Members' co-operation was forthcoming in an abundant measure and we were enabled to present this Appropriation Bill for Rs. 126 crores. Last year the Appropriation Bill was for less than Rs. 100 crores. This year the figure has jumped up to Rs. 126 crores. Of course this does not represent any great prosperity or opulence, but only represents our expenditure in the various departments and also the repayment of advances given to us by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore we are now asking for Rs. 126 crores as against Rs. 96 crores or so that we asked for last year."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1951) as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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The Schedule was put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 1 was put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Preamble was put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be read for a third time and passed.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be read for a third time and passed.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I now adjourn the House to meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 31st March 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 195 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao (on behalf of Sri P. R. K. Sarma) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th March 1951, page 700 supra.]

Classes of employees who are paid at market rates.

Sweepers.	Serangs attached to stat boats of the Collectors of the East and West Godavari districts.
Scavengers.	
Masalchis.	
Lamp-lighters.	Gollas.
Totis (except totis in Government hospitals who belong to a regular establishment).	Ward coolies.
Punkah-pullers.	Chucklers.
Cooks.	Farriers.
Dhobies.	Grass-cutters.
Tailors.	Syces.
Gardeners.	Chokras.
Water-men (including water-women, water-carriers, water-brahmans and puckalies.)	Handcartmen.
Watchmen (including night-watchmen or night peons).	Tinkers.
Lascars (except in the Medical department).	Carpenters (except in the Medical department).
Measurers.	Hammermen, bellows-boys, wheelers, coolies cleaners, messenger-boys, glaziers and earl men.
Chainmen.	Conductresses.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 195 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao (on behalf of Sri P. R. K. Sarma) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th March 1951, page 700 supra.]

Wages of menials paid from contingencies.

MADRAS CITY.

	1945 to 1949 October	1949 November and onwards.
1 Chainmen working under the Town Surveyors attached to the Taluk Offices.	12	15
2 Watchmen	12	Up to date.
3 Lascars (to work in the Taluk Treasury)	12	Do.
4 Sweeper	15	Do.
5 Water Brahman	15	Do.
6 Scavenger	15	Do.
7 Workmen (in the godowns of the Civil Supplies Department).	16½	Do.

SAIDAPET.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE AT SAIDAPET.

Month.	Water Brahman.	Masalchi.	Sweeper.	Punkah puller.	Pump water-man.	Watering establishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Pay.	Dearness allowance.	Pay.	Dearness allowance.	Pay.	Dearness allowance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1946—						
July	10	16	11	16	8	16
August	10	16	11	16	8	16
September	10	16	11	16	8	16
October	10	16	11	16	8	16
November	10	16	11	16	8	16
December	13	16	14	16	11	16

APPENDIX

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Month.	Water Brahman.	Masalchi.	Sweeper.	Punkah puller.	Pump water-man.	Watering establishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Pay.	Dearness allowance.	Pay.	Dearness allowance.	Pay.	Dearness allowance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS.
1947—						
January	13	16	14	16	11	16
February	13	16	14	16	11	16
March	13	16	14	16	11	16
April	13	16	14	16	11	16
May	13	16	14	16	11	16
June	13	16	14	16	11	16
July	13	16	14	16	11	16
August	13	16	14	16	11	16
September	13	16	14	16	11	16
October	13	16	14	16	11	16
November	13	16	14	16	11	16
December	13	16	14	16	11	16
1948—						
January	15	16	15	16	13	16
February	15	16	15	16	13	16
March	15	16	15	16	13	16
April	15	16	15	16	13	16
May	15	16	15	16	13	16
June	15	16	15	16	13	16
July	15	16	15	16	13	16
August	15	16	15	16	13	16
September	15	16	15	16	13	16
October	15	16	15	16	13	16
November	15	16	15	16	13	16
December	15	16	15	16	13	16
1949—						
January	15	16	15	16	13	16
February	15	16	15	16	13	16
March	15	16	15	16	13	16
April	15	16	15	16	13	16
May	15	16	15	16	13	16
June	15	16	15	16	13	16
July	15	16	15	16	13	16
August	15	16	15	16	13	16
September	15	16	15	16	13	16
October	15	16	15	16	13	16
November	15	16	15	16	13	16
December	15	16	15	16	13	16
1950—						
January	15	16	15	16	13	16
February	15	16	15	16	13	16
March	15	16	15	16	13	16
April	15	16	15	16	13	16
May	15	16	15	16	13	16
June	15	16	15	16	13	16
July	15	16	15	16	13	16
August	15	16	15	16	13	16
September	15	16	15	16	13	16

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TALUK OFFICE AT GUINDY.

Month.	Water Brahma.	Masalchi.	Sweeper Thoti.	Month.	Water Brahma.	Masalchi.	Sweeper Thoti.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Pay. Rs.	Dearness Allowance. Rs.	Pay. Rs.		Pay. Rs.	Dearness Allowance. Rs.	Pay. Rs.
1946—				1949—			
May ..	5	10	16	January ..	5	15	18
June ..	5	10	16	February ..	5	15	18
August ..	5	10	16	March ..	5	15	18
September ..	5	10	16	April ..	5	15	18
October ..	5	10	16	May ..	5	15	18
November ..	5	10	16	June ..	5	15	18
December ..	5	10	16	July ..	5	15	18
1947—				August ..	5	15	18
January ..	5	13	16	September ..	5	15	18
February ..	5	13	16	October ..	5	15	18
March ..	5	13	16	November ..	5	15	18
April ..	5	13	16	December ..	5	15	18
May ..	5	13	16	1950—			
June ..	5	13	16	January ..	5	15	18
July ..	5	15	16	February ..	5	15	18
August* ..	5	15	16	March ..	5	15	18
1948—				April ..	5	15	18
October ..	5	15	18	May ..	5	15	18
November ..	5	15	18	June ..	5	15	18
December ..	5	15	18	July ..	5	15	18
				August ..	5	15	18
				September ..	5	15	18

Remarks.—* September 1947 to September 1948—Information not available.
(Dearness allowance is not given for part-time employees).

APPENDIX III.

Vide answer to starred question No. 196 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th March 1951, page 702 supra].

A consolidated statement containing the main recommendations of the Expert Committee on Agricultural Research in Madras State and the action taken by the Government thereon.

Summary of the recommendation.

(1)

- 1 Seed multiplication. It is not advisable for the department to put up the selling price of improved seed merely to make the seed distribution schemes self-supporting. The premium paid to the seed producers and extra price paid to part with it, as inducement should be subsidized by Government and seed sold to ryots only at prevailing market rates. In some tracts, where cultivators are extremely

Summary of the action taken or decision of the Government on the recommendation.

(2)

- 1 The Government have accepted the principle that the improved seed must be sold to the Agricultural department as far as possible at the prevailing market rates for the ordinary grain. They have accordingly directed that improved seeds of paddy and millets should be sold to ryots by the Agricultural department at controlled procurement prices as fixed by the Supplies department and that the difference between the purchase and market

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Summary of the recommendation.

(1)

poor, there must be provision to exchange seed-paddy with paddy kept for food.

- 2 Paddy.—The expansion of the Amba-samudram station to serve Ramanathapuram and Madurai and selection of a bigger site in Nellore for working on the second crop, intermediate season varieties and rotational crops with paddy should be taken up at an early date.

- 3 Small temporary sub-stations attached to a nearest major station to deal with special problems connected with deep water in Kollair area, tank bed upland area of Krishna and Godavari districts, the saline areas of central and Ramanathapuram districts and semi-dry areas of North Visakhapatnam should also be started on leased land.

- 4 Millets.—At the Central Research Station at Coimbatore, the study of fundamental aspects of problems connected with millets should continue. The evolution of improved strains of millets in Coimbatore for the neighbouring districts should be carried on.
- 5 The production of hybrid strains inumbu and production of cosmopolitan strains in millets should be intensified.

- 6 As regional sub-station breeding work is important in millets, more small sub-stations should be opened.

- 7 Pulses.—Breeding work on pulses is best entrusted to crop breeders who have to grow them in rotation with their main crops.

- 8 Cotton.—The seed multiplication schemes in cotton should be directly controlled by the Assistant Cotton Specialist of the zone, up to ginning and bagging. The Cotton Control Act now before the Ministry should be passed at an early date to enforce the growing of cotton recommended for a particular region.

Summary of the action taken or decision of the Government on the recommendation.

(2)

prices should be subsidized by Government. The Government have also approved a Scheme for the exchange of improved seeds for the ordinary varieties in four selected districts, viz., Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput in the first instance. The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to submit proposals to the Government for extending the scheme to other districts after watching the progress of the present scheme in the four districts.

- 2 Recommendation accepted. The proposal of the Director of Agriculture for the expansion of the Research Station at Amba-samudram is under consideration. As regards the selection of a new and bigger site at Nellore, proposals have been called for from the Director of Agriculture for consideration as Part II Scheme for 1952-53.

- 3 Recommendation accepted. Detailed proposals are awaited from the Director of Agriculture.

- 4 and 5 Work on these lines is already being done by the Agricultural department. The Government have recently sanctioned the continuance of the Scheme for the multiplication and distribution of hybridumbu seed for a further period of two years from 20th March 1950.

- 6 The Government have decided that it is unnecessary to start more sub-stations than there are at present and have directed that work now done at the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore, and at the sub-stations at Ariyalur, Tiruppattur, Ongole and Narasapatnam should be intensified.

- 7 The Government have not accepted the recommendation but have decided that the Pulses Section should remain separate. They have, however, directed that more tangible work than hitherto should result from the section.

- 8 The Government have already approved the appointment of an Assistant Cotton Specialist to be in charge of the Scheme for the multiplication of Co. 2 and Co. 5 varieties of cotton. The Director of Agriculture has been requested to keep the recommendations of the Committee in view while formulating similar cotton seed multiplication schemes. The Cotton Control Bill is separately under consideration of Government.

[30th March 1951]

Summary of the recommendation.

(1)

- 9 *Oil seeds*.—The posts of Superintendents at Nilleshwar and Tindivanam should be made permanent.
- 10 The records of coconut stations as well as of all long duration crops like fruit trees should be written in indelible ink on parchment paper and filed in leather bound books and duplicated at the headquarters of the Specialist.
- 11 *Fruits*.—The future improvement of fruit demands extension of hybridization work in all fruit crops. Facilities in the shape of extra land for progeny tests should be provided at Kodur for fruit work. District work on fruits should be entrusted to properly trained staff.
- 12 All horticultural work should be brought under one controlling officer.
- 13 Regional Fruit Research Stations to tackle local problems are necessary.
- 14 *Potato*.—The present research station at Nanjanad should be raised to the status of a potato breeding station. It is necessary to intensify potato breeding work. The post of the Superintendent should be made permanent. The seed certification scheme should be brought into force.
- 15 *Cardamom*.—The cardamom scheme is recommended for continuance providing necessary amenities to staff on the same scale as is given by well-organized hill planters.
- 16 *Lecturing and Systematic Botanist*.—The activities of this Botanist should be confined to the collection of weeds and study of their life cycle and mode of spread, with the object of finding control measures.
- 17 In the matter of medicinal plants, this section should aim at getting the full co-operation of Indian Schools of Medicine and institutions like the Central Drug Institute at Lucknow.

Summary of the action taken or decision of the Government on the recommendation.

(2)

- 9 The matter is under consideration.
- 10 Recommendation accepted. The Director of Agriculture has been requested to implement the suggestion of the Committee in respect of long-range studies or investigations and in respect of trials which will be of permanent value.
- 11 Hybridization work is already being carried on (a) on mangoes at Kodur and (b) on bananas at Aduthurai. The Government have directed the Director of Agriculture to issue necessary instructions to the Fruit Specialist to see that a definite programme for hybridization is drawn up and followed in respect of a few selected species of fruits.
- 12 The Government considered that the best way to give effect to this recommendation was to constitute a Standing Committee of the Research Council at Coimbatore, wherein all concerned departmental workers in horticulture could sit together and discuss programmes, etc. A Standing Committee of the Research Council has accordingly been constituted recently.
- 13 For reasons of financial stringency, the Government have decided that it is too early to reconsider their previous orders differing the proposals for the establishment of Regional Fruit Research Stations in the Circars, West Coast and Tamilnad in addition to the existing Research Station at Kodur in the Ceded districts.
- 14 The Government have decided that the existing station at Nanjanad should continue as the testing ground for strains and varieties of potatoes and to pursue agronomic trials of direct interest to the Nilgiris and that an expensive breeding station is not necessary as the strains evolved at the Central Potato Research Station, Simla, will be available. The question of making the Superintendent's post permanent is under consideration. The Government have deferred the proposals to open a sub-station for the Seed Certification Scheme in the Nilgiris in view of the financial stringency.
- 15 Recommendation accepted. The proposals called for from the Director of Agriculture for the continuance of the Scheme for research on cardamom beyond 31st September 1952 (when the existing sanction will expire) are awaited. The proposals of the Director of Agriculture for affording necessary amenities to the staff working in the scheme are under consideration.

16 and 17 The Director of Agriculture has been asked (1) to submit a scheme in this regard for the consideration of the Government and (2) to see that the Government Lecturing and Systematic Botanist keeps himself in contact with the herbarium at the College of Indigenous Medicine and supplies its wants to the extent possible.

30th March 1951]

Summary of the recommendation.

(1)

- 18 *Cyto-genetic*.—This section should be enlarged to cope with the demands from the crop breeders.

19 *Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund and Coonoor*.—Research in floriculture should be encouraged and selection, propagation and distribution of planting material of certain economic plants should be undertaken. These gardens should be brought under the control of the proposed Horticultural section.

20 *Entomology*.—The research on pests of paddy, biological control work and preparation of indigenous insecticides should be intensified. Attention should be paid to the manufacture of cheap dusting and spraying equipments locally.

21 *Mycology*.—The work on cereal rusts, virus and other diseases of crops and fruits should be intensified.

22 *Agricultural Meteorology*.—The work connected with the All-India Co-ordinated crop weather scheme is putting a strain on the staff of the research stations. Either this work should be curtailed or additional staff appointed immediately.

23 *Agricultural Engineering*.—Both staff and workshops should be strengthened to enable the Agricultural Engineer to expand his activities.

24 Research work on agricultural products should be carried only to the pilot plant stage.

Summary of the action taken or decision of the Government on the recommendation.

(2)

18 The Government have not accepted this recommendation to enlarge the existing staff of two Cyto-geneticists. But they have asked the Director of Agriculture to report as to what demands have been made by crop breeders on the Cyto-geneticists. His proposal for the appointment of a Cyto-genetic Assistant under each crop breeder is under consideration.

19 Recommendation accepted. The Director of Agriculture has been requested to draw up a definite programme to give effect to it. The Government have directed that the Botanical Gardens should be under the control of the Curator but that the work done there should be scrutinized by the Standing Committee of the Research Council referred to in the answer to Recommendation No. 12 to scrutinize in future all work relating to the horticultural side.

20 The Director of Agriculture had been asked to instruct the Government Entomologist, Coimbatore, to pay special attention to research work on paddy pests and to direct him to formulate proposals for intensified work on biological control of crop pests for consideration of Government. The proposals have been received and are under consideration. As regards local manufacture of cheap dusting and spraying equipment, the Director of Agriculture has been asked to see that research is undertaken by the Agricultural Chemist's Section.

21 Recommendation accepted. Proposals in this regard from the Director of Agriculture are awaited.

22 Additional staff of seven Assistants (Upper Subordinates) and nine fieldmen was sanctioned in July 1950 for the Research Stations for work connected with the co-ordinated crop weather scheme. No curtailment of the work is, therefore, considered necessary.

23 The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

24 In regard to malt and malt products, food yeast and ergot, the recommendations of the committee are under consideration. As regards fruit canning Government have decided that in the present financial stringency, the question of starting another fruit canning unit at Madras in addition to the one at Kodur as suggested by the committee in the body of the report need not be pursued and that the unit at Kodur should be made a full fledged one doing work on a sub-factory scale.

[30th March 1951]

Summary of the recommendation.

(1)

25 *Agricultural Research Stations.*—Sufficient area and adequate laboratory facilities should be provided wherever they do not exist. To get the best output from the staff, residences should be provided and where electric power is available, it should be extended to the stations.

26 Separate demonstration farms should be organized as funds permit to prove to the ryots the commercial value of recommended improvements.

27 *Research Council.*—(1) Representative Deputy Directors should be made members of the Research Council. An advisory body consisting of retired Agricultural officers and public leaders keen on agricultural improvement should be organized to advise on the research programmes of the department. (2) A need has arisen for the addition of separate ministerial staff to the Research Council. (3) The post of Joint Director of Research should be created in place of the Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture (Research).

28 *Research personnel.*—The scale of pay and status of the heads of sections and Regional Deputy Directors should be on a par with officers of other departments like the Engineering department of the rank of Executive Engineers.

29 Frequent transfers of research workers should be avoided and heads of sections should have understudies to take their place when necessary.

30 *A new source of researcher.*—University students should be encouraged to undertake post-graduate studies in the departmental stations by providing suitable inducements.

31 All staff should be recruited on permanent basis and deputed for work in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other schemes.

32 *Lady staff.*—Lady graduates should be employed largely on work in poultry, horticulture, fruit preservation and laboratories.

Summary of the action taken or decision of the Government on the recommendation.

(2)

25 The Government have decided that the recommendation for the provision of Government quarters for the staff working in the Research Stations cannot be accepted as a rigid rule and that each case should be decided on its merits. The Director of Agriculture has, however, been asked to submit detailed proposals for the provision of sufficient area, laboratory facilities and extension of electricity, wherever available, to the present Research Stations.

26 The opening of one registered model farm in each district has been sanctioned by Government in the Food Production department. The Government consider that no further action is necessary.

27 (1) The Government have permitted the co-optation to the Agricultural Research Council, Coimbatore, of Deputy Directors of Agriculture, whenever necessary, with the permission of the Director of Agriculture. The Fruit Specialist and Sugarcane Specialist have also been permitted to act as members. (2) The proposal for the employment of a typist for the office of the Vice-Principal is under consideration. (3) The recommendation for the conversion of the post of Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture (Research) into that of Joint Director of Agriculture (Research) has not been accepted.

28 The proposals of the Director of Agriculture in this regard are separately under consideration.

29 Recommendation accepted. The Director of Agriculture has been requested to bear this in mind while ordering or proposing postings and transfers of Research personnel.

30 The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

31 The Government have decided that no change in the existing procedure is necessary.

32 The Government have decided that there is no need to reserve any particular avenue of work for women and that they may be given equal opportunities with men candidates.

30th March 1951]

Summary of the recommendation.

(1)

33 *Regional Crop Breeders.*—Instead of appointing specialists for minor crops, the work could be entrusted to the already available breeders of major crops.

34 *Leased land for the temporary sub-stations.*—Sub-stations which are concerned with the testing and selection of types suited to definite regions may well be started on leased land.

35 *Relief to Scientific and Propaganda staff.*—The District and Research Officers should be given relief from scriptory work by providing more efficient staff to handle routine and accounts matters to enable them to devote more attention connected with trading schemes so that the agricultural officers can devote more time to technical work for which alone they are employed.

36 *Improving the efficiency of district staff.*—The Superintendents of major Research Stations should be drafted from subordinates of merit working at the crop-breeding stations.

It is desirable that all the permanent staff of a research station should be of the assistant group to prevent frequent transfers and maintain continuity of research work.

37 The Agricultural graduate during the first period of five years' service should have at least two years' experience of farm work before he can be put in charge of a taluk. For this purpose, super-numerary posts of Agricultural Demonstrators on temporary basis should be created and attached to research stations.

38 Multiplication of pure improved seed should be taken up in temple lands utilizing, if necessary, suitable retired Agricultural officers.

Summary of the action taken or decision of the Government on the recommendation.

(2)

33 The Government have decided that there is no need to appoint special breeders for minor crops and that breeders in major crops should pay attention to allied minor crops in addition to the crops which are their main concern.

34 Recommendation accepted. The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to take necessary action for its implementation.

35 As the work relating to State Trading Scheme regarding the distribution of fertilizers and iron and steel has been transferred to the co-operative societies and private agencies, the Government have decided that no further action is called for on this recommendation.

36 In view of the already existing practice for recruitment to posts of Superintendents of Agricultural Research Stations from subordinates of merit in the crop-breeding sections, no action is considered necessary.

Recommendation accepted. The Director of Agriculture has been requested to post in future Upper Subordinates of the Research Branch only to Agricultural Research Stations.

37 The Government have decided that as there is a dearth of qualified Agricultural graduates, the question of giving them two years' training in the agricultural farms after being posted to the Agricultural branch by creating super-numerary posts may be deferred for the present. The Director of Agriculture has, however, been requested to see that intensive training for at least two months is given to recruits at an Agricultural Research Station before they are put in charge of taluks.

38 The Government have examined the possibility of giving effect to this recommendation. Since it has been reported that temple lands can be taken on lease only at rates which are very high and it may not be feasible to secure retired officers fit for the work, the matter has been dropped.

[30th March 1951]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 199 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th March 1951, page 705 supra.]

Number of State employees absorbed so far under the Madras Government and number yet to be absorbed.

(Statement prepared with reference to the particulars furnished by the departments of the Secretariat.)

Administrative department.	Number absorbed so far.	Number yet to be absorbed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Public	3	..	..
Finance	..	..	..
Public Works Department.	87	25	1
Food and Agriculture—			
Agriculture	7	1	..
Civil Supplies	19	27	..
Home—			
Jail	41	..	..
Assistant Public Prosecutors.	3	..	..
Judicial	144	35	..
Police	594	..	..
Separation Scheme ..	1	..	..
Education—			
Education (Government).	51	65	..
Education (Local Board).	468	3	..
Press	..	81	..
Museum	5	1	..

30th March 1951]

Administrative department.	Number absorbed so far.	Number yet to be absorbed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Revenue—			
Revenue	376	234	(Including 138 peons to be absorbed.)
Registration	67	..	..
Commercial Taxes ..	12	26	..
Pudukkottai Municipality and Panchayat Board Service and Panchayat Board, Sandur.	45	..	..
Transport	..	2	Relates to Sandur only.
Development—			
Prohibition	8	..	..
Labour	3	..	Absorption of peons under consideration.
Animal Husbandry ..	5	..	The question of absorption of the personnel of the Animal Husbandry department of the Pudukkottai Durbar is under consideration.
Industries	1	..	Absorption of peons under consideration.
Joint Stock Companies.	2	..	..
Forests	96	..	..
Co operative	19	16	..
Total	2,057	516	

Particulars from Development, Rural Welfare and Health in respect of the Heads of Departments under their administrative control are awaited.

[30th March 1951]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 200 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th March 1951, page 706 supra.]

Statement showing the number of beds available in the T.B. Hospitals and T.B. Sanatoria in the State, the average number of in-patients and the number of surgical operations performed during each month from January to October 1950.

I. T.B. WARDS ATTACHED TO GENERAL HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICTS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
<i>Number of beds available during each month (1950).</i>										
1 Bellary	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2 North Arcot .. .	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
3 South Arcot .. .	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
4 Chingleput .. .	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5 Coimbatore .. .	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
6 Cuddapah .. .	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
7 East Godavari .. .	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
8 Kurnool .. .	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
9 Guntur .. .	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
10 Krishna .. .	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
11 South Kanara .. .	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
12 Malabar .. .	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
13 Madurai .. .	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
14 Tirunelveli .. .	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
15 Salem .. .	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
16 Tiruchirappalli .. .	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
17 Tanjore .. .	32	32	32	32	32	32	47	47	47	47
18 Visakhapatnam .. .	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

Average number of in-patients during each month (1950).

1 Bellary .. .	13	10	14	14	10	12	10	13	12	13
2 North Arcot .. .	12	23	27	15	23	23	22	20	22	21
3 South Arcot .. .	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
4 Chingleput .. .	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	4	3
5 Coimbatore .. .	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
6 Cuddapah .. .	19	15	14	35	40	43	17	16	32	30
7 East Godavari .. .	21	23	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	22
8 Kurnool .. .	16	21	17	17	14	16	17	21	18	13
9 Guntur .. .	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
10 Krishna .. .	18	16	11	14	20	11	18	13	10	17
11 South Kanara .. .	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
12 Malabar .. .	70	80	64	68	65	85	78	86	87	69
13 Madurai .. .	41	42	43	43	42	42	41	40	39	38
14 Tirunelveli .. .	20	21	18	19	19	20	16	19	18	20
15 Salem .. .	34	33	29	30	23	35	39	32	36	43
16 Tiruchirappalli .. .	22	22	19	15	20	14	17	19	23	21
17 Tanjore .. .	47	49	48	51	52	51	48	54	49	42
18 Visakhapatnam .. .	55	55	57	57	57	57	55	57	55	57

Number of surgical operations performed during each month (1950).

1 Bellary .. .	3	2	2	2	3	..	13	18	23	18
2 North Arcot .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 South Arcot .. .	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	..

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	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
4 Chingleput .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coimbatore .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cuddapah .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 East Godavari .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kurnool .. .	11	14	27	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Guntur .. .	98	120	134	148	137	151	167	170	138	163
10 Krishna .. .	20	25	18	15	15	18	15	30	34	15
11 South Kanara .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12 Malabar .. .	83	101	126	104	106	86	93	96	93	101
13 Madurai .. .	251	218	244	228	245	247	229	220	214	232
14 Tirunelveli .. .	10	3	8	6	9	..	..	..	1	..
15 Salem .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Tiruchirappalli .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Tanjore .. .	83	74	124	96	127	103	101	84	93	108
18 Visakhapatnam .. .	148	140	151	130	148	127	147	131	141	136

II. SEPARATE T.B. HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA.

Number of beds available during each month (1950).

1 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	107	107	131	203	221	279	279	279	351	351
2 Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.	200	200	200	200	200	209	200	200	200	200
3 Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram.	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271
4 Visranthipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Rajahmundry.	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
5 Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai.	174	174	174	174	174	174	218	218	218	218
6 Mount Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Moodbidri.	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
7 Santhosham Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Chromepet.	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
8 Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
*9 Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapettah, Madras.	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
10 (Corporation) Tiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Kunnur High Road, Madras.	54	54	58	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

Average number of in-patients during each month (1950).

1 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	119	121	124	180	220	227	264	268	300	341
2 Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.	146	152	170	176	180	175	178	182	181	181
3 Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram.	283	287	284	282	282	284	285	280	277	274

* All beds except an emergent ward of 18 beds have been shifted to Tambaram.

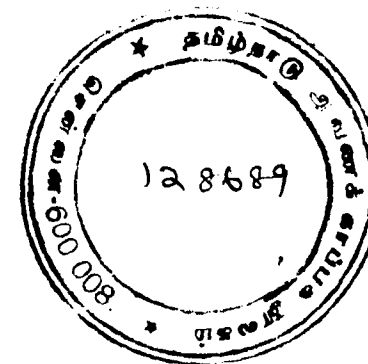
[30th March 1951]

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
4 Visranthipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Rajahmundry.	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
5 Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai.	199	204	207	203	205	203	220	222	221	223
6 Mount Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Moodbidri.	35	38	36	35	36	36	36	36	37	37
7 Santhosham Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Chromepet.	49	48	51	56	55	62	57	53	53	49
8 Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli.	83	85	81	76	83	85	79	76	84	90
*9 Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapettah, Madras.	101	99	96	94	90	90	86	83	71	..
10 (Corporation) Tiruvoteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Kunnur High Road, Madras.	53	53	56	56	56	58	59	58	57	59

Number of surgical operations performed during each month (1950).

1 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	13	10	9	31	22	18	23	22	14	12
2 Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.	268	290	291	284	311	316	343	344	367	370
3 Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram.	23	24	36	28	27	30	25	28	28	..
4 Visranthipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Rajahmundry.	..	7	8	8	..	..	7	9	6	8
5 Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai.	5	9	13	4	5	8	4	13	16	5
6 Mount Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Moodbidri.	25	15	14	25	19	25	43	27	28	..
7 Santhosham Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Chromepet.	13	10	13	5	10	6	11	6	8	7
8 Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli.	3	3	4	3	7	2	4	..	4	2
*9 Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapettah, Madras.	11	11	6	8	5	5	0	4	3	..
10 (Corporation) Tiruvoteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Kunnur High Road, Madras.	10	15	15	13	18	17	4	15	11	13

* All beds except an emergent ward of 18 beds have been shifted to Tambaram.



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