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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, 25TH OCTOBER 1951

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 25th October 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.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Number of acres converted from food crops into cash crops.

51 Q.—SRI K. M. DESIKAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of acres transferred by the ryots from food crops (paddy and millets) cultivation to cultivation of cash crops (tobacco, sugarcane and cotton) in the districts of East and West Godavari, Guntur, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Madurai in each year from 1944 to 1950?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Statements showing the normal and actual area and deviation from normal under (i) food crops (cereals), (ii) tobacco, (iii) sugarcane and (iv) cotton in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Madurai for each of the years 1944-45 to 1949-50 are appended. From these tables it will be seen that there has generally been an increase in the acreage under cash crops, viz., tobacco and sugarcane in East Godavari and West Godavari, tobacco in Guntur, sugarcane in Tiruchirappalli and Madurai during the period 1944 to 1950. An increase in the area under cash crops has also synchronized with a fall in the acreage under food crops only in East Godavari and Madurai. It is not, however, possible to deduce on the basis of the available statistics to what extent there has been a diversion from food crops to cash crops. Only a field-to-field survey will give an indication of such diversion.

“ However, the trend of the deviation of the acreage under food and commercial crops in each district during the period 1944-45 to 1949-50 is explained below :—

East Godavari.

The acreage under food crops and cotton showed a decrease while the acreage under sugarcane showed an increase during the whole period under review. The area under tobacco was on the increase during the years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1948-49 and 1949-50 but it showed a decrease in 1946-47 and 1947-48.

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raiding successfully and unearthing the hoarded grain, was prepared to give consideration to the circumstances that the Hon. Minister has mentioned? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, I am not aware of the attitude of the City Rationing Officer; but, having taken everything into consideration, probably including his own view in the matter, Government arrived at this decision."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" In view of the fact that in similar circumstances, especially in the Circars, a large number of people have been convicted and even sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, will the Hon. the Minister for Food bring to the notice of the Collectors that the extenuating circumstances which he mentioned which operated in the case of Vyasarpadi raid may be taken into account in future before prosecutions are launched? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, this is a matter which generally involves no change of policy; in certain cases, we inform the other Collectors also about the disposal so that they may be guided by that in future cases."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of this case the Hon. Minister will inform the Collectors of the discretion they can exercise if the circumstances mentioned by him exist? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, as I have already said, Collectors have certain powers of discretion; but it is not possible to clearly define what is definitely within their powers; in special cases where circumstances warrant, they consult the Government. I feel it is always advisable for the Collectors to consult the Government in special cases."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, from the statement placed on the table of the House, I find that item 32 (Adyar) is being prosecuted for possessing 116 measures of paddy, whereas in Vyasarpadi the parties have been let off even though they possessed more than 4,000 measures of paddy. Were not the circumstances same in Adyar as in Vyasarpadi? If so, why is item 32 being prosecuted? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, I have already clearly explained it in my answer. There were so many factors that were taken into consideration on this particular matter. It may be that the case mentioned by the hon. Member was not similar to the one at Vyasarpadi. So, we cannot compare other cases to this particular case which had some special circumstances."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to item No. 33 which refers to the prosecution of Mr. C. V. Subramania Ayyar, No. 117, Purasawalkam High Road, for having 8 measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ ollocks of rice and 5 measures of ragi extra. Are not the hon. Members, including the Hon. Ministers, having greater quantities of rice and ragi in their houses? Let them lay their hands on their hearts and say that

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they have not got more than 8 measures? Is it not a case in which the Government should *suo motu* interfere and withdraw the prosecution? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, the matter should be considered not because the quantity possessed is small, but how it has been got. There are so many other circumstances which go to make the offence serious."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" May I know, Sir, on what specific grounds one case becomes dissimilar to the other? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, as I have already stated, every case has to be judged on its own merits."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether in this particular case, the paddy was produced at Vyasarpadi or whether it was produced in and brought from, the neighbouring districts? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The paddy was produced in Vyasarpadi area."

Disciplinary action against teachers.

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

(a) whether the Department of Education is required to give an opportunity to teachers to explain their conduct or answer charges framed, before their certificates are suspended or cancelled;

(b) whether representations have been received by Government from the teachers so punished, that the charges against them have not been communicated to, and explanation obtained from, them;

(c) whether any redress is available against the orders of the Department of Education to teachers punished and if so, what it is;

(d) the number of teachers whose certificates have either been suspended or cancelled in the various districts of the State since 1948; and

(e) whether the Government have laid down any policy to be pursued in this regard and if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) Yes. According to Rule 154 of the Madras Educational Rules and Rule 14 of the Rules for recognition of elementary schools, the certificate of a teacher shall not be cancelled or suspended unless he has been informed in writing of the charges against him and a full enquiry has been made either by the Divisional Inspector of Schools or the Director of Public Instruction. This procedure is not, however, necessary in the case of teachers convicted in a Court of Law.

" (b) In 1948 it was brought to the notice of Government that the teachers, specially elementary school teachers, were

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engaged in communist activities on a large scale. As a check against such undesirable activities, the Government instructed the Director of Public Instruction that the certificates of teachers indulging in communist activities might be suspended or cancelled without the formalities of enquiry if the circumstances warranted such a course. Towards the middle of 1949, the Director reported that there was improvement in the situation. He was therefore asked to follow in future the procedure set out in the answer to clause (a) above.

In February 1949, a representation was received from the Malabar District Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union that teachers were being punished without opportunities being given to them to explain their conduct. The Director was accordingly asked to review all cases in which teachers' certificates were suspended or cancelled with reference to Government's instructions issued in 1948.

"(c) They can appeal to Government.

"(d) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

"(e) There is no policy in regard to this matter except that the teachers who misbehave are dealt with by suspension or cancellation of their certificates."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the policy that is enunciated in the answer to question (a) is being followed and will be followed except under very exceptional circumstances, when the Director of Public Instruction and his Officers have suspended some teachers under extraordinary circumstances? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, that is implied in my answer to clause (b)."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether a review of the cases in Malabar (which are about 344) has been made *suo motu* by the Government or at least on representations received from the teachers and whether the certificates are being restored instead of keeping the teachers under suspension for a long time? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Yes, Sir. In most of the cases, certificates have been restored."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that teachers suspected of misconduct are being suspended and they are undergoing untold sufferings on account of the inordinate delay in disposing of their cases? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is not for mere suspicion that teachers and their certificates are suspended; it is on very good evidence that certificates have been suspended and in such cases the teachers have only to thank themselves."

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 52 infra.

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Will the Government take steps to dispose of these cases as early as possible so that their sufferings may be obviated? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" There are no cases pending with the Government. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to review any appeal that has been made to him."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Are there not cases in which the teachers have been kept under suspension for more than two years? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Perhaps there are and perhaps they deserve it."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that in all these cases the Educational Officers are suspending the teachers on the uncorroborated testimony of the Police Officers? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" On whatever evidence the Government have before them, the Director of Public Instruction and his Divisional Officers will suspend the teachers, but not other officers."

*Executive Officer, Buchireddipalem Panchayat,
Nellore district.*

* 47 Q.—SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the 11-30
Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state— a.m.

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government or the Inspector of Local Boards and Panchayats about the alleged acts of misappropriation by the Executive Officer, Buchireddipalem, Nellore district;

(b) whether the Government caused an enquiry to be made about the above alleged acts of misappropriation and if so, by whom;

(c) whether the Government will lay on the table of the House the report submitted by the enquiring officer and what the amount alleged to be misappropriated by the Executive Officer, is;

(d) what action has been taken by the Government on the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer; and

(e) whether the Executive Officer is still in service or removed?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" (a) A report on this matter was made by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards in December 1950.

"(b) The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards ordered the District Panchayat Officer to enquire into the matter. Subsequently he asked him to lodge a complaint with the Police.

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“(c) & (d) The Executive Officer was arrested on 3rd May 1951 in Cr. No. 25 of 1951 of the Buchireddipalem Police Station, and a charge-sheet laid under section 409 of the I.P.C. The case is pending. The amount alleged to have been misappropriated by the Executive Officer according to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is Rs. 5,712-2-0. A copy of the police report is not available.

“(e) The Executive Officer has been under suspension from the 16th December 1950.”

Percentage of passes in the various Polytechnics.

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

(a) what the percentage of passes at the final diploma examinations was in the Polytechnics in different subjects in various courses during 1948, 1949 and 1950;

(b) whether it is a fact that in certain subjects and in certain Polytechnics the fall in percentage of passes is somewhat steep and if so, why; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the standard of teaching, facilities, etc., to maintain a reasonable percentage of passes?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“(a) The information is contained in the statement^a placed on the table of the House.

“(b) The percentage of passes in most cases is satisfactory. The fall in some cases may be ascribed to (i) admission of a larger number of students; (ii) general lowering of the standard of S.S.L.C. students and (iii) want of application by students.

“(c) The standard of teaching imparted in the Polytechnics is becoming higher and higher as the teachers gain experience and as equipments and laboratory facilities are added from time to time. The Technological Diploma Examination Board has recently tightened up rules regarding attendance of the students and the Principals of the Polytechnics have been instructed to get in touch with the parents of those students who are slack, so that such students may be promptly pulled up. It is hoped that with the increased co-operation from the parents, it will be possible to obtain better results in future.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“Is the Government aware that, in some of the Polytechnics, persons not fully qualified and part-time teachers who have retired from service, are employed and they do not attend the Polytechnics in time and give the necessary tuition to the students?”

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 53 infra.

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THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“It is true, Sir, that we are not yet able to get qualified people. We are trying to do our best to get proper people for these institutions.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that in Bellary a clerk in the Superintending Engineer's office was deputed to teach drawing to the students and a retired Municipal Overseer, aged 75 years, was called upon to teach them some other subject?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“Sir, as we are not able to get proper people we have got to employ people who are over-aged.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the figures relating to the Central Polytechnic which is supposed to be an ideal institution situated as it is at the headquarters of the Government? In electrical engineering, Sir, the percentage of passes was 72 in 1948. It came down in 1949 to 30 and in 1950 to 32. Are not these figures themselves sufficient to show that there is something wrong and may we know whether the Government have gone into this matter? Let me make it quite clear. I have put the question after reading the report of the Director of Industries. It is not based on any hearsay report. May I know, Sir, what steps the Government have taken; whether they have asked the Board of Examiners to examine whether the teachers appointed are qualified, whether the establishment is sufficient and whether the equipment is satisfactory?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“The percentage of passes depends on a number of circumstances and, Sir, the number of students in the first year might have been less and the percentage was higher. In subsequent years the number of students increased and the percentage became lower. This is one of the reasons. Anyhow we are taking steps to employ proper people. The examinations have also been made stiffer. So the percentage of passes is less.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“Sir, according to the statement given to us, the percentage of passes in Civil Engineering in the Central Polytechnic, Madras, was 73 in 1949 and 44 in 1950; in the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, it was 56 in 1949 and 37 in 1950; in the Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore, 25 in 1950; in the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada, 59 in 1949 and 37 in 1950 and in the Vuyyuru Polytechnic 38 in 1949 and 27 in 1950. The students have undergone their courses in the respective institutions and it is yet to be accounted for why there should be such a low percentage of passes.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“I have answered that question already. In answering clause (b) of this question I have given the reasons for the low percentage of passes. I have also stated that the Government are taking steps to increase the efficiency of the teaching staff.”

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM.—“Therefore, Sir, the Hon. Minister admits that at present the teaching is not quite efficient and that the low percentage of passes is at least partly due to the inefficiency of the teaching staff.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“I did not say the teaching staff is inefficient at present. Their efficiency is improving gradually.”

Tours of Hon. Ministers after July 1951.

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

(a) whether any Minister is required to state in his travelling allowance bill the object for which he is touring any district of the State, i.e., whether it is for a public or for a private purpose; and

(b) whether the Ministers are bearing their travelling allowance personally for all their journeys from July 1951 onwards till the elections are held or drawing the same from the State Exchequer?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Travelling allowance from State Funds is claimed only when the journey is for a public purpose. When the journey is for a private purpose, the travelling expenses are borne by the Ministers themselves.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, when a Minister tours with the President of a Provincial Congress Committee for the purpose of choosing candidates for the forthcoming elections, is he entitled to draw travelling allowance from the public exchequer?”

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

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“I am glad for the answer given. May I know, Sir, whether from July onwards, any Minister has been travelling with the main object of doing election propaganda in favour of certain candidates?”

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

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, whether the tours were undertaken for making a proper choice of candidates?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It is presumed, Sir, that the choice is always proper.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Ministers are entitled, under the existing rules, to use the conveyances supplied by Government when they go out on private business?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It is a matter which has to be examined very carefully because the security of the Ministers is also the concern of the police authorities. Even

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if a Minister goes on private business, it is the duty of the police to safeguard his person. If a Minister goes in a broken-down car, the entire arrangements of the police will be at stake. So, it has to be examined very carefully.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the news that the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Attlee, went in his old car driven by his wife when he went out for election propaganda?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I have no information. I have not seen it in the newspapers.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“Is the Government aware, Sir, that in July 1951 some Minister went on tour with the President of a certain Provincial Congress Committee and addressed meetings and in one meeting place itself contributions were collected for certain party purposes? Is the Minister on such an occasion . . .”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I do not think the hon. Member is fair to the Minister or the person concerned if he says some Minister went somewhere. If he knows of any specific instance he can give out their names.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“I wanted to avoid names, if possible.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The hon. Member can write a D.O. letter to the Chief Minister if he knows of any specific instance.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“I mentioned this, Sir, because in July 1951 the Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli and Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi went to Guntur district, and in a meeting addressed by them, a purse of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 was presented for purposes of Congress election propaganda. Well, Sir, is the Hon. Minister entitled to draw travelling allowance from the public exchequer for a journey mainly for such purposes?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It depends on the nature of the business transacted by the Hon. Minister during the tour. If it is mainly and mostly for collecting funds for the Congress or for choosing Congress candidates, the Minister is certainly not entitled to travelling allowance. In the present instance, I am not aware, Sir, of the circumstances in which the Hon. Minister undertook this tour and whether it was for a public purpose or mainly for Congress work.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister considers it reasonable that Ministers should press into service employees of municipalities to provide them with conveyances, etc., as it happened when the Tamilnad Congress Election Committee visited Tiruchirappalli?”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I am afraid the supplementary question is far beyond the scope of the main question.”

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, who the person is to judge whether a Minister is entitled to travelling allowance from the public exchequer or whether he should incur it from his private resources? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The Minister says in the first instance itself whether a journey was for a public or a private purpose. The Accountant-General, who scrutinizes these travelling allowance bills, sends them back to the Government with queries if he is not satisfied. I am glad to say the Accountant-General is doing this duty properly and efficiently.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Will the Hon. Minister furnish detailed information with regard to each district, the main purpose for which they went and the meetings addressed by them? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put. We shall certainly furnish all necessary and available information.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that the Hon. Minister says that he has not seen the newspaper report that Mr. Attlee went in his own car and if I submit the newspaper cutting to him, will he be pleased to issue instructions to his colleagues to see that, whenever they go out for election purposes, they should use their own cars and not the conveyances supplied by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, Hon. Ministers are not in need of any instructions from the Finance Minister. They know their job.”

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

III.—ALLOTMENT OF A DAY FOR FOOD DEBATE.

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to request you to allot a day for food debate. Last time, you will remember, Sir, I raised this question and it was not found possible for the Government to allot us a day on the ground that no proper notice had been given and the time was short. Now, that we have just begun our work and the food situation has deteriorated since we met last, I would request you, Sir, to see that a day is allotted to this House to discuss the food question.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, among the Supplementary Demands, there are lots of irrigation and electricity project items and the question of food can be discussed along with them or if the House wants a specific day to be allotted, the Government will consider it.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like a separate day to be given. You are, Sir, very particular about enforcing rules regarding relevancy. During the course of the discussion on Supplementary Demands, you would not permit us to speak on food in general but would ask us to confine ourselves to irrigation and food only. There are other matters besides

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irrigation and food on which hon. Members of this House may like to say something and last time we were not given that opportunity.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have no objection to relax my own inflexibility about rules but you must finish before this evening. You cannot go beyond that. If that satisfies you, I have no objection and you can devote most of your discussion to food.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ The Hon. Minister said that he is prepared to allot some time.” 11-44
a.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. the Minister may say so, but considering the days available to us, it may not be possible. We are discussing the Supplementary Estimates to-day. To-morrow and the day after the Assembly will be meeting for voting on Demands. Again on the 25th, we are discussing the Planning Commission Report and on the 26th we are having the Appropriation Bill. On the 27th, we may have some legislative work to do. After the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th are holidays. That is the position. Unless hon. Members are prepared to go back on the 27th and return here on the 31st or 1st, it is not possible.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ They will all be busy in their constituencies.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ It is a matter which can be decided by discussing with the Hon. the Food Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ May I suggest that to-morrow afternoon we may have the discussion on food? To-morrow afternoon, from 2-30 we may sit till 5-30 or so and have the discussion on food. If necessary we can dispense with the question hour to-morrow.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ So, we meet at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow for food debate.”

IV.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, I chanced to be present in the Assembly when the hon. Member Mr. T. Viswanatham raised very many pertinent points regarding these Supplementary Estimates.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I suppose there is no question of privileges involved if the food debate is given the first preference here.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Food is not finance.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I also heard the answers given by the Hon. the Finance Minister. I do not want to repeat the points raised by Mr. T. Viswanatham, but I want only to emphasize one aspect. While additional expenditure in respect of old services is permissible, it is not correct and not in order to incur expenditure on New Services without the approval

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of the Legislature. That is what the Hon. Minister has done or is going to do in the future. It is wrong. It means that you flout the Legislature. You do not want to give them an opportunity to say whether the expenditure on a particular scheme has their approval or not. I do not know, Sir, if the Courts have got jurisdiction and whether the expenditure incurred on a particular scheme can be declared as *ultra vires*. I do not know why the Hon. Minister is so meticulous in spending on some of these services started by his colleagues and sanctioning amounts for services which have not received the approval of the Legislature, either of this House or the other House.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham said that the Hon. the Finance Minister has been doling out amounts from the Contingency Fund of one crore of rupees which he has been provided with. Sir, the Contingency Fund has been created with a view to enable Government to meet some unforeseen circumstances, for example, sudden failure of monsoon in a particular district or insufficient rainfall. Take for example the Chittoor district. The season is becoming worse there day after day and, if the Government want to incur expenditure on famine relief or some other aid to that area, then only, they should put their hands into this Contingency Fund, but not for ordinary services for which they have made allocations. Sir, if the Hon. the Finance Minister has permitted his colleagues to inaugurate New Services before obtaining the approval of the Legislature, it is placing the Legislature in a very difficult position. Even if hon. Members wish to deny supplies for these New Services, they cannot do so now, because they have already been begun. Take for instance, the irrigation works which have already been started. If there are such items, I think, Sir, it was wrong on the part of the Hon. the Finance Minister to have permitted them to start those New Services without obtaining the permission of the Legislature.

"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham also pointed out that it should have been known to the Government beforehand what further amounts are required for the services already approved and what amounts are required for New Services. I shall not be dealing with that now, but for a few moments, I will deal with the various items of expenditure. In doing so, I may make one or two remarks on the policy underlying these services.

"Sir, we are very glad that the Village Panchayats Act, however imperfect it may be, is going to be put into effect. For this purpose, the necessary staff is being sanctioned. Sir, the rules relating to the Public Service Commission were discussed in this House and perhaps in the other House also and specific reference was made in regard to the appointment of District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers and it was urged that recruitment to these posts should be placed in the hands of the Public Service Commission. My Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, promised to consider the matter. But, we find, Sir, that the appointments are to be made by the Government and not by the Public Service Commission. Sir, the ultimate cost of

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this service amounts to more than fifteen lakhs of rupees and a number of officers are to be appointed. The number of Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers who are to be appointed will be large. Then, why should not this patronage—I would call it—be vested in the Public Service Commission, a body in which everyone has absolute faith and why should the Government reserve to themselves the power of appointing these officers?

"Now, Sir, I come to the Police. I am very glad, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has after all found that these Deputy Superintendents of Police are drawing salaries which are less than those of analogous posts. Has he examined the salaries of these analogous posts? Is he aware that the Revenue Divisional Officer is drawing Rs. 300 as soon as he is appointed? What is the salary that he is now proposing for the Deputy Superintendent of Police whose jurisdiction is co-extensive with that of the Revenue Divisional Officer? He is started on Rs. 250. It is not fair. These officers have to discharge duties which involve high responsibilities and they have to maintain their integrity. They should be paid sufficiently well so that they may discharge those duties properly. Sir, I have given notice of a resolution which I am sorry will not be coming up before the House. Our Government is shy of allotting non-official days for this House. Sir, I have given notice of a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to examine the service conditions of the Police in this State and I do not think that will be coming up at all for discussion in this House and no opportunity will be afforded for an examination of the methods of recruitment, conditions of service and the salaries paid to these officers. We expect from them not only a high sense of duty but high integrity. Therefore, I think their emoluments should be higher than those of analogous posts. My Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, will say, 'On one side, Mr. Suryanarayana wants to economize; on the other side, he wants to increase the salaries of certain people.' Sir, there are places where the Government can economize and where they should economize. There are also places where additional expenditure should be permitted and incurred.

"Then, Sir, I am very glad that the Hon. the Minister for Education has been able to induce the Government of India to agree to have here an Air Wing Unit of the National Cadet Corps. I am also glad that he has induced the Government of India to agree to have a Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps at Palghat. May I request him to induce the Government of India to allow us to have a few more Senior Divisions and Junior Divisions, at any rate, Junior Divisions? I hope he will not rest content with what he has achieved in this field but will continue to press his demands on the Government of India and to see that they accede to them.

"Sir, I do not want to talk on the Medical subject. I am sure, Dr. Cherian, who is more intimately connected with the upgrading of these institutions will have many pertinent remarks to offer in support of or in criticising the proposals made by the Government.

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“ Sir, as regards the power drills, times without number in this House, we have been pressing for the purchase of adequate number of power drills. The number of power drills available is not enough. The Director of Industries has asked for 25 power drills but the Government have sanctioned the purchase of only 12. Then, how can you speed up the Grow More Food programme? These power drills are meant to dig wells where the ordinary boring apparatus is not useful. In order that the underground water may be used for irrigation purposes, these power drills should be used. Yesterday, in the other House the Hon. the Minister for Finance was making much of the experiments in South Arcot. I have myself seen and I wish the progress of well-digging in that area is accelerated and if necessary, not one Engineer but two Engineers are appointed for that purpose, because, the amount of water available is so large and the land that needs water is of such great extent. In the same way, there are other areas where the ordinary drills may not be helpful and the power drills are necessary. Why should the Government grudge spending on these power drills? The cost may even be paid out of the food bonus given by the Government of India. The Hon. the Minister for Food is the custodian of that grant and the Government of India will not raise any objection if you spend from that amount for the purchase of power drills instead of allowing the grant to lapse. You had six crores and why did not the Government use that amount in purchasing machinery which would be useful for growing more food? When the Director of Industries has asked for 25 power drills, the Government have sanctioned for the purchase of only 12 power drills. I think the Government is satisfied with 12. But, Sir, there is a demand for these power drills and Government should not hesitate in buying as many as possible if they cannot manufacture these in their own Engineering Workshops.

12 noon. “ Sir, there is one intriguing Demand here and that is in regard to khadi centres. I am glad that one of the centres will be in my districts. Unfortunately the Hon. Minister in charge is not here. But, we want to be assured that these khadi centres are faring very well, that they are producing khadi and that they are providing employment to a large number. There is no question of making khadi an economic proposition, because I feel that it will never be an economic proposition. It will suffice if it provides employment to the unemployed and if it enables us to increase our cloth supply. I want to know whether any assessment of the work that has been done in this direction has been undertaken by the Government. In fact, we are spending lakhs of rupees. It may be we are spending very usefully, but let the Government and the public be assured that whatever money is spent is being spent usefully. I would like the Hon. Finance Minister, before he sanctions further sums for the development of these khadi centres, to insist upon an assessment of the work that has already been done, not only in terms of rupees, annas and pies, but also in the direction of production and marketing of the finished product.

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“ Sir, my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Finance, is very chary in sanctioning grants for the district boards, especially in my districts. Sir, the District Board of Cuddapah has been crying hoarse for the past two or three years and asking for a grant of 5 lakhs of rupees to repair the roads damaged during floods and cyclones and they have been refused time after time, even though the request was more than once supported by the Rayalaseema Development Board, of which the Hon. Minister in charge of Land Revenue is the Chairman and of which all the officers of the Government are members. Yet, time after time we are pressing, and time after time, they are declining owing to financial stringency. But, Sir, does not financial stringency operate in respect of many other grants that they are making? Why in this case alone this question of financial stringency is put forward and that too, in respect of the roads that have been damaged on account of circumstances beyond the control of the district board? On the other hand, if the district board had neglected their normal duty and if the roads had become bad, they can tell the district board that because of their negligence the roads became bad, and so they have to find funds for repair. But, Nature was cruel that year and they want to repair the roads. Well, Sir, may I ask, whether the same rule would be applied in respect of canals where the Public Works Minister rushed his men and had all the canals repaired to regulate the supply of water? Even there, my hon. Friend Mr. Ranga Reddi complained that there had been some delay. In regard to roads, are they not as important, if not more important, for the rural folk as the supply of water for irrigation purposes? So, Sir, I would like the Hon. Minister to examine this question again and at least before he lays down his office sanction these 5 lakhs, as a parting gift to the Cuddapah District Board, so that they may repair the roads and when he goes on his election campaign he may travel on smooth roads instead of driving along ruts.

“ Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for Education for looking into the question of Lino operators about which our hon. Friend, the late Mr. P. R. K. Sarma, was very much interested. May I ask him, Sir, why he has not accepted the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Government Press, who knows the difficulties of these Lino operators especially in retaining them, by sanctioning the scale of pay which he recommended for them, instead of reducing it by Rs. 25. Already the Lino-type machines are idle, so much so the Superintendent, Government Press, is forced to give printing works to outside presses. The Hon. Minister in reply to questions in this House said that the question of revising the scale of pay of Lino operators was under consideration. But the revision has been very niggardly and it is not consistent with the recommendation made by the Superintendent himself. While thanking the Hon. Minister for the revision—which I hope will enable the Government to re-start all their Lino-type machines—I would once again request him even now to think of raising the scale to the level suggested by the Superintendent, Government Press, that is, the scale which is in force in the Government of India presses.

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"Sir, like my hon. Friends in the other House, I am also tempted to traverse other fields. Knowing how strict you are, Sir, in enforcing the rules I venture to do so in trepidation. I would like just to mention one or two things. The progress in regard to irrigation and electricity has been phenomenal in our State. But, I want the Government to examine—I mean some Committee of the Cabinet which sits over this matter before it goes to the full Cabinet—whether all these schemes form part of an integrated whole, whether development is at a rapid pace in certain areas, and whether the development has been slow in certain other areas, though the need for development in those areas is equally great. In this connection, I would say that if there had been a Standing Committee of the Legislature attached to the Public Works Department, they could have scrutinised these schemes and seen whether they formed part of an integrated system, or whether they were taken at random and sanctioned because of the pressure from one side or the other or because one Minister is interested or certain supporters of the Ministers are interested. Sir, there may be areas whose representatives may not be powerful enough to influence the decision of the Government. All such inequalities could be set right if as I said, there had been a Standing Committee. But, somehow or other the Government fight shy of Standing Committees and they do not want to have Standing Committees attached to various departments and so whatever they sanction is brought forward here for our approval and we have to say 'aye'. Even if we say 'no' they have got a majority with which they can carry through what they want. For example, take the irrigation systems. There is a great deal of discussion in the press as to whether the Government should undertake irrigation systems in areas where they can be carried out at less cost and which would yield better results; or they should be undertaken in areas where the need for them is great though the return may not be as good as it would be in other areas. I find most of the irrigation schemes have been undertaken in areas where evidently they expect the return to be good but areas that are to be served, where perhaps the return may not be so very attractive, have not received the attention that they deserve. While I do not deny that every area should deserve attention, the emphasis should be more in respect of areas where the need is greater, whatever may be the return. Now that the Government themselves have given up the bogey of return, because they do not insist upon any particular return from any work they undertake, why should they not extend their patronage to areas where there is very great need for undertaking irrigation works, from which perhaps they may not expect as much return as they would get, say, in the Krishna or the Godavari delta. I specifically mention this because of the recent agitation going on in respect of the Krishna-Pennar project. Of course, it is not mentioned here—and I do not know whether I am going beyond the limit—whether the Krishna-Pennar project is likely to benefit certain districts, because we do not know what the actual details are. I find the other House was not able to extract from the Hon. Minister for Public Works the exact details of that scheme and whether the project is likely to benefit

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districts like Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chingleput. It does not matter if the return is not as high as that on a project undertaken in connection with Krishna in the Guntur district. We feel those areas which require assistance of the kind the projects provide, should be given preference over any other project for areas which are already well served by many projects. I hope that aspect will be borne in mind by the Government in sanctioning not only the Krishna-Pennar project but any other project so that areas which are subjected to famine and are likely to suffer owing to failure of monsoons may receive the benefit of these schemes and be freed from the spectre of famine and may not prove a drag on other areas.

"I have nothing more to say except to impress again on the Hon. Minister for Finance—though he is not here at the moment—that it would be safe and desirable and also necessary even under the new Constitution, that no New Service should be undertaken without the formal approval of the Legislature. But, if they persist, as they are now doing, and if there is some cantankerous citizen who can go to a court of law, such expenditure is sure to be declared *ultra vires*."

(At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.)

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Sir, I rise to say a few words on one or two subjects mentioned in the Supplementary Estimates. Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, referred to the appointment of additional Panchayat Officers to a very large extent incurring an additional expenditure of about 15 lakhs of rupees. At the time of the annual Budget in March 1951, these additional appointments were not considered necessary, because it was thought by the Government that the provisions of the Village Panchayat Act could be implemented only after the main elections took place. They thought that the voters' list would be available after the main elections took place and so these elections to the Village Panchayats should take place thereafter. That was the view of the Ministry then. But in the Budget Memorandum which I looked into and scrutinised this morning, no provision had been made for the appointment of additional Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers. Now, subsequent to 1st April 1951, numerous appointments have been made and at the fag-end of the tenure of the Council and the Assembly, we are asked to give our approval and the Assembly is asked to vote and pass this additional expenditure.

"The Hon. Minister must have been aware of the criticism 12-15 that is being levelled against the Congress party—not that I am endorsing every word of it as some Hon. Ministers seem to think, P.M.—but in view of that, for the sake of expediency at least, the appointments of Additional Panchayat Officers and the Deputy Panchayat Officers should not have been made during this interval, especially as the patronage lies with the Government and not with the Public Service Commission. I have received complaints from friends that in particular districts appointments are made in larger

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numbers, leaving aside other districts which are not represented in the matter of the appointees, to the category of Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers and complaints have also been received that, though some persons have served with efficiency and integrity, they have been overlooked. Such complaints, I submit, Sir, are inevitable when the Government are taking the powers to confer this patronage upon people. From that aspect of the matter, I consider that it would have been expedient to avoid the criticism of the kind that has been levelled against the Government, especially during the last two or three weeks. Certainly these appointments have been made with a view to influence the course of the forthcoming main elections. In the speech made by His Excellency the Governor on the 20th of August at the joint sitting of the two Houses, His Excellency has said :

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

That being so, Sir, I think it would have been appropriate if these appointments had not been made at this juncture because it is open to misconception by parties not friendly disposed towards the Congress organization or the Government. I have put in an interpellation about this, asking which are the districts represented in more numbers than the others and that probably will be answered in the usual course. I feel that it had better been avoided at the present juncture.

“ Article 205 of the Constitution makes mention of the estimated amount of expenditure in respect of which the Government give information to this House and for which they want the assent of the Assembly. The amount has not been mentioned here. I do not see any reason why, when they know the amount and it is mentioned in the statement, they have only put in a token figure of Rs. 100 for each of the items. I think it is not at all fair to put the token figure when the actual amount is known, which means that they may exceed even the estimated amount. It would be only fair and proper that the approximate sums should be mentioned and, if inevitably even that is exceeded, they can again ask at the time of the next Budget for the sanction of the additional expenditure. This seems to be the main point of the criticism of Sri Viswanatham in the other House yesterday and it is endorsed by my hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao and I also support him.

“ Coming to the question of construction of a maternity ward in Tiruchirappalli hospital at a cost of Rs. 4 or 6 lakhs, I do not at all take exception to it, but seeing that it is a very rich and prosperous place, it could have been managed by private donation because in such a small place as Bellary a maternity ward was constructed solely by means of private donations. I feel that such a ward is an absolute necessity in the hospital at Tiruchirappalli and I am sure that gentlemen like Dr. Rajan and several influential people there could have got the necessary funds raised by private donations. I am mentioning this, Sir, because not only

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in Tiruchirappalli but also in several other places, we require additional accommodation, as for instance in Bellary also and for this the Government are not able to spare the necessary funds. There are only 110 beds in Bellary while the number of patients is 485. I visited the hospital a month ago and the number of patients was 265 and we raised subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and provided for another 55 beds. That being so, Sir, I think that private charity could have been appealed to and I am sure there would be a good response if a proper approach is made by suitable gentlemen. Otherwise, if this principle is adopted, every hospital will ask for the construction of additional wards and even Bellary would ask for such a thing and they will have to give equal treatment to all the hospitals. I am only mentioning this aspect of the matter so that the Hon. Minister for Health and others interested in the development of hospitals would consider this aspect of availing themselves of private charity for purposes of carrying out extensions to hospitals.

“ The third point I wish to raise is with reference to the question of the Krishna-Pennar Project. I have seen the communications sent by Sri Viswanatham and also Sri Raghavayya from Nellore and also the statements made by the Hon. Minister for Public Works who is not here. I only want enlightenment on the whole question. So long as additional foodgrains are grown—whether it is in Nellore or in Chingleput, it does not matter for me—so long as more foodgrains are raised, without affecting the upper riparian owners, I have absolutely no objection. But let us have some kind of enlightenment about it. We read in the papers to-day that the Hon. Minister said that the Government have not come to any decision about the matter on the revised proposals made by the Chief Engineer while the Secretary to Government said that it has been recommended for inclusion in the plan as the investigation had been fully completed and the plans and estimates are ready. So, Sir, I request that the papers may be laid on the table of the House so that we may have a correct idea about the scheme and its details so as to satisfy each and every one of us. That may be done during the brief interval before us and opportunity may be taken by the Hon. Minister for Public Works to supply us with any additional information that he may possess.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me state at the outset that the procedure that has been adopted contravenes the provisions of the Constitution Act. In his introductory remarks the Finance Secretary refers to Article 205 of the Constitution and attempts to give a gist of it but he omits an important portion relating to this Supplementary Demand. Article 205 says :

‘ The Governor shall—

(a) if the amount authorized by any law . . . to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purpose 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 . . . cause to be laid before the House another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure . . .’

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and clause (b) makes mention of money spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service for that year. This gives the Government the power to spend a certain amount in excess of the amount originally granted for it for the year but for a New Service the clause does not apply. But the preparation of this Statement has proceeded on the assumption that both for New Services and also for services for which Grants have already been made, amounts can be spent in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislature. I feel, Sir, that it is a wrong interpretation of Article 205 of the Constitution. The Finance Secretary himself has stated in paragraph 2 of his Introductory Memorandum as follows:—

‘The supplementary statement now presented to the legislature relates to New Service schemes already sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by the Government and covers decisions taken up to the end of July 1951’

and the penultimate sentence reads as follows:—

‘Advances have been sanctioned for such of the New Service schemes as were in urgent need of funds pending authorization by the legislature’.

I feel that this is a wrong and incorrect understanding of sub-clause (b) of Article 205 of the Constitution. Again and again, as we go through the Statement, we see it stated that further Supplementary Estimates for the amount required will be presented to the Legislature in March 1952. Obviously, it refers to New Services also, the underlying assumption being that amounts would be expended even in respect of New Services and the Legislature will be confronted with an accomplished fact. I feel, Sir, that it is not in accordance with Article 205 of the Constitution.

12-30 p.m. “Now, coming to the various items in the Supplementary Demands, I wish to refer to the first item in Grant IX regarding the appointment of District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers. It would have been proper if the power of appointing these officers had been given to the Public Service Commission instead of being vested with the Government. There is a strong feeling among the candidates who applied for these posts that their qualifications and merit may not be considered properly if the power of appointment is not vested with the Public Service Commission. It is not, I think, too late for the Government even now to transfer the power of appointment to the Public Service Commission instead of the Government reserving it for themselves.

“Now, I come to item (2) in Grant XV. A subsidy of about Rs. 13,200 is proposed to be given for the purchase of the publication entitled ‘History and Culture of Indian People.’ Of course, we must encourage the proper writing of history of our land. It has been said by eminent historians that the History of India has yet to be written and it is the duty of the Government also to see that proper history of the country is written. But I would ask, whether the Government are satisfied that the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, which publishes the book, deserves this subsidy, because of late, I find that in some of the text-books published in this

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State, there are many incorrect statements about and observations against particular religions and especially against Islam and its founder. For example, in Malabar a book entitled ‘Samahya Sastham’ is prescribed for Form I and there is a widespread feeling that this book contains certain unwarranted and unjustified observations against the founder of Islam. Therefore, I would urge on the Government to take sufficient steps to see that such incorrect statements and aspersions on religious and their founders and eminent men do not find a place in text-books meant for school children. So also, in the case of the publication called ‘History and Culture of Indian People’, the Government should see that it is free from such bias and prejudiced opinions and incorrect statements.

“Now, I come to the ‘Medical’ Grant. It is proposed to give a non-practising allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem to the Directors of the Venereal Diseases and Obstetrics and Gynaecology Departments and in regard to one department, restricted private practice will be allowed. Sir, when these medical men, who are very much experienced in the particular line in which they are specialists, are appointed to administrative posts, the benefit of their knowledge and ability derived from their life-long experience is denied to the people, with the result the people are suffering for want of experienced medical men. For instance, the Director of Medical Services is an expert in Tuberculosis. By appointing him as the Director of Medical Services, the benefit of his service, knowledge and ability as a Tuberculosis expert is denied to the people. Therefore, the Government should allow them some latitude so that their knowledge and experience may be made available to the people who suffer from the respective dreadful diseases. Also, my hon. Friend Dr. Cherian is a well-known Ear, Nose and Throat expert. Fortunately, he is a free man now, but if he were appointed to an administrative post while still in service, his knowledge and experience would have been denied to the people who might be very anxious to have the benefit of his services.

“Coming to the Grant under ‘Agriculture’, I must say that our State does not suffer from the menace of locusts. I do not know why a contribution of Rs. 5,000 should be given for implementing the Co-ordinated Locust Control Plan formulated by the Government of India. Is it simply because our State borders Bombay and Madhya Pradesh which are in the locust belt? I do not understand why in this particular case, the Hon. Finance Minister has been magnanimous. Perhaps, he is relying on his ‘Kattadhenu’—Sales Tax.

“Now I come to the Grant under ‘Co-operation.’ It is proposed to install and work plants for sizing, calendering, dyeing and printing of handloom cloth. I would like to know whether these plants are to be concentrated in one weaving centre or distributed among various weaving centres. If they are all installed in one place, the other centres will be denied the benefit

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of these plants, with the result that one particular centre will have undue advantage over other centres. I request the Government to look into this matter carefully.

"Now, I come to the Grant under 'Irrigation'. I have been urging all along for the execution of certain minor irrigation works in my district, Tirunelveli. There is a big tank in Tathaneri (தாநேரி) in the Koilpatti taluk, which has gone into disuse. People of that village have been sending petition after petition to the Government but the Government have not taken any steps to renovate the tank. About 2,000 acres of double-crop land can be cultivated through this tank. For want of work, people are migrating from village to village. Therefore, I urge on the Government to see that such tanks as are in urgent need of repairs or renovation should be attended to as early as possible.

"Now, I come to 'Electricity Schemes.' In item (1) of the Explanatory Note relating to the Grant under 'Electricity Schemes', it is proposed to extend the supply of electricity for agricultural and domestic purposes to some villages of the Srivilliputtur taluk. I would like to know why electricity has not been extended for industrial and street-lighting purposes also. For I find in item (3) that it is proposed to extend electricity not only for agricultural and domestic purposes but also for industrial and street-lighting purposes. I would like to know why the Government have sought to make such a distinction between one area and another area. I do not think that it is proper on the part of the Government to do so(?).

* DR. P. V. CHERIVAN :—"Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to confine myself to the Medical part of the Supplementary Budget because I feel I know a little bit about the subject. Now, the first subject that comes is the upgrading of the three departments in the hospital in Madras, namely, Venereal Diseases department, Anatomy department and the Obstetrics and Gynaecology department. You find here in the sums allotted for these three departments, the Centre bears a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,61,000, whereas this State has to bear an expenditure of Rs. 4,51,000. As regards recurring expenditure, the Centre pays about Rs. 60,000 and this State bears Rs. 64,000. Sir, when the Centre contributes a portion of the expenditure, naturally the Centre would like to have some control over these institutions. It will lead to a very unsatisfactory state of affairs if the three departments which have been upgraded are controlled by the Centre even in the slightest degree. The only way in which these departments can run properly, will be when these are completely controlled by the State Government.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ibrahim has referred to the non-practising allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem being given to the Directors of the Venereal Diseases and Obstetrics and Gynaecology departments. Sir, this allowance of Rs. 400 is given to the Director of Anatomy Institute only and so, he was not correct in his statement when he said that this allowance is being given to the Directors of

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the three departments. The Professor of Anatomy, at no period of his life can be a practising doctor and the specialists in Venereal Diseases and Obstetrics and Gynaecology have been allowed, what is called, private practice in theory, in hospitals. After all, Sir, these departments are upgraded for the purpose of post-graduate teaching and research. It is a well-known fact that any research can be carried out only by people who are free from any control. In other words, as Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin said, 'fundamental research thrives on free enterprise.' The moment you try to keep these people under control, everything goes awry. You are appointing a Director for the Venereal Diseases department. You are appointing a Director for the Anatomy department. The Venereal Diseases department is under the General Hospital. The Anatomy department is under the Madras Medical College but you are appointing a Director and a Professor in the Maternity Hospital to be in charge of the Midwifery department. Now, Sir, if you allow private practice for these people, your research and your post-graduate study will considerably suffer. You may as well close down your departments without incurring this very heavy expenditure on upgrading these departments. Human nature being as it is, these officers will try to make as much money as possible if you generally allow these men to have private practice. Even if you allow these men to do administrative work to the smallest extent, you will be interfering with research and post-graduate teaching. Mr. Ibrahim also said that some of these people have earned eminence in their profession and the public should not be denied their expert knowledge. I agree but you should not for the moment think that any man is indispensable in this world. There are people who train a large number of new graduates, people who may even surpass their professors in their ability. There are other people doing important work like the specialists in Venereal Diseases. Therefore, Mr. Ibrahim's argument does not carry weight. So, I would very strongly urge on the Government that these three departments should be under the control of people who are full-time workers. They should not have any private practice. They should not have any administrative work and their whole time should be spent on research and post-graduate teaching only. The very idea that these have been selected in Madras may be due to the fact that we have very well-qualified people to run these three departments particularly the Venereal Diseases department and the Anatomy department. We have a gentleman at the head of the department, whose name is found along with the topmost men in the speciality. We are very proud to have him amongst us. But during the last three or four years, all his time is wasted as he has no time to carry on research. Similarly, the Anatomy department is manned by a man of very great eminence. The earliest opportunity should be taken to put him back to his own old seat, where he will be able to carry on research in Venereal diseases. He has brought credit not only to this State but to the whole of India because of his reputation. A gentleman put in charge of

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maternity work is asked to run post-graduate course. The administrative work should be taken away from him and he should be asked to concentrate on post-graduate work. It is a well-known thing that research does not give immediate results. It takes a long time, several years even, before anything tangible is brought out. We all know that Penicillin was discovered quite by an accident. A man may work from year to year for several years with no result. But his successor, who works on the work left over by him, may discover something. So, to enable men to concentrate on research solely and not to divert their attention to other things, a very good salary should be offered. Government have given a salary of Rs. 1,000—100—1,500 to that officer. That is a fairly good salary no doubt; but, nowadays, considering the cost of living and the difficulty experienced in securing proper amenities, Government should be prepared to offer a higher salary; say, Rs. 2,000. If Government want to get the best brain, they should not grudge to pay an attractive salary. Unless the research officer feels that he could command good comfort, he will not be inclined to devote his entire time to research work.

“ Sir, in the Explanatory Note, I find there is one item wherein a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned to provide for a library in the Anatomy department. I do not know when this sum was sanctioned, whether they realized what a library would cost. I wonder how many books could be purchased for this sum. I was the Principal of the Medical College for several years, and I was then applying over and over again to Government to see that a librarian was appointed to that college, but I did not succeed. Now, Government are planning to purchase books for Rs. 5,000 this year. If a good library is to be had, Government should purchase a lot of books. Already there are thousands and thousands of books in the Medical College; they have not been tabulated and catalogued. There is no man to do that work there. There was an old man, when I was there; subsequently he was transferred to the King Institute; I do not know if he is still there; he is the only man who knew something of the existence of several books in the Medical College.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ He is still there.”

* DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—“ If he is there, it is very essential that he should be put in charge of the library. Before opening a library, it is essential to have a good librarian in charge of it. If we go to the Royal Society in London for reference books, we have only to approach the librarian and tell him, ‘ I want such and such books for reference ’, he will straightaway give us all references and he will tell us where those references are available. Now in the Medical College, one does not know what books are available there. Unless the books are tabulated and catalogued there is no means of knowing what we have got with us. There has been no cataloguing done for the last ten to twelve years. Without cataloguing, to have a library would mean waste of money and time. Several costly books are purchased almost

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every year for the use of students. But in practice, the professors take them for consultation and seldom return them. Several such books have disappeared altogether and it is doubtful whether they will come to light at all. In this way a lot of money is wasted.

“ I said a certain amount of local control should exist over the upgraded departments. When I say local control, I mean, that they should be under the direct control of the Superintendent; and the Superintendent, I take it, will not interfere in the day-to-day administration of the department. The Director of Medical Services, as the Surgeon-General is now called, will be the person who would control research work and give the staff all the work that is necessary.

“ Here I have to refer to another point. When a certain gentleman is given the control over a particular department, it is but proper that he should be given the proper status and dignity attached to the appointment. I am sorry I have to refer to this. I find, the gentlemen previous to the present incumbent, when he retired was not the Director of Medical Services but the Surgeon-General. He was given the necessary status and dignity so long as he was in service. But when he retired, a few days later, he received a letter from the Government stating that he would not be entitled for enhanced pension. Can there be anything more cruel than that? When such things are done, the officers will not have the incentive to do work while in service. For every action of theirs, they will have to go to the head of the department or the particular authority concerned and ask him, ‘ can I do this, can I do that ’ and so on. That is not the way of getting satisfactory administration of the departments. The authority in charge of any department should have the confidence that in whatever he does he has the backing of the Government, or the support of the Government.

“ In this connexion I wish to say a word about certain conditions which exist in this State. In 1917, I was a permanent Civil Assistant Surgeon placed in the General Hospital. A confidential letter was written by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General to the Superintendent and Principal saying that my name was to be put for promotion as Civil Surgeon and I may be informed confidentially of it. Now, the point that I wish to bring out is, in those days, when the head of the department wrote such a letter, he was confident that his proposal would go through. But, that does not exist now.

“ When the Hon. Minister for Finance made his budget speech this year he was pleased to mention about the appointment of a qualified Dental Surgeon in the General Hospital this year. I do not know how this wrong information was given to the Hon. Finance Minister. The Dental department in the General Hospital was in charge of a qualified Dental Surgeon and he left the college on retirement several years back. When that gentleman retired a Punjabi was brought in; he was also a qualified man; but, after some months, the place was made difficult for him to

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remain, and he practically had ultimately to run away. Now, who is in charge of the Dental department? Government have brought in an unqualified man, who has no recognized Dental qualification who has not a registrable qualification. Such a man is given a seat in the Madras Medical College Council! Will any University accept him as a professor? That is the present state of affairs there."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—Have you no examination for a Dental Degree?"

* DR. P. V. CHERIYAN:—"We have not, this is what has happened."

"The care of teeth is a very important matter to any community. Little children, growing children, grown up people, all must have their teeth attended to. All of them, according to Bevin's National Health Scheme are entitled to get dental treatment free in England. But what do we see in Madras? The point is, the people in England realize that there is great necessity for care of teeth. If Government want to safeguard the health of the people, if they want the people to withstand disease, then the most important thing they should do—and that should be done at the earliest opportunity—is to look after the teeth of the people. So, I would urge upon the Government to appoint a properly qualified Dental surgeon. It is because Government have appointed a man without ascertaining whether he has taken the degree in it or undergone post-graduate study in it, that all this trouble has arisen. At present there is a young man who has put in some years course in the Lahore Medical College in Dentistry; but before he could finish his course, the partition of the country came in; so he went to Bombay, finished his course there and he is now in the General Hospital."

"The next point I wish to deal with is about the vexed question of radium and radon, which has been engaging public attention for some time past. Now everybody knows about the scandal regarding the unsuitability of radium needles in the General Hospital, how the Radiologist reported its fault to the Government, how the radium needles were paid for before the issue of certificate of fitness and so on. It was found that previously somebody else certified payment for it and they were paid for. Now, after all this hubbub, one would expect things to have settled down there. Recently a large quantity of the very important radium needles was imported into the General Hospital and payment has already been made for them without testing, with the result that they are unsatisfactory and unserviceable, and so they are lying idle in the General Hospital now. Now, who is responsible for this, especially after the recent scandal about the disappearance of the radium needles? More important than that is the conversion of radium bromide into radium needles at a cost of £5,816 in London. Government have issued a communiqué No. 140, dated the 7th September 1951, wherein they have tried to justify this action. As per this communiqué

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it appears they have purchased this apparatus at a cost of £200 and it has been installed to make radon out of radium bromide, with an initial supply of 250 milligrams of radium bromide. This was in 1935. This was increased year by year until the target of 1,000 milligrams was reached in 1941. The manufacture of radon was suspended in 1942, for during the war, the radium was taken to Vellore, and there, it was lying idle. The question, whether radium needles or radon seeds were better for treatment of cancer cases was referred to an expert committee, and that committee reported that radium needles were better. Government could have repaired the apparatus at a cost of £200. Instead of doing this, Government are wasting very large sums by importing radium, which is all, I submit, a waste."

"This is an absolute waste. I hope Government would see ^{1 p.m.} their way to go through the business of radon manufacture from the very beginning and see how this huge expenditure of money was incurred by the Government, most of it being an absolute waste."

"I do not think I have anything more to say on the other subjects because I confined myself only to the medical subject. Because I felt very strongly on the points I have touched, I have mentioned them here. I hope what all I have said will be taken notice of by the Government in the correct perspective and all things that are wrong will be rectified in the near future."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there seems to be some lack of interest in this House with regard to this discussion on the supplementary demands."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Because they are non-controversial."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"It is not because it is non-controversial. The fact is that it has become stale and people have begun to feel that however hoarse they might cry there will be no response from the Government side. I raised this question even during the last meeting of the Council. I said that the grants must be discussed when they were fresh before the House. But as is usual, they are presented to the House, some discussion takes place after some time with the result that neither the Members on this side nor those on the other side seem to take any interest. But whatever that be, we have to perform our duty to the people."

"Sir, a perusal of these demands reveals a deplorable state of affairs. There seems to be so much of expenditure but comparatively speaking we do not see any benefit accruing to the people on account of this expenditure. I will first deal with the Panchayat Act of 1950 with regard to which there is a demand for another 15 lakhs and one thousand rupees. My hon. Friend

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Sri Suryanarayana Rao was right when he criticised the Government for presenting the new items of expenditure under supplementary demands. The Government have become accustomed to such criticism. In spite of the fact that this Government is called a democratic Government, there does not seem to be much of democracy in it. They feel that the voice of the people, the voice of the representatives of the people is not effective and therefore they can do whatever they like. As a matter of fact the amount spent on Panchayat boards, must have the sanction of the legislature prior to the amount being presented here in the form of supplementary grant. The general feeling in the country is: 'Elections are approaching and the party in power, the party that is running the Government, wants to strengthen its hands and give large sums of money, or distribute patronage'. If they wanted to avoid criticism they should have vested the power of making the appointments in the Public Service Commission. But the Government have taken it into their own hands to distribute patronage so that these people might be useful to them during the coming elections. I say this is the feeling in the country to avoid which the Government have done nothing. In a general election of the magnitude which we are going to face in the next few months, the Government, the party in power that is running the Government must be above board. But people are feeling: 'Well they are in power. There is strength in their hands. They can make appointments, give more money to people and offer patronage so that these people who stand benefited by these things may be helpful to them in the coming elections.' That is the only reason that people can attribute to these extravagant sums of money spent.

"Another item of expenditure is the increase in the pay of the Deputy Superintendents of Police. I have always felt that not only the police but other servants of the Government must be paid sufficiently in order that the services may be contented and there might be efficiency and integrity in the services. But we must begin from the lowest rung of the ladder. We must see who the sufferers are. It is not the people who get Rs. 500 and above but those who get Rs. 100 and less who suffer. The non-gazetted officers of the Government have been trying to persuade the Government to see the reasonableness of their demand and the inadequacy of the pay they are getting. They have been trying to bring home to the Government that whatever they are getting is not sufficient. Yet their pay has not been increased. What is the necessity for giving increased pay particularly to the Deputy Superintendents of Police? I can understand if there was to be an increase in the pay of the policeman. Many of them complain that their pay is not even sufficient to buy rice for the family, leaving aside the question of purchasing *curry* and other things, leaving aside the question of meeting the medical expenses and other items. Have the Government taken into consideration the difficulty of these people? What made the Government rush to the help of these

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Deputy Superintendents of Police and give them more and give the go-by to the demands of the lower paid officers of the police? It is only the lower grade people that have to be contented. The higher paid people have got more money and perhaps it will not be the necessities that will be satisfied by the increase in the pay, it may be amenities. In the case of the lower grade officials, the underpaid men in the Government service, the constable, the head-constable or the clerks working in the Government offices from morning to evening, it will go to make both ends meet. Government say that the scale of pay of the Deputy Superintendents was found to be inadequate in comparison with the rate of pay allowed to holders of analogous posts in other State Services. If they extend this argument to lower paid people, to the non-gazetted officers, and compare their pay with the pay of the Central Government servants they will certainly find that this argument will hold good. But they have not extended this argument in the case of the non-gazetted officers. When the Deputy Superintendents of Police are paid more, naturally the people say: 'This is perhaps another army of people to be strengthened in order that in the next elections they can help this Government'. Any Government which has to look to the comfort of the people must not look at things from this angle of vision. What I say is that the Government should try to avoid being criticised on matters like this. As I said in the beginning, it is necessary that these people should be paid more. I am quite in sympathy with these Deputy Superintendents of Police. Every Government servant should be paid more in order that the efficiency and integrity of the services is maintained. But the Government should first consider the necessity of paying more to the lower grade people in the services. This they have not done and they have failed in their duty to satisfy the needs of the lower paid people. That is my grievance. I have no grievance against the Deputy Superintendents of Police. I have even said that our Ministers should be paid much more than what they are now getting so that they can go in their own cars and do election propaganda so that people may not complain that the Ministers are going in Government cars to do election propaganda. Let them all be paid much more than what they get now in order that there may not be any suspicion about them. All that is necessary. But what is more necessary is that people who are underpaid should be paid more in the first instance. The Deputy Superintendents of Police are comparatively paid well and the Government want to pay them more. They don't want to pay more to the underpaid people. 'Those who have more, more shall be given to them; those that have less, even that less should be taken away from them'. Is that the policy the Government are going to follow or are following? I do not think they will be justified in doing this.

"Then, Sir, what is the amount of expenditure incurred on other items. These provide interesting reading. Under the Demand 'Capital outlay on Irrigation' we find a scheme included under item 2 to provide irrigation facilities to a dry block of lands

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about 500 acres in extent, at a cost of Rs. 1,47,524. The yield consequent on the execution of the scheme is estimated at 250 tons of foodgrains per year. I do not know whether it is rice, ragi, jowar or something else. Whatever it is, the yield is estimated at 250 tons and the expenditure is Rs. 1,47,524. Can this be imagined? I cannot understand whether any sensible government could place such demands before the legislature. Do they not give us credit for some commonsense? What is the cost of a ton of food-grain? It is Rs. 590 to provide irrigation facilities, leave alone the cost of manure, labour and other things. Is it worthwhile to have foodgrains at that cost, I ask?

1-15 p.m. "Again, Sir, under item (6) it is stated that 'the scheme would yield an additional production of 75 tons of rice per annum and that the estimated gross outlay on the scheme is Rs. 1,09,290'. What is the cost per ton? It works out to Rs. 1,457 per ton excluding manure, labour, etc."

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDI :—"It is capital outlay and not cost of production."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Sir, taking it for granted that it is only capital outlay, what is the yield? Sir, we have been accustomed to this sort of supplementary grants. They simply provide token grants for Rs. 100. They are spending public money recklessly. How have they benefited the poor man? If they have been spending money on schemes conducive to the interests of the poor man, how is it the people are suffering still in this State? I submit, Sir, this Government have not got any sense of proportion so far as expenditure of public money is concerned. They do not care to spend economically. They unnecessarily spend public money thinking that profits would accrue in the future which do not actually accrue. As a matter of fact, they spent large amounts during the last 5 or 6 years, now and then adding to the burden of taxation. But, the net result is nil. The people are suffering. It is because the Government have spent large sums on schemes which do not bring proportionate benefit to the people. What is the use of bringing stale expenditure before the House which has no mind to discuss them. The Government must feel that they are responsible to the Legislature. They don't feel the responsibility and they simply bring the supplementary grants before the House for consideration. Sir, my grievance is that all these fabulous items of expenditure do not benefit the man-in-the-street. It would have been better if they had not brought these grants before the House. As a totalitarian Government, let them say that there is nothing in the Legislature. Even though we are small in number, it is necessary to raise our feeblest voice against these supplementary grants. I feel it is our helplessness that is encouraging the Government to place such grants before the House. As a matter of fact, the sanction of this House ought to have been taken before they spent the money. Sir, all these things could have waited till after the elections are over. General elections are coming within a few

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months. I feel, Sir, the Government have brought these Demands before this House as a *parting gift*. I do not know whether that is correct because our friends may again come to power in which case it cannot be a *parting gift*, but it will be a *recurring gift*."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Yours is a *parting gift*." (Laughter.)

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Sir, it is a *parting gift* from them. If they are going to come to power, let them bring these after 5 or 6 months. If they are not going to come to power, let some other people sit here and decide these things. I therefore oppose the motion."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Sir, the Leader of the Opposition was good enough to say that there was no desire or eagerness to discuss these Demands. I take it, Sir, because the Demands were non-controversial and especially because they pertain mostly to irrigation and electricity, there was not much of criticism either in the other House or here. Sir, it is not a fact that we have been spending moneys recklessly without any regard to the interests of the people. We did take special care to see that we husband our resources properly and we serve the people as long as we are in office. There were difficulties during these five years. There were the unusual difficulties following the war; there were difficulties following the newly-won freedom and they were aggravated by the terrible disaster of Partition; added to these, we had the difficulty of food in our State and the food situation was rendered serious by the failure of monsoons; and we had financial losses due to Prohibition to the extent of about Rs. 17.0 crores; last year, we had the communist menace in Krishna and other districts. All these were not usual difficulties of a Government. They were all unusual difficulties in abnormal times. Yet, we can say to our credit, that with the co-operation of the Members of the Legislature and the people outside, we were able to maintain law and order and provide the people with normal food and raiment and a little help in regard to Education, Public Health, etc. So, Sir, we were not apologetic for what we have done. And if the Leader of the Opposition feels that we have spent public money recklessly, then we can only say that we won't plead guilty and we leave it to the verdict of the people."

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao, as usual, expressed his displeasure at the way in which the Government brought forward these supplementary Demands. He wanted the prior sanction of the Legislature to be obtained for every little thing done. He objected to the Supplementary Demands coming for *post-facto* approval. Sir, Supplementary Demands cannot be brought in whenever we like; His Excellency the Governor has to fix the dates and all these Demands have to be presented before the House for a general discussion and afterwards the Appropriation Bill has to be presented. All these will take a long time and the works cannot wait. Therefore, where it

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does not involve large sums, where there is no controversial policy involved and where it is only an extension of the usual administration work, the Government are given the power to go ahead with the schemes and come before the Legislature for approval. If the Government had any chance of getting the approval of the Legislature earlier and it did not get it, then the Legislature can pass a vote of censure and the Government should immediately resign. That is the usual practice followed by any Government. It is the practice adopted in the United Kingdom as also in the Government of India and it has been the practice here also. If the Constitution is offended by this practice of presenting the Supplementary Demands, the hon. Member can try his hand before the Highest Court of Judicature and ask for a *writ*. Therefore, Sir, there is nothing unusual in these Supplementary Demands. And as I said previously, whether the Government enjoy the confidence of the Legislature or not, the Government must be given the residuary power of sanctioning certain items of expenditure and then seek the approval of the Legislature, especially when we are passing through abnormal times. It is not as though we are passing through normal times when we can anticipate our exact income and expenditure. Sir, there are many Irrigation and Electricity schemes ready for execution and the Government must necessarily sanction them and go ahead with their execution, instead of waiting for the approval of the Legislature. The democratic process is that, when the main Budget is passed, the Supplementary Demands also will be got passed. But, where the Supplementary Demands do not involve a very heavy expenditure or new policy, certainly the Government are entitled to get the schemes executed first and get the approval of the Legislature later. There is nothing unusual about it. On the contrary, instead of bringing them at the end of the year, we have chosen to bring them in the middle of the year so that this House can have an opportunity of discussing them. Even though we have provided token grants now, at the end of the year, we will be in a better position to explain all the details and this again is the usual practice.

“With regard to the criticism that we have revised the scales of pay of the Deputy Superintendents of Police only, I wish to say that I do realise the difficulties of the people at the bottom rung of the ladder; their salaries and allowances are not commensurate with the present cost of living; we have sympathy for them; yet, we do not have the necessary finance to give even a small increment. The Leader of the Opposition said that we did not do any thing for the non-gazetted officers especially when we were approaching elections. We do want to enlist their sympathy; they are all voters and they are our masters. But we have no money. The scales of pay of the police constables were revised four times within the last 5 years; yet, of course, it is not enough as the cost of living has gone up. Sir, whatever we want to do, it will mean crores of rupees. Recently we wanted to increase the dearness allowance by five rupees and it came to a staggering figure of crores of rupees; and in sheer helplessness

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we had to give up the proposal. Sir, to plead for the poor man, police constable, elementary school teacher, etc., is all very good. The Leader of the Opposition must also suggest how we should get that money. Of course, he will simply say that we should resort to retrenchment. The question of retrenchment has been considered very seriously both by the Government of India and by the State Governments. As far as this State is concerned, whatever retrenchment is possible has already been effected. We cannot do more. Sir, Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao wanted parity in the scales of pay of Deputy Superintendents of Police and Revenue Divisional Officers. The hon. Member Mr. Farookhi Sahib, on the other hand, said that the Deputy Superintendents of Police may well be left in *status quo* as we have not given any increase to the police constables, Sub-Inspectors, etc.”

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—“It is now about 1-30 p.m.”

1-30
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Sir, I shall finish in another five minutes.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“I said, Sir, that poor people should also be paid.”

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Sir, the Deputy Superintendents of Police have been clamouring for a long time for parity treatment. They wanted the pay that is given to the Revenue Divisional Officers. The Deputy Superintendents of Police also have very important work to do; but, while we wanted to enhance their salary, we did not accept the principle of parity treatment because no District Superintendent of Police gets equal pay with the Collector and no Inspector-General of Police gets equal pay with the Chief Secretary and likewise, Sir, we decided that a little difference should be maintained and that the Revenue Divisional Officer should get a little more than the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Therefore, Sir, while the Revenue Divisional Officer gets 300, the Deputy Superintendent of Police will get hereafter Rs. 280. Of course, Sir, we do sympathize with the duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Superintendents of Police and the Police department in general and, therefore, we did enhance their salaries and I am sure they will appreciate what we have done.

“I must anyhow say, Sir, that the Leader of the Opposition was very uncharitable when he said that perhaps the Government is trying to enlist by this enhancement the support of a large number of Deputy Superintendents of Police for their election work. If that were so, we could have done something for the Revenue Divisional Officers, the Inspectors of Police, the Sub-Inspectors of Police and the constables also. We did not do it and we do not propose to do it. To suggest that we are doing this for the Deputy Superintendents of Police for election purposes is very uncharitable. I do not know, Sir, why the Leader of the Opposition makes such an uncharitable remark on the Government. Perhaps it is the parting gift of the Leader of the Opposition to the Government.

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [23rd October 1951]

"In regard to irrigation policy, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition exclaimed that we are going to spend lakhs of rupees while the return will be only a few hundred tons of rice. Sir, it is attitudes such as this that have been responsible for the miserable position of our Province. Previously, the Finance Department and the Public Works Department strictly adhered to their Financial Code. They wanted a 6 per cent return for every scheme taken up and the result is that in spite of our mighty rivers we are having a food deficiency in our Province as their waters waste themselves into the sea. Ours is a very extensive State where large tracts of land have not yet been brought under cultivation, because the previous administrations thought that no irrigation project could be taken up unless it paid a 6 per cent dividend. We are not going to follow that policy and we have certainly departed from that rigid policy. We are taking up schemes which will bring in a little dividend but which will go a long way towards satisfying the needs of the people. If we are going to look to the dividend, only delta districts like Tanjore, Godavari and Krishna can benefit by additional irrigation facilities and the dry districts of Rayalaseema or even Salem and Coimbatore can never dream of getting their waters banded up and utilized for irrigation purposes. Therefore, Sir, in this matter of irrigation, it is no use looking to the dividend. When we construct a building for an administrative office or when we lay down a national or a provincial highway, we do not look to dividends. Why then should we take into consideration the dividends when it comes to the question of constructing irrigation projects? Sir, if we are going to serve the dry districts of Rayalaseema or Salem or Coimbatore, the dividend policy must certainly not dominate our idea of the scheme. It is the indirect and direct benefits that will accrue from the scheme that must be considered. Therefore, Sir, I do not agree with the Leader of the Opposition that we have been spending recklessly on irrigation schemes—'spending lakhs of rupees while the yield is only 75 tons or 125 tons of rice'. But we have to go ahead with our small irrigation schemes in the dry districts so that our food deficiency may be wiped off in the next few years. We are also trying to get more food and you will have an opportunity to discuss it later. Anyhow we are trying to keep our people satisfied to some extent with what we are trying to procure internally and what we are trying to get from outside.

"Then, Sir, I am very thankful to Dr. Cheriyan for the very useful suggestions he has made with regard to the Medical department. It is also equally our desire that wherever there has been an upgrading, they must be left free from administrative duties and they must be allowed full facilities for carrying on research. That there is a need for higher research has now been felt by the various universities, etc. We had neglected it in the past and we were playing our part as auxiliary bodies to Cambridge or Oxford and the time has now come when our Governments, universities, hospitals and schools should rise to their full stature where full facilities are given for research work. Therefore, Sir,

23rd October 1951] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

with the co-operation of the Government of India, we have upgraded three departments and it is no use burdening them with administrative work or even with private practice. I agree entirely with Dr. Cheriyan that people who are wedded to research work should not be troubled again with private practice. One may be an eminent man but an eminent man must create more eminent men. He must not merely go on making a name for himself but must do some national service. He may even have to dedicate himself for decades and ultimately produce results which would be of lasting benefit to humanity.

"With regard to other matters, they will all be looked into and whatever is possible will be done. I am glad, Sir, that this batch of Supplementary Demands has received the general approval of this House also. It is but natural that there was some criticism. We have obtained general approval for all that we have done because 90 per cent of the Supplementary Demands is for irrigation and Capital Work. We are going ahead with them and we take a legitimate pride in what we have done in the last five or six years in spite of our financial difficulties. We will only be reaping the fruits of these schemes in a year or two and just now we have put down that much of capital outlay that we require.

"Sir, I wish to thank the hon. Members for offering very useful suggestions in regard to the Supplementary Demands and they will be borne in mind by every Minister occupying the Treasury Benches."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:—"I now adjourn the House to meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th October 1951.

[23rd October 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 45 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd October 1951, page 2 supra.]

Statement showing the places and dates of travel by the members of this Government and other Governments.

Serial number and date.	Places.	Hours flown.	Passengers.	
			His Excellency Hon. Ministers and Chief Secretary.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 4th July 1948 ..	Madras-Chettinad and back.	2-50	Hon. Chief Minister, five Hon. Ministers.	..
2 25th July 1948 ...	Madras-Chettinad and back.	2-45	Hon. Chief Minister ..	..
3 17th August 1948 ..	Madras-Trivandrum and back.	7-00	Hon. Chief Minister, five Hon. Ministers.	..
4 21st August 1948 ..	Madras-Cochin	} 4-40	Hon. Minister (Agriculture).	5
22nd August 1948 ..	Cochin-Madras			
5 3rd September 1948.	Madras-Tiruchirappalli and back.	2-30	Hon. Minister (Food).	3
6 16th September 1948.	Madras-Visakhapatnam.	2-45	Hon. Chief Minister.	..
7 12th March 1949 ..	Madras-Visakhapatnam	} 4-55	Hon. Minister (Finance)	..
13th March 1949 ..	Visakhapatnam-Madras			
8 20th July 1949 ..	Madras-Delhi ..	6-55	Hon. Chief Minister, Hon. Minister (Finance).	2
28th July 1949 ..	Delhi-Madras ..	6-55	Hon. Chief Minister ..	4
9 3rd October 1949 ..	Madras-Delhi ..	6-45	Hon. Chief Minister, Hon. Minister (Land Revenue).	4
5th October 1949 ..	Delhi-Madras ..	6-00	Hon. Chief Minister, Hon. Minister (Land Revenue).	4
10 11th November 1949.	Madras-Hyderabad and back.	4-00	Chief Secretary ..	4
10 (a) 12th March 1950.	Madras-Delhi and back (Madras).	13-50	His Excellency the Governor.	4
11 27th April 1950 ..	Madras-Hyderabad and back.	4-15	Chief Secretary ..	4

23rd October 1951]

Other Governments.

Serial number and dates.	Places.	Persons flown.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 4th August 1948 ..	Madras to Bangalore ..	Sri Rajah Iyer under instructions from Dewan of Mysore.
2 27th January 1949 ..	Bangalore to Madras and back.	Hon. Ministers of Mysore.
3 19th February 1949 ..	Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad and back.	Dewan of Mysore.
4 11th September 1949 ..	Madras, Nagpur, Delhi, Srinagar, Amritsar and back.	Hon. Ministers of Mysore.
5 24th December 1949 ..	Bangalore to Nagpur and Hyderabad.	Hon. Premier of Madhya Pradesh.
6 3rd January 1950 ..	Madras to Mysore and back.	Sri Jagjivan Ram, Hon. Minister, Government of India.
7 14th November 1949 ..	Madras to Jamnagar ..	Sri V. P. Menon, Secretary to Government, Ministry of States.
8 12th March 1950 ..	Madras to Gaya, Bhuvaneshwar, Patna, etc., and back.	His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
9 14th May 1950 ..	From Cochin to Trivandrum and back.	Late Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 40 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd October 1951, page 5 supra.]

Copy of the Press Communiqué No. 13, dated 22nd March 1947.

Before the war, trade disputes were sought to be settled by conciliation or arbitration under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929. The awards of conciliators or arbitrators were not, however, binding on the parties to the dispute; and as it was essential during the war that all trade disputes should be settled expeditiously, a rule, viz., rule 81-A, was inserted in the Defence of India Rules, so as to provide for the reference of trade disputes to adjudicators whose awards would be binding on the parties. Experience of the working of adjudication under rule 81-A was very satisfactory, and in August last, in view of the impending expiry of the Defence of India Rules on the 1st October 1946, this Government considered it necessary to introduce interim legislation for the settlement of trade disputes, pending further investigation and final legislation in regard to the matter. The Madras Trade Disputes Adjudication (Temporary Provision) Bill, 1946, was accordingly introduced in the Legislative Assembly and passed by it on the 9th September 1946 and by the Legislative Council on the 12th September 1946.

[23rd October 1951]

2. As the Bill regulated subjects in the Concurrent Legislative List in a manner which was repugnant to the provisions of the existing law on those subjects, His Excellency the Governor reserved the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General, with reference to section 107 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

3. Shortly afterwards, on the 25th September 1946, the Emergency Provisions (Continuance) Ordinance, 1946 (Ordinance XX of 1946) was passed by the Governor-General, continuing rule 81-A and certain other of the Defence of India Rules.

4. His Excellency the Governor-General has intimated his decision, arrived at after the fullest consideration, to withhold his assent to the Bill for the reasons set out below.

5. In the first place, His Excellency considers that in view of the division of functions made not only in the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, but also in rule 81-A of the Defence of India Rules as continued in force by the Ordinance, the Bill is open to objection as encroaching on the Central field. His Excellency has also pointed out that since rule 81-A of the Defence of India Rules has been continued in force by the Ordinance, the immediate reasons which led to the promotion of the Bill have ceased to apply.

6. It may be added that, in view of the continuance of rule 81-A of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Madras did not press for assent being accorded to the Bill.

23rd October 1951]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 44, asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd October 1951, page 7 supra.]

STATEMENT I.—Particulars regarding the excess quantities of foodgrains hoarded in Madras City including Vyasarpadi.

Serial number and date of seizure.	Name and address of the person involved.	Quantity found in excess.			Nature of action taken.
		Paddy.	Rice.	Ragi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) 14th February 1951	Sri E. S. Pattabiram Reddy, 2, Rangabashiam Chetty Street.	2,360	..	..	Quantity procured to Government.
(2) 20th February 1951	Sri Guha Chowdry, 5, Subbiah Naidu, Vepery	..	134	..	Prosecution sanctioned pending trial in the court.
(3) 26th February 1951	Sri Gopal Mudaliar, 11, Mrithinjaya Ayyar Street, Vyasarpadi.	3,307	..	..	Quantity procured to Government.
(4) Do.	Srimathi Sathiyammal, 23, Mrithinjaya Ayyar Street, Vyasarpadi.	226	..	..	Do.
(5) Do.	Sri Govinda Naidu, 23, Mrithinjaya Ayyar Street, Vyasarpadi.	507	..	..	Do.
(6) Do.	Sri Nagiah Naidu, 24, Ponnappa Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi.	247	..	..	Do.
(7) Do.	Sri Gopal Naidu, 15, Ponnappa Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi.	482	316	..	Do.
(8) Do.	Munuswami Naidu, 26, Mrithinjaya Ayyar Street, Vyasarpadi.	136	..	..	Do.
(9) Do.	Sri Nagiah Naidu, 15, Ponnappa Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi.	4,194	132	..	Do.
(10) 4th March 1951	Sri Ethirajan, 167, Demelloys Road	277	..	..	Do.
(11) Do.	Bagiammal, 9, Mrithinjaya Ayyar Street, Vyasarpadi ..	452	..	..	Do.
(12) Do.	Kuppuswami Naidu, 18-A, Muthu Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi.	278	..	..	Do.
13) Do.	Elumalai, 98, Perumal Koil Street	268	..	..	Do.

Serial number and date of seizure.	Name and address of the person involved.	Quantity found in excess.			Nature of action taken.
		Paddy. (3)	Rice. (4)	Ragl. (5)	
(14) 4th March 1951	(1) Muthuswami Naidu, 363, Krishna Pillai Street, Vyasarpadi.	90	..	48	Quantity procured to Government.
(15) Do.	Kondiah Naidu, 8-II, Palla Street, Vyasarpadi ..	105	..	52	Do.
(16) Do.	Natesa Naidu, 32, Chinnathambi Naicken Street, Vyasarpadi.	892	..	..	Do.
(17) Do.	Sivaprakaswamiyal Mutt, Vyasarpadi ..	540	..	..	Do.
(18) 5th March 1951	Subramania Mudaliar, 526, Erukancheri High Road ..	273½	..	..	Do.
(19) Do.	Solappa Mudaliar, 27, Muthu Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi ..	30	16	..	Do.
(20) Do.	Rajagopal Mudaliar, 54, Erukancheri High Road, Vyasarpadi.	1,692	31	..	Do.
(21) Do.	Subramaniam, 5-C, Palla Street, Vyasarpadi ..	54½	..	..	Do.
(22) Do.	Arumugam, 8, Palla Street, Vyasarpadi ..	88	..	..	Do.
(23) Do.	Masilamani, 7, Palla Street, Vyasarpadi ..	608	..	..	Do.
(24) 16th March 1951	Suban Sahib, Periamet ..	..	152	3-4 wheat.	Convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 80. Imprisonment till rising of the court and stocks confiscated to Government.
(25) 22nd March 1951	Doraiswami Naicker, 5, Balakrishna Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi.	1,725	..	48	Quantity procured to Government.
(26) 26th March 1951	Vijayaranga Mudaliar, 28, Muthu Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi.	104	..	..	Do.
(27) 27th March 1951	Kuppuswami Reddi, Pudupet, Alandur ..	2,612	..	..	Particulars regarding annual yield is awaited from the Assistant Rationing Officer.
(28) 10th April 1951	P. D. Narayanaswami Reddi, Pudupet, Alandur ..	..	137	..	Prosecuted, pending trial in the court.
(29) 17th April 1951	Narayanaswami Iyer, Railway Colony, Kodumbakkam ..	..	12-3½	..	Convicted and fined Rs. 30, in default rigorous imprisonment for two weeks. Property confiscated to Government.
(30) 5th May 1951	Natesan, 111-A, Sundara Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi ..	283	..	..	Quantity procured to Government.
(31) Do.	Chellammal, 119, Sundara Mudali Street, Vyasarpadi ..	..	..	50	Do.

[23rd October 1951]

23rd October 1951]

(32) 12th May 1951	Manickammal, 88, Vanadurai, Adyar ..	116	..	..	Prosecuted, pending trial in the court.
(33) 16th May 1951	C. V. Subramania Iyer, 117, Purasawalkam High Road ..	..	8-4½	5 wheat.	Do.
(34) Do.	C. V. Krishna Iyer, 22, Arasappa Mudali Street ..	..	18-1½	..	Do.
(35) 17th May 1951	Thirunavakarasu, 2/75, Pulanthope High Road ..	..	46-6	8	Pending sanction of prosecution.
(36) 31st May 1951	Amirthammal, 9, Pillaiar Koil Street ..	150	..	..	Particulars regarding the annual yield is awaited from the Assistant Rationing Officer.
(37) Do.	Chakrapani Naicker, 17, Pillaiar Koil Street ..	..	..	..	Prosecuted, pending trial in the court.
(38) Do.	Sivakamiammal, Pillaiar Koil Street ..	170	..	..	Do.
(39) Do.	Rathana Naicker, Pillaiar Koil Street ..	208	..	..	Quantity procured to Government.
(40) 4th June 1951	Bajammal, 16, Subbaraya Chetti Street ..	228	..	..	Do.
(41) 7th June 1951	Jayarajam, 31, Bajana Koil Street, Ayanavaram ..	200	..	..	Do.
(42) Do.	Munusami, 33, Bajana Koil Street, Ayanavaram ..	1,280	..	..	Do.
(43) Do.	Chinnaswami Naicker, 18, Bajana Koil Street, Ayanavaram.	110	..	..	Do.
(44) 9th June 1951	Subbaraya Naicker, 9, Bajana Koil Street, Ayanavaram.	1,600	..	..	Particulars regarding annual yield is awaited from the Assistant Rationing Officer.
(45) 13th June 1951	Doraiswami, S.R.P. Koil Street, Ayanavaram ..	268	..	..	Do.
(46) 6th July 1951	Nandalal Chowdry, 415, Mint Street ..	..	7-6½	33-4½	Prosecuted and pending trial in the court.
(47) 18th July 1951	Muniaswamy Naidu, Rangiah Chetti Garden ..	240	..	..	Particulars regarding the annual yields awaited from the Assistant Rationing Officer.
(48) Do.	Chinniah Naidu, 125/5, Paper Mills Road ..	68	..	..	Do.
(49) Do.	Ramaswami Naidu, 125/12, Paper Mills Road ..	418	..	..	Do.
(50) Do.	Kothanda Naidu, 65, Paper Mills Road ..	440	..	..	Do.
(51) Do.	Karniah Naidu, 75/51, Paper Mills Road ..	272	111	..	Do.
(52) Do.	Adikesavulu, Paper Mills Road ..	56	..	..	Do.
(53) Do.	Chinnaswami, 47, Paper Mills Road ..	30	..	..	Do.

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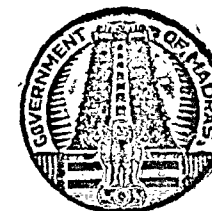
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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER 1951

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 24th October 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.

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

DEBATE ON THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE.

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘ That the food situation in the State be taken into consideration. ’

Since the decision to have the food debate was taken only yesterday, I have been able to prepare a very short statement regarding the food situation and I am sure in spite of its brevity, certain suggestions which everyone is aware of now will be taken note of. We have to deal with the situation from day to day and I assure hon. Members that whatever suggestions they may make will be duly considered by the Government. With these words I move that the food situation be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Would hon. Members like the Statement to be read to the House by the Hon. Minister? ”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ It is better it is read out, Sir.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I think the Hon. Minister might read out the Statement.”

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is too early to say whether the seasonal conditions this year would be more favourable than in the last. So far as South-West Monsoon is concerned, it has generally been better than in the previous year, though it was below the rainfall of the previous year in the districts of Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. Some damage was done, however, due to heavy rains in the West Godavari district which submerged an area of 1,68,000 acres of standing crops. The estimate of the loss in yield is about 60,000 tons of rice of which 35,000 tons will be the loss in procurement. It is a cause for anxiety that the North-East Monsoon has not set in so far and unless this monsoon is normal, the crop prospects for the coming year do not seem to be bright.

“ The procurement of rice during this year has totalled 7½ lakhs tons up to 13th October 1951 against a target of 10½ lakhs. A small quantity of 3,400 tons of millets was also procured up to that date. It is estimated that the total procurement during this year will not exceed 8½ lakhs of tons, as procurement is now confined

24th October 1951] [Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria]

with the availabilities of rice for the current year. For the next year, the Government are preparing necessary forward estimates which will be forwarded to the Government of India shortly.

“ A statement Appendix I ^a showing the number of fair price shops functioning in derationed areas of deficit districts is enclosed.

“ The latest weekly report on the food situation in these derationed areas shows that both rice and millets are freely available to non-producers in Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Madurai, Salem and South Arcot districts. In Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli and in parts of Tirunelveli districts, rice alone is available in the open market in fair quantities. Ryots of Bellary and Kurnool districts are getting millets without any difficulty though some difficulty is experienced by them in respect of rice. In Chittoor, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Kanara, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, the stocks of foodgrains are flowing into the open market only in limited quantities. The prices of foodgrains are steady in Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, parts of Kurnool, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Srikakulam, Tiruchirappalli, and Tirunelveli districts when compared with the previous week. The prices of foodgrains show an upward trend in Bellary, Visakhapatnam and in parts of Kurnool district. The open market prices of rice and millets have gone down in Chingleput, Madurai, South Arcot, and South Kanara districts when compared with the previous week.

“ The Government of India supplied 1,000 tons of dates for distribution in the scarcity districts with instructions that one half of this quantity should be sold and the other half distributed free. The dates have been allotted to Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts where they are being distributed as instructed by the Government of India. They have agreed to give a subsidy of Rs. 1½ lakhs to meet the loss in the disposal of the dates.

“ The food gifts received by the Government from within and outside the State, including overseas countries, are being distributed in the deficit districts.

“ Gruel centres have been opened in many of the deficit districts as shown in Appendix II ^b where kanji is distributed to the poor. These are financed partly from the allotments from the Prime Minister's Fund and partly by contributions by philanthropic gentlemen.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are thankful to you, and to the Hon. the Minister for Food for giving us an opportunity to express our views on the present food situation. I am sure the Hon. Minister is aware that the situation as it exists now is very grave in view of the uncertainty of the North-East Monsoon. He has expressed concern that the North-East Monsoon does not appear to be as favourable as it was expected to be. Though it is too early to say what it would be, to us who know how the advent of the monsoon was being keenly watched year

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 91 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 92 infra.

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after year, the signs of the monsoon coming are not at all seen. It does not matter if the seasonal conditions are not more favourable; at least if they become normal, we shall all be gratified. That is the situation now. In view of the cry sent up by the State, the Government of India have increased the ceiling quota of grains to this State from 5 to 10 lakhs of tons. We felt gratified and expressed our thanks for the correct appreciation of the situation in this State made by the Government of India. It is true that the Government of India have always been telling this State that it would not be possible for them to increase the rice content but that they would do their best to give other grains in order to meet the situation in this State. We have been asking that the rice content of our quota should be increased. I am sure our Government, backed up as it is, by public opinion in this State, will continue to press on the attention of the Government of India that to this State, consisting mainly of rice-eating population, the quota already given is not enough, but that it should be increased, and also that, this increased allotment should be sent to us in time, so that our needs may be met, instead of allowing our population to starve for want of food.

2-45 P.m. "But what I am surprised at, Sir, is—and here, Sir, you will forgive me, if I use a strong word—the audacity of this State Government, in view of the present situation, to surrender the one and a half lakhs of tons of wheat and forty thousand tons of milo. I call it 'audacity': for, have they made themselves sure, that this surrendered grain would be replaced by rice or any other grain that is used by the people of this Province? What will the Government of India think by this act? They will think that our cry for an increased quota is a myth. Sir, this State has surrendered nearly two lakhs of tons of grain without any forethought, be that grain, milo, be it wheat or any other grain, it does not matter. Already there is a feeling that we are exaggerating our needs. So, is it fair for this Government to have confirmed that impression by such an act as their recent one? I understand the Government of India already have an impression about this State that we are unnecessarily panicky, that our claims are exaggerated and that our demands are unduly high; and the act of this State in surrendering the wheat and milo only confirms such an impression.

"Now, Sir, what is the urgency for surrendering that food-grain when the seasonal prospects do not appear to be promising and the north-east monsoon has not set in so far? What was the urgency to surrender the grain without satisfying ourselves that the season would be favourable, or at least normal, or at least as it was last year? I think this State Government have committed a great mistake, for which they will rue very soon. They have not consulted the Provincial Food Committee on this question. Why did they not invite the committee and assess the needs of each district? May I know whether the Collectors of districts were consulted before they surrendered this grain? I am sure nobody would have recommended that course had he been consulted. For anybody would like to have some grain, if not rice, at least some

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other grain, instead of having no grain. The poor would prefer to have some grain rather than starve. I feel our State Government would be condemned for great dereliction of duty for surrendering two lakhs of tons of grains without watching the situation. Sir, I do not want to say more, because coming events will show, whether the observation I have made is correct, whether the Government were wise in surrendering this two lakhs of tons of grain. In any case, the Government of India have been convinced beyond doubt that this Government have been putting up their claims for an increased quota unduly high, while in fact they do not require so much. But, as a matter of fact, we need an increased quota, for the public have been starved on six ounces, and in some places on five ounces and four ounces.

"Then, Sir, I come to my next point, and that relates to procurement. It is said that the procurement figure will not exceed eight and a half lakhs of tons. I believe the procurement referred to in the statement of the Hon. Food Minister is with regard to rice, and it is said it will not exceed eight and a half lakhs of tons. Mind you, this procurement is confined only to the surplus districts. May I ask, if it is necessary, in order to reach the target of ten lakhs, which they have budgeted, why not procurement be extended to other districts as well, or make it applicable to all districts? Then, it may be, we may get fifty thousand or eighty thousand tons more. I would like Government to examine that point without any consideration to the representation which the Members of the Legislature make to them. Let them abide by expert opinion they may get from, say the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and examine whether it will be feasible and possible to raise some more grains by procurement in other districts instead of confining procurement to surplus districts and a few other places.

"Then, much is made of the fact, perhaps rightly too, that the Government of India have increased the price of wheat by two rupees per maund. We are sorry for it. We know that our Government made its best efforts to convince the Government of India that in order to popularize wheat, it should be sold even at a sacrifice. But they remained adamant. May I ask this Government, if they knew that there is need for making the people take to wheat, why not they come forward and subsidise it? Why not they use their food bonus for this purpose? To the extent that fund is available, let them utilize; and if that is found not sufficient, let them take from the general revenues and supply wheat to the people at the price prevalent before the Government of India increased the price by two rupees per maund. Is not the system of subsidy adopted in other parts of the world? Why should Government fight shy of doing it here? I would rather stop a few irrigation works and feed the people with that money. When people are starving, why should Government spend money on irrigation works. That is the situation to which we are reduced to-day. Simply because the Government of India would not listen to our cry to give us more rice, because of the high price of wheat charged by the Centre, the State Government surrender the wheat! It is not statesmanship to do so. I am surprised that a popular Government, responsible

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to the people is not alive to the interests of the people. How will people live, I wonder. We know, there has been successive failure of the monsoon for the last four years. This year appears to be no better. People cannot live unless some grain is given to them, be it rice, be it wheat, be it milo, or be it tapioca even. What have the Government done? They have surrendered the grains they got! Now, if they want grain again, will the Government of India listen to their cry?

“ Then, Sir, with a great gusto, it was announced that twelve ounces will be given in derationed areas. But it was merely an announcement. High hopes were raised, but rarely fulfilled in many parts of the country. For some time, I think, twelve ounces were given in some places; but the additional two ounces were almost immediately withdrawn, I may say. When asked why they withdrew this additional two ounces, Government come with an answer that the same thing obtained in the neighbouring State of Travancore and Cochin. May I invite the attention of the Hon. Food Minister to the fact that State, they were getting five ounces of rice? But here, they are giving only two ounces of rice, and they have withdrawn that too! So where is the comparison between the two States? Do Government mean to say that in the State of Travancore and Cochin, wheat and milo were not distributed along with rice? The content of rice ration only was five ounces there.

“ Then I come to my last point, viz., the weekly food situation to which the Hon. Minister referred in his statement. He has mentioned that in the districts, for example, of Chittoor and North Arcot, where the seasonal condition according to Government has been declared to be very unfavourable and has necessitated the starting of gruel centres in many places, grains are flowing into the market! Where is the grain, I ask, to flow into the market? Government themselves have confessed that there has been failure of rain; and so, where is the grain to flow into the market? Government do not give facts and figures to show what was the acreage under cultivation previously, what is the acreage under cultivation to-day; for then at least it will be possible for us to know that some more grain has been produced, a portion of which is flowing to the open market. From what little knowledge we have, we know that there has been complete failure of the season and that there is no grain for the people to eat. So how can there be grain to flow into the market? Unless there is something for the people to spare, how can grain flow into the market? Our people are not so foolish as to deny themselves food by sending even the little grain they possess to the market. Therefore I am not able to understand the statement of the Hon. Minister. I wish, when another opportunity comes, the Hon. Minister will give us the acreage under cultivation in each district, more especially in districts where gruel centres have been opened. I want to know the acreage under wet and dry cultivation in each district; and also whether the crop which was raised there was a two-anna crop, or a four-anna crop or a six-anna crop, or a full crop, so that we may satisfy ourselves whether there is really grain in those districts or not.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I think the statement of the Hon. Minister says ‘ flowing in limited quantities ’. ‘ Flowing ’ is perhaps not a happy word there.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ What I want to impress upon the Government is that when the report says ‘ limited quantities ’ it means there is no quantity. Knowing as I do, the seasonal reports for the last so many years, how they are prepared and so on, the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue also knows it—the term ‘ limited quantities ’ means there is no quantity. So there is no difference between the Minister and myself as to the quantity available for sale in the open market.

“ Then, I come to the price of foodstuffs. The Hon. Minister in his statement says—

‘ The prices of foodgrains show an upward trend in Bellary, Visakhapatnam and in parts of Kurnool district.’

I only ask the Government to tell me whether the system of price **3 p.m.** control exists or does not exist. Can people sell openly in the market at any price they like? If the Price Control Order is still in vogue, what steps have the Government taken to prevent this abnormal rise in prices? Are the Price Control Orders merely paper orders, just as procurement orders and Anti-hoarding orders are there only on paper? How can anybody sympathise with this Government when they do not enforce their own orders strictly? How will any other Government, including the Government of India, sympathise with this Government and come to their assistance unless this Government are vigilant and diligent in enforcing their own orders and conserve the grain in their area? This Government do not do all that. Sir, a sentence like the one I quoted just now from a report submitted by the Government would tend to show that effective steps are not taken by them to enforce their own orders? Is it a fact, Sir, that this Government have issued confidential instructions that no prosecutions should be launched under the Price Control Orders, and that the officers should be a little indulgent to those who sell grain at a higher price? Why have they done so if they have done so? If not, how many cases, have they booked under the Price Control Order? The fact of the matter is that things are allowed to drift. Yesterday, we pointed out that when officers went, raided and brought out the hoarded grain, people came up to Government and they were then let off. Not only they were let off, but they were paid the procurement price. But small people—innocent women—who carry little bundles of rice to Tanuku or from East Godavari to Visakhapatnam, are harassed by the Police, prosecuted and sent to jail. But people who can afford to influence the Government can hoard up to any extent. What can the poor officers do? They are helpless. How can the City Rationing Officer or any other officer go with his face and raid a place when the Government are following this policy in respect of certain people? How can we blame these officers if they are remiss? The morale of the department is being spoiled by the policy which this Government are following in respect of certain people and in certain matters. I think the

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Government must have one law for all people. What the extenuating circumstances are, the Hon. Minister was not able to convince us. The extenuating circumstances, if there are any, are the same everywhere. There was nothing special about the Vyasarpadi ryots. But still elsewhere they are being prosecuted and sent to jail, because there is nobody to come up to the Government, and interview the Hon. Minister for Food. But those who can approach the Hon. Minister and show the extenuating circumstances—which are everywhere—are let off without any punishment. As I have shown already, we have deteriorated in all matters. We have deteriorated in regard to our food policy. I have been a Member of the Provincial Food Committee from its very beginning. But I find that we are tackling this food problem without any long range view of things. What happens is poor people who have no voice in influencing the policy of the Government are the sufferers.

“ I was surprised when I read in the papers that they had surrendered about two lakhs of tons of grain and that surrender, I feel is the greatest mistake, which they will realize soon. I hope the Government will take note of the points I have raised. If possible the Government could have bargained for 30,000 tons of rice instead of 50,000 tons of wheat. Some such bargain should have been made as we are so anxious to get rice at any cost. I only hope that God will help us, that the north-east monsoon, though late, will set in and that there will be abundant rain all over the State, and all our fields and rivers will be in floods. I hope that all our wet and dry lands will be cultivated, and that we will not have to suffer. Nature may in Her generosity help us to get over our difficulties in spite of the foolhardy acts of our Government.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Food Minister said that he was placing before the House a short note. True it is a short note, but, unfortunately, it is not a sweet one. It reveals a distressing and alarming state of affairs. To put it shortly, according to the statement, the procurement of rice”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Evidently, the Hon. Minister did not want to sugar it.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ He is in charge of sugar also. (Laughter.) The procurement, according to the Hon. Minister has even fallen short of expectations. It will not exceed 8½ lakhs tons this year, and up to 13th October 1951, only 7½ lakhs tons have been procured. Only one lakh tons more are expected to be procured after 13th October 1951 till the end of the year. Though the target is 10½ lakhs tons, the quantity expected to be procured is only 8½ lakhs tons. The result is that there will be a deficit of 2 lakhs tons of rice. The Government of India have refused to increase the quota of rice, to this State. They say that they cannot increase the quota on any account with the result that even the present 6 ounces ration cannot be maintained, and hence the Government have ordered that it should be reduced to 5 ounces

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in three districts from 21st October 1951. Probably the Hon. Minister feels that this cut will not affect the health of the people in any manner, because he invokes to his aid the action of the Travancore-Cochin Government, and he says that only 5 ounces are given to the people there and that people are living still. But what about the state of health of the people in Travancore-Cochin? Is it proper to invoke the aid of the Travancore-Cochin Government in this manner? They have other subsidiary foods like tapioca. Tapioca is in fact the staple food in many of the villages there. That is not the case in this State.

“ What does the draft five-year plan say in this regard? There is a chapter in it devoted to food policy. The Planning Commission presumes that the normal quantity of food required for an adult is 16 ounces. It says that in 1950 the availability per adult per day was 13.67 ounces. Then it calculates on the basis of 13.67 ounces, 14 ounces, 15 ounces and 16 ounces for the year 1956. Therefore it expects that the normal quantity of food for an adult should be 16 ounces. Later, it says that the ration of 12 ounces per adult per day should be regarded as the minimum for all except certain categories of manual workers. How then does this Government expect any person to live a healthy life on these 5 ounces of ration? The Planning Commission says that 12 ounces is the minimum. The Government may say that there are wheat and milo. In the City of Madras the over-all ration is 12 ounces. I understand 6 ounces of rice and 4 ounces of wheat are given. For the balance of 2 ounces, nothing is given. The ration shopkeepers say that they have no maize or milo. When people ask for bread coupons, they say ‘no’. In the City of Madras where people are promised twelve ounces ration, people get therefore only ten ounces. Apart from this, how, in view of the definite opinion of the Planning Commission that 12 ounces is the minimum required for an adult, do this Government and the Hon. Minister feel that people can live on 5 ounces? It is a very dangerous proposition to put forward that people can live on 5 ounces, because in the neighbouring State of Travancore-Cochin, the same quantity of food is given especially in view of the fact that people do not like anything but rice. Instead of invoking the aid of the Travancore-Cochin Government, I would expect the Hon. Minister to give his own personal experience whether he would live on 5 ounces of rice alone. This decision of the Government of India reminds me of a Tamil proverb which can be translated as follows :—‘ You have to cut your feet to the size of the shoes which you have in your possession.’

“ If the Government of India refuse to give the quantity of rice we require where are we to go? People in rationed areas cannot get rice from outside. If some quantities of rice are available outside the rationed areas we cannot bring it into the said areas. My hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was very vehement against officers not being vigilant in taking action against those who sell rice in the so-called blackmarket. What is the reason for the sale in the blackmarket? One reason is that some people have either surplus quantities or that they sell a portion of the rice they have

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to give us our full requirements of rice. Thus they are not adopting the policy of equitable distribution of foodgrains among the different sections of the population as is laid down in the Planning Commission report. They want us to give the yarn which is produced in this State to the Central pool. If we were allowed to have the full quantity, we can distribute it among the weavers of our State so that they may have work throughout the month instead of ten days or so in a month. It is really difficult to understand why our Government have not been able to influence the Central Government to do the right thing in this matter. Either they have got no sufficient influence with the Central Government or they have been taking things lying down.

“ With regard to the surrender of wheat, I am still in doubt as to whether the Government are justified in saying that the people are not willing to purchase wheat. Have they tried to sell wheat in the open market? I know there are people who would like to purchase wheat and use it. Probably the Government have gone to the wrong area and tried to sell the wheat to people who are not accustomed to take it. Perhaps they may have gone to villages where the people may not even know how to prepare any wheat dishes. Have they tried the sale of wheat in urban areas? Instead of surrendering the wheat, if they had tried to sell the same in open market and told the people that this will not come within the ration quota, surely people would have purchased the wheat. Even if they had tried to sell the wheat as extra quota in the City of Madras, people would have come forward to purchase it for their use, and there would have been no necessity at all to surrender the quantity of wheat allotted to us by the Central Government. Further, this would have checked the smuggling of rice from villages into the City, which again means that the village people will have for themselves the quantities of rice, which are at present being smuggled into Madras City. I am not sure whether this Government are right in saying that the 1½ lakhs of tons of wheat is not saleable in this State and therefore they had to surrender it. This is a very bad precedent that they have set up. At least they should have bargained with the Central Government and said that a certain percentage of rice must be given to us in return for the wheat that we surrender to them. We might have pointed out that the wheat that we surrender would be used in some other area where rice also is grown but is not the staple food, and asked for some quantity of rice in return. Instead of doing all these things, this Government have simply stated that they have surrendered the wheat which is not saleable in this State. How do they expect the people to live on the meagre rations?

“ The Government of India announced the other day with some gusto that they have entered into an agreement with the Burma Government for the purchase of 3½ lakhs of tons of rice during the each of the five succeeding years. I do not know what made them limit their requirements to 3½ lakhs of tons of rice. Our neighbouring country Ceylon, which is equivalent in size almost to a district of our State, has been able to increase its purchase from 3 lakhs of tons to 6 lakhs of tons. We have experience of

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the transactions of the Government of India with the Burmese Government last year. They went into the market very late and so were not able to purchase the quantity that they wanted to purchase. They had also to pay higher prices. Knowing the conditions fully well, even this year they have not gone into the market in Burma earlier and have not tried to bargain with Burma for the purchase of larger quantities of rice. Even the Planning Commission Report says that for some years more we will have to import about 3 million tons per annum. This report is dated July 1951. This report might have been in the hands of the Government of India much earlier than that. Why did they not try to conclude some agreement with the Government of Burma for the purchase of larger quantities of rice? We are told that even now ten lakhs of tons of rice can be purchased from Burma. I do not know why the Central Government is not in a position to enter into an agreement with Burma for this quantity. They do not realise the gravity of the situation and they do not take steps in advance. Our State Government satisfy themselves by saying that the procurement has not been adequate and therefore they have reduced the rations to 5 ounces. Tomorrow they may say that they have reduced it to 4 ounces and nil ounces even. Fortunately, the Prime Minister of Burma is in Delhi and if we make proper representations to the Centre and request the Prime Minister of India to open talks with the Prime Minister of Burma for the purpose of increasing the quantity that would be available to our country, it is quite possible we may succeed. This is the most opportune moment for that and I would urge on the Government to take steps even now to impress on the Centre that unless the 2 lakhs of tons of rice are increased to at least 4 lakhs of tons, there is every possibility of the people dying from starvation in the long run, if not immediately.

“ From January 1950 we have been asking for 4 lakhs of tons of rice, as the statement shows. But the Central Government were gracious enough to give us only a meagre gift. I say ‘ gift ’, because they have been thinking that they were giving us the foodgrains only as a gift and not for money. We have to depend upon such small mercies of that Bombay gentleman who is in charge of the portfolio of Food at Delhi. Probably we must be thankful to him if this quantity of 2 lakhs of tons of rice is not reduced further. Some time ago, it was even feared that this 2 lakhs of tons may be reduced. Fortunately that has not happened.

“ Again, the note lays the blame on the failure of monsoons. Even as early as October 1950, the monsoon had failed. I would like to know what steps did this Government take to avoid the danger that is now threatening this State. Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Director of the Gokhale School of Politics and Economics, Poona, said in January last while addressing a meeting that the crisis in India was man-made. This is what he said—

‘ The present food crisis in the country was entirely due to the heedlessness and lack of thought on the part of the Government of India. . . .

The official explanation that the food crisis was due to natural calamities was not justified. The crisis began to develop in most areas prior to October. It had developed to the fullest extent before collection of the kharif crop was stated to have been damaged in some parts. . . .’

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The crisis therefore was 'man-made.' This Government were simply playing with the lives of the people. They have not taken sufficient steps to prevent this impending disaster to the people of this State. At least now I want the Government to take effective steps to persuade and induce the Central Government to let us have at least 4 lakhs of tons so that this process of enervating and devitalising the people of this land by shortage of food may be stopped in the immediate future."

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p.m.

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that at the outset I should thank the Hon. the Minister for Food for the very free and frank statement that he has placed before us. He has not embroidered it with high-sounding words or with his excuses and the list of troubles that the Government have to face. It does not need books nor accounts nor any other artificial things to bring home to us the fact that food is one of the greatest problems of our times. Sir, in respect of clothing, we can have substitutes. If we do not have one sort of garment, we can have another. Certainly, the dwellers in the islands of South Seas have a very different clothing from that which we think to be necessary in our country but they consider themselves well dressed. But there can be no substitute for food. I am sure that the Hon. the Minister for Food will agree with me when I say that the least enviable of all the portfolios in this State as well as in the Centre is the portfolio of Food. But that does not mean that he or we should have too much of a defeatist complex. When I mentioned to some friends that we were going to have a debate on food today, one set of people who were there looked rather gloomy and said: 'Well, what can you do by having a debate? There is no good either talking in the Legislative Assembly or in the Legislative Council about food deficits. That is not going to increase the rice content or the ration by one grain'. The other set of people present there, on the other hand, felt that it is a good thing we are having a debate for it reminds the public that the Government are aware of the deteriorating position of grains. Sir, we must thank the Government who have given us an opportunity to discuss this question and you, Sir, for allowing us to have the discussion, for the more the people know about our difficulties, the better. Perhaps then, they will begin to think about what to do, for the Government and the public have got to co-operate with each other on this subject. I would now, Sir, take up certain points which I think are pertinent to the subject under discussion.

"We have discussed the subject of food many times before and today, almost all the hon. Members who preceded me have spoken on the rice shortage and the crying need of the people in the districts. Our food problem in this State is almost only a rice problem as ours is the largest rice-eating State in the country. But these hon. Members have not perhaps known as much as we women who work in the kitchens and do the marketing know, that there is a strong prejudice against all cereals other than rice. When I had an opportunity and the privilege to go out of Madras in the last few weeks into the villages round about Chingleput and

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also to certain parts of South India, I found that the Women's Food Council and the Government were giving very delectable recipes for preparing wheat and other non-rice dishes. But what actually happens is this. People have a certain amount of money to spend and they do not wish to spend this money on anything which does not satisfy them so much as rice does. They are doubtful about wheat. Now in some of our households, especially in the City where useful propaganda continues, we are willing to take the wheat rations, make it into uppuma, chappathi or borota or dosai. In this matter, we have an advantage over the people in the villages in that our literature and conversation deal with matters of preparations other than rice. In Tirunelveli, where I was last week, there is a school where girls are taken in. It is no exaggeration, Sir, when I say—and I can put this in black and white—that a particular girl whose age was given as nine years weighed only 20 lb. There are cases like this, not a few but many. Sir, it is not so much the fault of the children who will not eat wheat, as it is that of the mothers who say that their children cannot eat wheat. In the last five years, the Government have been making valiant efforts to popularise the use of wheat. You and I would like to have wheat in the place of rice when properly prepared. But in the villages, there is very little with which to have the wheat food prepared in a palatable way, and, therefore, wheat is not taken into account. I would ask the Hon. the Minister for Food to make available to these people quantities of condiments and certain other articles at popular prices, and this will make the preparation of the food more agreeable. Gruel and kanji are not agreeable to people unless they have a little bit of green chilli or onion. Condiments, of course, are becoming more and more expensive, and wheat prepared without them is a very dull food.

"Sir, mention was made about the existence of 'the open market'. I do not know what this term means. Perhaps that is the name given to the blackmarket for articles that can be got from the ration shop. We do not know where the open market exists. Some of us are trying just now to collect sugar for preparing sweets for a sale in aid of a school for deaf and dumb children. Sir, I was told by some one that sugar was sold in the open market at a certain place but nobody could tell me where it actually was. Some said it was at Thousand Lights. But when a man was actually sent there, there was no sale at all. Another person said that a shop in the Fruit Market near the Telephone Exchange on Subhas Chandra Bose Road sold sugar openly—but there also, we could find no sugar in the open market. 'Open market' is perhaps a variable matter and varies with the person as much as with the price.

"Reverting to cereals again, I feel that we should draw all the material that is put down in the Ration Cards, whether it is rice or wheat or any other cereal. In this connection, I would like to point out one thing. The wheat issued to us is of two kinds. One kind is small in grain, and the other is big. One is

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inferior and the other is the right type of grain. These two qualities are probably mixed by the people who send supplies down from where they are grown. If the Government could take steps to see that the two varieties are kept separately in their respective bags, it would be well and good for they could be sold at different prices. Of course, about chaff and stones, we cannot complain because no Government can take any measures in that regard. The big grain should be sold independent of the small grain because it certainly makes a difference to the preparations we make, and out of the mixed grain the food is not so good to eat.

"Sir, many hon. Members have spoken on rice and, therefore, I shall not touch that subject. Let me now take up vegetables. I think there was a good move a little while ago to organize fair price shops for the sale of vegetables. The Women's Food Council also started some shops and I would like to know why they have stopped encouraging such shops. One such vegetable stall was started in Egmore and it was selling vegetables at very low prices between 7 and 8 a.m. I myself used to send my servants to buy their own vegetables there. For people dwelling in the Dhobykana in Egmore and Chetput could not afford to get vegetables at ordinary shops and the cheaper shop in question shortly died out. I feel, Sir, that these shops need revival for it was due to vested interests that they disappeared. Retail dealers were competing with these shops and were even underselling their old rates. Therefore, something has to be done to put on the market again this worthy competition. Why cannot ideas develop when they go against vested interests? If members of the Food Committees could spare some time and go round to the cheaper shops, these shops would have flourished well. I think at least three months' time should be given to watch the working of experiments like this and if they die out, start them again. Our State is not blind nor deaf nor dumb. If the public takes some interest, fair price shops can be started in large numbers and vested interests would find that others could sell vegetables at lower prices than themselves in limited quantities to a limited number of buyers. Or else, let the Government introduce some system by which they can arrange to supply vegetables through ration shops. They may print some new cards, if necessary, for this purpose and enable the ration shops to undertake the distribution of vegetables at lower prices than Moore Market or the other retail dealers. There may be some sort of control and the details of this may be left to the food authorities to administer. If the fair price shops that were started have died out, it should not discourage us. I do not think that we should take it and develop a defeatist complex. We must start them again and again and show the public that the Government can maintain such things if they have the mind to do so.

"Then, Sir, I would like to thank the Government for the work they have undertaken in the matter of the distribution of fish. Non-vegetarian people depend upon several items of food, but fish has been declared by many to be a very good substitute

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for many other kinds of food to which non-vegetarians are generally used. The Government have opened a Marine Food Corporation which regularly brings to our doors such fish as is fresh and within our reach. If this Corporation could be maintained and encouraged, at least in towns near the sea, I think a great deal could be done in the direction of augmenting our food resources. I would like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Food on having organized this Corporation so well.

"I would next come to the milk supply of the State. On this question, the Government have a great responsibility both in the city and outside it. Most often, the milk we get is adulterated and there is too much water mixed with it—dirty water at that! The responsibility rests on the milkmen of course, and on the management of the Co-operative Unions that supply us milk. They maintain that they send out good milk for our supply, but somehow or other we do not get it in its fresh condition, nor do we get it in its untainted condition always. I say this because now and again when the milk is too much diluted, we write to the authorities and they put a little pressure on the Unions and their workers, and matters improve a little for the time being. Even there, a certain amount of the personal element is involved and this cannot always be counted upon. What I suggest is that now and then there should be a rotation of the people in charge of the actual distribution of milk so that this unhealthy practice may be stopped. I need not emphasize that milk also is one of the substitutes for other kinds of food unobtainable now, and it is one of the main things upon which we depend for our health.

"Sir, I want to say a word about the quantity of rice issued to the prisoners in jails. I want to lay emphasis on this point, because I notice there is a certain amount of discrimination between the prisoners inside, and the ordinary folk outside the jails. A prisoner in jail is supplied with 12 ounces of rice, whereas his family outside and his neighbours outside get only 6 ounces. Even though the prisoner is expected to do hard work, it is quite unfair that he the guilty member should be given 12 ounces while his innocent family gets only 6 ounces each. All should be given the same quantity of rations. If, however, the nature of his work warrants more food, let the prisoner be given 6 ounces of rice in all, and the balance made up of other cereals, such as wheat, etc. If this is done, we can save much of our rice and this can be supplied to places where rice is in short supply. I am making this suggestion most seriously. In jails and other places—I do not mean orphanages and schools—in places where reform is the object, the scale of rice rations should be the same as is obtained by the ordinary citizen.

"Then, I ask, Sir, what about sugar? We have had investigations about this subject and I think the Government has come to the conclusion that the sugar production in this country is on the increase. That being so could not the Government increase the ration of sugar now allowed to us? Eight ounces of white sugar for each person living in the city is not enough. We have to

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prepare various substitutes and various other things due to shortage of food. Further sugar is very necessary for the conservation of energy. Could not some increase be thought about in the right quarters and brought about into our rations so that we may enjoy the fruits of energy that we would otherwise lose?

“Then, Sir, there are articles like ghee, oil, condiments, articles like curry stuff and all such savoury things. For all these things we are very much at the mercy of the market. As soon as the war broke out in Korea, cumin seed and coriander prices shot up. I maintain that the prices of these things should in some way be regulated. I would support very strongly the proposal made by my hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao about prices being held down to a certain level.

“Lastly I would like to say a word about tinned foods. I speak about this matter with great seriousness to-day, because a friend of mine, a trained nurse and a Health Visitor has been in bed with high fever and with all the signs of food poisoning, because she had taken some tinned sardines. Now the import of tinned foods in this country has been very much restricted. Therefore the tinned foods in the market have become old and often the tins have become rusted. Many of the retailers are selling the food that was imported during 1939 and many of them also are selling tinned food which has been left over by the American soldiers who came to our country to help us. If the Government could have its own organization, and a proper machinery with some inspectors who could go round at certain times and at certain periods to inspect these tinned foodstuffs and condemn and carry away and destroy the damaged tins—that would indeed be a great help, and would result in a saving of health to the State.

“Sir, I would end by asking that the water-supplies of towns and villages should not only be increased but also purified. I do not agree with my hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao that money should not be spent on irrigation but should be diverted to subsidise food, because irrigation plans are the future food plans for the generations to come, and fathers and mothers of this generation would gladly suffer a bit and would ask their children to suffer also if by so doing their children and grandchildren may prosper by greater supplies of water through the irrigation projects that are being executed now. I thank you, Sir, for allowing me the time to speak.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I wish some hon. Member would ask the Government for information as to what is happening in regard to getting artificial rains. That will be more to the point. Even the Prime Minister has asked the State Governments to think about it.”

* DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana Rao said that the food position is very grave. In fact it is going to be graver. If hon. Members peruse the records available in this country for over 200 years, they will find that we have had periodical famines, once

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in 60 years. When I was a very young boy my grandmother used to say that thousands of people perished due to starvation and *Kanji thotties*, now called gruel centres, were opened all over the country. Again when I was in prison in 1918 I was taken to a ward called the *kanji* ward. I think the Leader of the Opposition was at that time in the same ward for some time. When I enquired about the history of the ward the prison authorities told me that during famine people came there and took their doles of *kanji*. Periodically we have had such famines in this country. I do not know whether we had any famine before the British occupied this country. There is no record to say whether there was famine or not. On the other hand we have had a number of ‘Chattrams’ from Rameswaram to Kasi where thousands of pilgrims were fed every day on their way to Rameswaram and back. That was the nature of the country in former times.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“If you consider ‘Ramayanam’ to be a record, there it is said that during the time of Dasaratha there was famine for 12 continuous years.”

* DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU :—“Thank you, Sir. After the British took over the country they devoted more attention to the development of the cash crops like groundnut and cotton and oilseeds and things like that and paid very little attention to food crops. Long ago, in the year 1908 or 1909, by chance I met the then Director of Agriculture and Industries who said that he saw paddy crop only after he came to India. He was in charge of the Agricultural Department in those days. So that was our fate and the British Government’s main concern was to maintain law and order and collect revenues. They bothered about nothing else in this country.

“The present situation is grave but I do not think it is fair to blame the Government for this. I have seen almost all the places in our country, not only in South India. I have seen many places in Upper India also. In almost all the places Government have done their very best to serve the best interests of the people. They have done their duty with devotion and at considerable self-sacrifice. I do not think they have spared any effort to meet the present situation. So I was shocked whenever I read in the papers my Hon. Friend Sri Munshi being called the famine Minister and our Hon. Friend the Minister for Food here being called ‘Pattini Mandri’ meaning famine or starvation Minister. (Laughter.) The situation is much more magnified on account of the coming elections. In fact if I had any influence with the Government of India or if the Madras Government could influence that Government, I would really suggest the postponement of the elections by at least six months till we get over the present grave food situation. Somehow or other due to the good nature of our people or the intelligent vigilance of the Government of Madras and the Government of India we have had no food riots anywhere in India. That is a credit to the Madras Government and the efficiency of the administration. In 1918 there was a situation not similar to this but nearest to this when there were food riots

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in several places, like Madras, Madurai, Usilampatti, Nagapattinam and Salem. Shops were looted and foodgrains were taken away. Now with the system of controls and the ration shops that the Government have opened, we have had no trouble though certain forces have been working to lead people on those lines and create disorder all over the country. So far Government have succeeded in suppressing and preventing the trouble. That is mainly due to the vigilance of the Government of Madras.

"Sir, an hon. Member remarked that the present crisis was a man-made one. It is not so. Rains have completely failed during the past four years. In some places we had more rains and floods and the crops were washed away. I am myself a farmer and I am paying a land tax of Rs. 1,000 to the Government but for the past three years I had to depend on the rationed food. I could not raise sufficient crop because the rains have failed. And if this is the case of a farmer like myself, what do you think would be the misery of those poor agriculturists. There is no doubt that the situation is grave and the suffering of the people is terrible. The hon. Member Mrs. Hensman spoke about the difficulties of the people living in Madras. I have no sympathy for the people living in Madras. I have lived here for 20 years. I have never felt any difficulty. People after retirement settle at Madras and increase the population. The population of the city 15 years ago was 7½ lakhs, now it is 15 lakhs. All this suffering and trouble is due to the rich and well-to-do people sitting in Madras and eating away the food of our labour. They have all the comforts, electric lights, water-supply, buses running, big hospitals and so on. In the hospitals in the districts there are no medicines. In Salem, we have no water even to drink. There is not sufficient food. My tenants used to cook the groundnut cakes with chillies and onions and with a little dhol and eat it as food. In the villages the situation is graver and they are peaceful because by nature they are a peaceful people. Our culture says: 'கடவுள் கொடுத்தது அவ்வளவுதான். எவரையும் குறை சொல்வதற்கில்லை' meaning 'God gave us only so much, so let us not blame anybody.' This saved us all from violence. But let us not take advantage of that.

"The whole trouble now is that during the war agriculture in the country was neglected. All concentration and attention was devoted to raising money for the war and raising war materials. Immediately after the war, two or three countries have begun to hoard all the grains that are produced for the next war which is likely to break out in the next few months or even tomorrow. Much foodgrains are stocked in countries like Russia, America and Australia. Other countries from where we were formerly getting our food, like Burma, Siam, Indonesia, Malaya States and other countries, are not able to supply rice to us. In Burma they have no stable Government. The situation is fluid, and we do not know what would happen in the future. Hon. Members know what is happening in other countries. These countries cannot supply us foodgrains. To-day the situation in Gujarat seems to be much more serious than ours.

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"In view of these things, I would make a few suggestions to the Government. Now Government subsidised the sinking of wells. Of course a number of wells have been dug and more lands have been brought under cultivation. But well irrigation alone cannot satisfy our needs. River irrigation is necessary. That is the very life of irrigation. I have myself no experience of river irrigation. I have never lived in a fertile country like Tanjore or Trichinopoly.

"Instead of finding fault with the Government, each citizen must realize his own responsibility. As a result of foreign rule for over a thousand years, our standard of morality has very much deteriorated with the result that people think that it is the duty of somebody else to feed our people as if it is not their individual responsibility to put their hands to the business. In the communal life of old, each man would contribute his mite for the welfare of the village and in the same way, we must help the Government by our efforts. The ration system and controls have not been a success because from top to bottom there is corruption and dishonesty and everybody wants to make cheap money as the saying goes: Make hay while the sun shines. To check corruption and to raise the standard of morality of the people, I would suggest to the Government to devise some other system of distribution of foodgrains among the people. Under the present system of rationing, ration shop-keepers have to pay some *mamools* to the Ration Department people every month; otherwise there will be endless trouble; they will find fault with the maintenance of accounts and haul them up and get them prosecuted or have their licences cancelled—I do not mean to say that the shop-keepers are honest but it is a fact that they live in continuous terror of the Ration Department. My suggestion to the Government is that the responsibility for the distribution of foodgrains should be handed over to non-official bodies; I have sent a proposal to the State Agriculture Committee that Food and Agriculture District Boards should be statutorily constituted in the State with full powers to develop agriculture, aid the growing of more food and to distribute foodgrains in the State, this to be done subject to the control and supervision of the Director of Agriculture. That will save the Government a lot of trouble. Immediately for the purpose of increasing the supply of foodgrains, I would suggest that in tank-beds which have gone dry, temporary wells should be sunk at Government cost and oil-engines should be lent at Government cost for purposes of pumping out water for irrigating lands in the neighbourhood. True, the Department of Agriculture is supplying oil-engines on the hire-purchase system or on hire but the charges for hiring are high and prohibitive; it is Rs. 3 a day and they have also to make a deposit and the engine will have to be removed to the field by the ryots themselves. It is not possible for every ryot to take advantage of the service of the oil-engine and therefore, I would suggest to the Government the sinking of wells on tank beds which have gone dry and where the water famine is keenly felt and the Government can charge a certain amount for the service. There will be no difficulty in doing it immediately because during the war such things happened in other countries also.

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"I have one suggestion to make regarding the feeding of school children. I do not think any of us are emaciated or languished but the school children must receive attention as they require better comforts and better food because the future of the country is in their hands. I would suggest to the Government to subsidise the movement for opening canteens in almost all schools and colleges and also in the elementary schools which have a daily attendance of 100 children. One meal a day should be provided for them; I do not suggest that it should be a free meal because I do not believe in giving food free. It cannot be controlled. Therefore, you may fix some reasonable price; it may be a small packet of the size and quality such as we are supplied at the railway stations, either poori and potato, or sambhar and rice or rice and curds. It will be very helpful to the pupils. The hon. Member Mrs. Mona Hensman suggested also fish; the price of mutton has gone up very much and I do not suggest that vegetarians should take it; those who have no objection to fish and mutton may take it. Enormous quantities of fish are available in my district from the Mettur reservoir and this can be sent to a distance of 100 miles by vans in different directions. To places situated outside this belt we can send dried fish because it is also nourishing. The price of vegetables has gone up and therefore, the Government could open model shops, model canteens and model vegetable stalls. That is the only thing they can do and I do not think they can meet the situation because God alone must help us to overcome our difficult situation which is really very grave and the future seems to be much more gloomy. Instead of finding fault with the Government we must put our suggestions before them and we ourselves must undertake to carry out our responsibilities. We, when I say 'we' I mean the merchant classes, have brought ourselves to a very ridiculous position on account of our conduct. Long ago in 1908 and elderly people will remember him, there was Mr. Glyn Barlow who was the Editor of the *Madras Times* and he wrote a book called 'Industrial India' in which he has given a pen picture of the character of our merchant classes and also in a way our own character. Somehow or other, we feel that we have slipped down from the very high moral pedestal we occupied in olden days, a thing of which I am proud and that I say is due to the stream of invasions that we have had from Alexander down to the exit of Mountbatten and that has been responsible for the deterioration in our character. But we are sure to rise up as these troubles have occurred in spite of our efforts to serve our people.

"My hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao was telling us about the way the procurement officials behave towards the people. They enter and search the houses of the poor but leave rich mirasdars untouched. I feel, Sir, that our food officials are more responsible for the trouble than the actual scarcity of foodgrains. Government should enquire into cases of the kind mentioned by my hon. Friend and I myself know of such instances. The Government also must enquire how it is possible for our people to get any quantity and any quality and variety of rice through the black-market; why is it that we are not able to get such stuff from the

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open market. That only shows that our controls have not been effective and our officers have not been fair to the wages they are paid by the State, I mean the public. I request the Government to take immediate steps to examine the various suggestions I have made."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dr. Natarajan, Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras, has written an excellent book entitled 'Food and Agriculture in Madras State' and I think my hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao would have gone through the book. He wanted some information which is contained in the book."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"The figures are out-of-date."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"It has been published this year and I received it only two or three months ago."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Printed in 1951 but the figures are out-of-date."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"With regard to the observation of my hon. Friend Sri Varadarajulu Naidu, the book gives information to the effect that famines have been frequent in our State; at any rate, in my own time, I have witnessed numerous famines in my districts, that is Anantapur and Bellary. Perhaps, it is foreign to other districts but on account of chronic famine conditions which prevail in my district of Bellary, people go away from the district and the population has remained stationary, namely, between 9 and 10 lakhs from 1871 to 1931 and it is only in 1931, it shows a slight rise to 11 lakhs. This is due to chronic famine and to the prevalence of pestilence like plague and other diseases.

"The other thing that we understand from the book is that India has always been importing rice from outside sources for more than a century. No doubt now, Sir, the food situation is grave and dismal; we have to concede that fact and I have got every sympathy for the Hon. the Food Minister. I believe he has been doing his best and our sympathy is due to him and so we must offer any criticism in a constructive and in a sympathetic spirit. We have to remember the question of the surrender of wheat. It is not being consumed to the extent it is offered. It is only in some cities and in districts like mine the people are used to take wheat also. In my family, we take wheat in the night and rice in the morning. When it is not purchased by many, why should we adopt the dog in the manger attitude? Another factor was the rise in the price of wheat; the price was increased at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund from July 1951 and when people did not buy it, we have surrendered it. In this connexion, I agree with the observations of my hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao that we must press for an equivalent quantity of rice being supplied to us in its place. If at all there is any advantage in this debate, it must serve to

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impress on the Central Government through our State Food Minister that it is absolutely necessary that we must get rice equivalent to the wheat surrendered by us. With all the emphasis at our command, we must ask for it.

"With regard to milo, I must submit, Sir, that our people have not taken kindly to it. I have not eaten it because I only take a very small quantity of rice in the morning and in the night I go with a cup of milk on account of my age. I am accustomed to it but everyone cannot do it. But in my family they say that it is an undesirable stuff; not only in my family but most people in Bellary do not like it and they are not in a position to consume it. Therefore, Sir, please see that it is not got for our food. There are similar reports from Anantapur and other districts. When prepared it is like jelly and nobody likes to eat it. I wish the Hon. Minister for Food takes note of it. Instead you must import more rice. Fortunately, the Prime Minister of Burma has arrived in New Delhi and I think it is the proper occasion to impress upon him that appropriate quantity of rice must be immediately sent from his country to us.

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"Then, Sir, lastly one more point and I shall close my speech. I want to impress on the Hon. Food Minister one fact, about which I had told him when he was in my district, to which place he had been only twice, if I remember aright. On those two occasions, we passed a resolution in our Food Committee about that fact. And that point also had been stressed by Dr. Natarajan in his book recently published, at pages 180-81. After all the intensive procurement carried on in my districts with regard to millets and the Rayalaseema district, as a whole, I may say, the quantity so got is only 75,000 tons within these five years. It means 750,000 bags of millets; that means, cholam and other grains put together. Sir, that is quite insignificant for the vast area comprised in the Rayalaseema districts. Perhaps if I say the real truth, some of the landlords may get angry. There are very big landlords, who own large acres of ryotwari land, two thousand and three thousand acres, and some even own ten thousand acres of ryotwari lands and they are not affected by the recent legislation passed in this legislature; they make two lakhs and three lakhs of rupees by sale of their produce. All this is cholam mainly; they keep all that in a ground pit, and not in granary as is usually done by the producers. They do so, to cover up the actual stock they have got and prevent procurement officers from taking them away. They sell it in the open-market or in the blackmarket at a price convenient to them. In this way they evade the procurement officers. So the poor man only is caught by the procurement officers; he is asked to surrender his stock once, twice and thrice, failing which he is prosecuted. Whenever a prosecution is launched it is very difficult to withdraw it. That is why people come to Minister concerned with a request to withdraw the prosecution. So this discrimination between the big landlord and the poor agriculturist goes on, with the result that the poor man is harassed, about which we hear so much in this House.

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"This is what Dr. B. Natarajan says about procurement system—

'Feelings against intensive procurement are mounting up and restoration of free trade is being increasingly demanded. The Progressive Levy may well serve as the first step to get out of the strait-jacket economy that war and post-war conditions have plunged us into. It is high time that we make some earnest attempts to get out of it here and now, rather than get ourselves more and more enmeshed in its coils by letting time slip by.'

Sir, he has repeatedly said that the present intensive procurement system should be given up, and that a progressive system of levy should be introduced. Otherwise, as is pointed out by my friend corruption will increase. If it is the levy system the villager will know what amount of produce he has to surrender and he can be quite sure of the fate of the remaining paddy, and all the present hardships he has to undergo now will disappear. So I appeal to the Hon. Food Minister to abandon the intensive procurement system which has resulted in the corruption of officials and harassment of the poor. I hear that the proposals made by Dr. Natarajan had been forwarded to the higher authorities and I hope the Hon. Minister would press upon them the immediate need for more rice to this State and ask them to arrange for that supply from Burma to avert the grave situation in which this State is placed to-day."

Janab K. Uppl rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"It is now four o'clock. Unless the House is prepared to sit after five o'clock, there will not be sufficient time for hon. Members to speak, as the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon. Minister are yet to speak."

* JANAB K. UPPL :—"Sir, I will not take much time. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel, it is better we do not discuss food situation here. For, the more we discuss it, the lesser becomes the quantity of food we get. We have been discussing the food problem for the last five years, and what is the result? We began with sixteen ounces; it got reduced to fourteen ounces; again it got reduced to twelve ounces; from that it got reduced to ten, eight and five ounces, and in some places it got reduced to two ounces. So, the first idea that struck me about this food discussion is that the less we discuss it the better for us.

"Then, Sir, hon. Members have been suggesting different methods as the panacea for the present difficulty. Many of them have attributed it to nature. If we look at the statistics we find that production in this State has not increased even by one grain of corn even though crores of rupees have been spent on food production during the last five years. The reason for this is not far to seek. It has been repeatedly pointed out, by respectable and thinking persons like Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, that we have lost sight of the human side of cultivation. Unless we take that into consideration we will not be able to produce more. Now, what is that human side? It is the desire of all of us to give sufficient wages to labour. From the very beginning, we have been saying that the actual cultivator should be given more; and it has

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been the policy of the Government from the start to see that the actual cultivator gets the maximum; and they have been repeatedly saying that. But coming to actual facts, what do we see? What is the actual price given to the actual cultivator? He is given only a nominal price. It is not economical for him. Now, having under compulsion sold his produce, if perforce he has to purchase his food requirements, how much has he to pay? He has to pay an abnormal price; sometimes double the price for which he was forced to give away his produce. So, what is the result? The cultivator has no incentive to produce more. In this way every day our production not only does not show any sign of increase but goes down.

"Then another charge levelled against Government is that they allow blackmarketing. I say emphatically, people live especially in the city and towns by purchasing from blackmarket. Had it not been for this many would have died or fallen ill. Again, without blackmarketing, under the present conditions which the Government has brought about the actual cultivator will not be able to make both ends meet. So I entirely agree with my friend, Mr. Bhima Rao that we should introduce the levy system at once. If that is done, the cultivator will know what produce he will have to surrender and what quantity he will be left to meet his own requirements. At present, when the harvest season commences, he begins to get uneasy as he fears that his entire produce may be taken away by the procurement officers. The Ration Officers, the police officers and the village officers come and harass the actual cultivator and take away everything leaving him nothing to fall back upon. With all the emphasis I can command I request this Government to give him the economic price. What is the condition to-day in the village? For one hundred seers of paddy taken away from the cultivator or producer, he is given a price of Rs. 30. But he has to buy that same thing from ration shop paying Rs. 45 to Rs. 50. Again, consider what the actual cost of cultivation was till now, and what it is now. The hire for a pair of plough bulls for a day was six annas. Now it is Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3. The hire for a field labourer was four annas or six annas till now, and now it is twelve annas and one rupee and Re. 1-4-0. That being so, unless the cultivator is given an economic price, how can there be in him any incentive to produce more? He has to pay land revenue, water-cess, and so many other taxes like sales tax. Is he not a human being; and has he not to meet other necessities of life also? The cultivators have to make both ends meet. They require money for certain social functions. They require clothing. All these things they have to meet out of the income from the land. But the Government tax them in every possible way and decline to pay proper price for their produce. What will happen to the country if things are allowed to go on like this? The cultivators will not produce food and may one day rise up. The Government will find all the land lying fallow. There will not be any cultivator at all for cultivating foodgrains on the lands. That will be the position to which the Government are driving the actual cultivators. The Government started with 16 ounces. Now they

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have come to 5 ounces with the very near prospect of reducing it to 4 ounces, because 35,000 tons of grain from Godavari and Northern Circars are gone. The Government are not going to get anything from the Government of India or from other parts of the country. There is the failure of the monsoon. So, I say there is the prospect in the near future of the Government giving 4 ounces, 2 ounces or even 'nil' ounces. God forbid such a situation. Sir, I say that instead of digging wells and executing big irrigation schemes, let Government satisfy the actual tiller of the soil by giving him the economic price. This will bring in more grain and save the country from impending food famine. We can think of irrigation schemes later. We can allow the irrigation schemes to wait for a few years more. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I would like to know whether the House is prepared to sit beyond 5 o'clock."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"We need not sit beyond 5 o'clock, Sir. I will speak for a few minutes, and the Hon. Minister may reply thereafter."

"The first point that I want to impress upon this House is in regard to the surrender of wheat and milo—about 2 lakhs tons. The reason seems to be that people are not prepared to pay per maund Rs. 2 more for wheat. After the stuff came here, its price was increased. In the absence of rice, people will be prepared though unwillingly to take wheat. But why should not this Government reduce the prices? Either the Government of India should be prepared to pay out of their own pockets and make the price less or the Government of Madras must be prepared to subsidise, and see that this increase of Rs. 2 is not there. I suggest that the Government of Madras should ask the Government of India to send back that wheat and milo which were returned to them."

"The other point that I should like to impress upon the House is that our Government have not been able to furnish information to us about the acreage under paddy. From the information that we have, we find that the acreage under paddy has become much less than what it was before. We must probe into the reasons. The reason seems to be that the cultivator is not given the price that he should be given, and therefore it is he is not inclined to raise paddy, and he wants to divert his attention to commercial crops. If Government are prepared to pay the absolutely necessary price or the minimum price that is required by the cultivator, I do not think there is any need for us to lament."

"There is also another aspect, namely, the aspect of prices of articles. I entirely agree with my friends who say that there should be price control. But how can there be price control? The Government must allow the present prices to continue, because if they control, all the grain will go underground. I have got that experience. If to-morrow the Government enforce control and

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prosecute people selling in the open market rice at Re. 1-6-0 or Rs. 1-10-0, all the available grain will go underground. The price has gone up on account of the shortage of rice. In certain places which the Hon. Minister has visited, probably the prices have not gone up. If prices are controlled, and people told that rice should not be sold at a higher price, all that grain which is now flowing freely, as the Hon. Minister has been pleased to point out, will go underground. There is no use of controlling prices now. It will not be in the interests of the people to control prices now, because it is only on account of a little bit of leniency on the part of the Government that people are able to get rice.

"Sir, there is another question which is agitating the minds of people in regard to this food problem. Is it a fact that the Government of India have no food stocks at all? If that is so, how are the Government of Madras justified in pressing upon the Government of India to give us four lakhs tons instead of two lakhs? That shows that the Government of India have got food stocks. If they have stocks, then there cannot be any justification on their part to withhold that stock in spite of the grave situation which is facing this State. If the Government of India have no stocks and are not able to give a grain of rice more than what they are prepared to give, there can be some justification. Suppose our request is acceded to, and our Food Minister is fortunate in getting a quota of four lakhs of tons, will it be possible for the Government of India to give it to us now? I feel that it is possible because there are stocks. Perhaps for reasons known to them, they are not prepared to give us more. If there is stock, and if the Government of India are not prepared to give it, then I think it is a grave injustice done to this State.

"Many points have been raised by hon. Members. It was stated that the Prime Minister of Burma was here, and that our Prime Minister should contact him for securing more rice. So far as we are concerned, we feel that this Government and our Food Minister have got every sympathy for the people. There is no lack of sympathy on their part. There is a sort of inhuman indifference on the part of the people in charge of the Government of India which is responsible for this food crisis in this State. We are thankful to the Government and the Ministry, and we feel that the Government of India will realise that our State is keen upon getting some food stocks, particularly rice. If rice is not available, then we should get back at least the two lakhs tons of foodgrains that our State Government was forced to return, because people could not be made to purchase them. Somebody said that it could have been sold in the open market. But how could they demand Re. 1 or Re. 1-2-0 for a measure of wheat which the ration shops were selling at As. 12 previously? If it is sold elsewhere than the ration shop, it will become a blackmarket sale. In rural parts where there is no rationing, wheat cannot be sold at that price, because people are not accustomed to take wheat. In the absence of rice people are forced to take wheat. But how could you demand a higher price for a thing which people have to take in the absence of rice? All these factors have to be

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taken into consideration. I would like to impress upon the Hon. Minister to make representations to the Government of India to send us back the foodgrains, that we surrendered, and charge a lower price or at least the rate which was originally fixed.

"One word more, Sir, and I have done. With regard to the seed-grain, I feel that there is a sort of dual authority working. There is the District Agricultural Officer and the Civil Supplies Department. Both are empowered to issue permits. I am told that this seed-grain also goes underground or is sold in the black-market. Therefore, I suggest to the Government that the Civil Supplies Department should be the authority, and they should issue permits on the certificate of the District Agricultural Officer. I do not think that I am justified in taking up any more time of the House, because we want to hear the Hon. the Minister for Food. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The Prime Minister of Burma is in India, and if the Government have no objection, would they like to have some kind of a resolution passed here requesting the Prime Minister of India to take advantage of the presence of the Prime Minister of Burma in India, and arrange for more rice? Or, will the Government themselves address him? That appears to be the sense of the House."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"I mentioned that in my speech."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Any such resolution that the Prime Minister of India may speak to the Prime Minister of Burma is not quite proper. We shall certainly write that advantage may be taken of the presence of the Prime Minister of Burma in India. As a matter of fact the Government of India are trying their best to get as much rice as possible from Burma. There is nothing that we have done or not done which has in any way prevented us from getting as much rice as possible. But still, as the Prime Minister of Burma is here, we shall again request the Prime Minister of India to represent to the Prime Minister of Burma the rice situation in our State, and our desire to get more rice from Burma. A resolution is not necessary for this purpose."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"That is why I did not want a resolution over the head of the Government. If the Government would support a resolution moved in the House . . ."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"The hands of the Government will be strengthened by a resolution of this House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"If the Government are prepared to convey the sense of the House, the purpose of the resolution will be served."

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDI :—"Sir, I am told that the milo 4-45
that is supplied to the villages at present is not of the same quality p.m.
as was supplied previously and that the Collectors and others have

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reported that in villages in some of the districts like Ramanathapuram the present offtake of milo is very poor. I would like the Hon. Minister to look into the matter and take such steps as may be necessary."

*SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI:—“అధ్యక్ష, మన Food Minister గారు, మనకు ఇచ్చినటువంటి statement ప్రకారము బియ్యము కొరతవల్ల ప్రస్తుత మిన్నున్న 6 బౌన్సుల రేషను గూడా 5 బౌన్సులకే తగ్గించబోతున్నట్లును, ఇప్పటి కన్నా 3, 4 జిల్లాలలో 5 బౌన్సుల రేషను చేసినారని తెలియచున్నది. ఇది చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయము. ఇట్లు రైస్ రేషను తగ్గిస్తూ యుండడానికి కారణము ఈ సంవత్సరము పశ్చిమ గోదావరి ప్రాంతంలో వరదలు వచ్చి, పంటలు చాలా నష్టమై ఆసు కొన్నంత ధాన్య నికరణ ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేయక పోయినందుననేనని, చెప్పబడినది. అయితే ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో వరదలు రావడం ఈ సంవత్సరము మాత్రమే కాదు. గత 4, 5 సంవత్సరములనుండి ప్రతి సంవత్సరము వరదలు వస్తున్నాయి. పంటలు నష్టమైపోతూనే యున్నవి. ఈ సంవత్సరమే మొదటి సారి కాదు. కనుక కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో వరదలు వచ్చి, పంటలు నష్టమైనందున రైస్ రేషను తగ్గించవలసి వచ్చిందని చెప్పడము ప్రభుత్వవారికి ప్రతి సంవత్సరము మూడు అయిపోయినది. ఈ కారణమువల్ల ప్రజలు ఏ మాత్రము శృద్ధిపడరు. ప్రస్తుత మిన్నున్న 6 బౌన్సుల రైస్ రేషను విమాత్రము చాలదని ప్రజలందరూ గొలచేస్తూ యుంటే, ఈ 6 బౌన్సుల రేషనుగూడా తగ్గించి 5 బౌన్సులే ఇస్తామంటే ప్రజలెట్లు బ్రతుకగలరో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆలోచించినట్లు కనబడటము లేదు. ఈ 5, 6 అవున్సులు బియ్యముగూడా, వేరుకు మాత్రమే ప్రభుత్వమువారు 5, 6 బౌన్సులు ఇస్తున్నారనే గాని ఇందులో రాట్లు, చెత్త, పొట్టు, అంతపోయి పంటకు వచ్చేసరికి ఇది 2 బౌన్సులకు మాత్రమే దిగును. కనుక ఇంత కొంచెము ఆహారముతో ప్రజలు వివిధంగా బ్రతుకగలరో ఆలోచించుకొనవలెను.”

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—“ఈ కష్టాలు అందరికీ తెలిసినవే. తెలిసిన విషయాన్నే మరీ, మరీ చెప్పడంలో ప్రయోజనమేమి ఉండదు. ఈ కష్టాలు నివారించడానికి ఇప్పుడుండే food situation ను చక్కపరిచేందుకుగాని, Grow More Food విషయంలోగాని ఏదైనా కొత్త సలహాలు ఇవ్వడమంటే చెప్పండి. అంతేగాని ఉన్న కష్టాలనే repeat చేస్తే ఏమి ప్రయోజనం లేదు. ప్రభుత్వమువారికి కూడ ఈ కష్టాలు తెలిసినవే.”

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“Yes Sir. అందకు సలహాలుగూడా ఇవ్వబోతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు Grow More Food Scheme క్రింద ప్రభుత్వంవారు రైతులకు subsidy ఇస్తున్నారు. ఆహార పంటలు ఎక్కువగా పండించుటకు రైతులకు సహాయముచేయు ముఖ్యోద్దేశముతోనే ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ subsidy ని ఇస్తున్నారు. అయితే దీనిని చాలామంది దుర్వినియోగము చేస్తూ, ఆహార పదార్థాలకు సరియైన ధర రావడములేదని commercial crops ఎక్కువ లాభకరమని చెప్పి commercial crops నే ఎక్కువగా పండిస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఒక జనప నార విషయము లీసు కొండి. ఇది ముందుకంటే ఇప్పుడు ఎక్కువగా ఊత్పత్తి యగుచున్నది ఈ విషయమును గురించి ఈనాడు ‘Hindu’ లో గూడా ప్రకటింపబడింది. మనకు స్వాతంత్ర్యమురాక పూర్వము Jute production లో ఇది deficit ప్రాంతంగా యుండినది, ఇప్పుడు ఇది surplus అయిందని ప్రకటించబడినది. దీనికి కారణము, ఇది ఎక్కువగా లాభకరముగా ఉండుటవలననేగాని, వేరుకాదు. ఈ విధముగా చాలా

[24th October 1951] [Sri N. Venkatachalamaji]

మంచి commercial crops నే ఎక్కువగా పండించుకొనుచుండుటవలననే, ఈనాడు ఆహార పదార్థములు చాలా తక్కువై పోతున్నాయి. ఈ విషయము గురించి అసెంబ్లీలో గూడా వ్యవసాయము ఎక్కువగు చున్నప్పటికి గూడా, ఆహార పదార్థములు ఎందుకు తక్కువగు చున్నాయని ప్రశ్నలు వేసినారు. ఇందులో అసత్యమేమి లేదు. ఎందుచేతనంటే, చాలామంది వారి స్వలాభము కోసము commercial crops ఎక్కువగా పండించుట వలననే, ఆహార పదార్థాలు తక్కువయిపోయి ఈ పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడినది. అందువలననే ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పుడు ఆనేక నిందలకు గురియైనది. కనుక ఈ విషయమున నేను ప్రభుత్వము వారికి ఒక సలహా మనవి చేయచున్నాను. రైతులకు subsidy ఇచ్చేటప్పుడు ఆహార పదార్థములనే పండించేటట్లు ఒక undertaking రాబట్టుకొనవలెనని ఆ మాదిరి ఎవరైతే ‘మేము ఆహార పదార్థములనే పండిస్తాము’ అని undertaking ఇస్తారో, వారికి మాత్రమే subsidy ఇస్తామని శక్తిగల వారికి subsidy ఇవ్వమని ఉత్తర్వు చేస్తే చాలా బాగుంటుంది. ఆ ప్రకారము చేసినట్లైతే మనకు ఆహార పదార్థాలు ఎక్కువగా లభించడానికి అవకాశముంటుంది. ఇప్పుడుండే కష్టపరిస్థితి తొలగిపోతుందని చెప్పి నేను భావిస్తున్నాను.

“తరువాత మరొక ముఖ్యమైన విషయము Irrigation. ప్రభుత్వమువారు Irrigation schemes చాలా వేస్తూనే యుంటారు. కాని ఇవన్ని చాలా వరకు కాగితముల మీదనే ఉంటాయికాని, పనులు మాత్రము ప్రారంభించడం లేదు. పంటలు ఎక్కువ పండించేందుకు Irrigation వసతులు చాలా అవసరము. కనుక ఈ Irrigation schemes సరిగా అమలులో పెడితేనే గాని మనకు ఆహార పదార్థాలు ఎక్కువగావు. ప్రజలకు ఎక్కువ supply చేయడానికి వీలందదు. ఇప్పుడు ప్రజలకు supply చేసే కొద్ది బియ్యం గూడా చాలాచోట్ల మంచి బియ్యంగాదు. తినుటకు యోగ్యముగాని బియ్యం ఇస్తున్నారు. దీనిని గురించి ఎక్కువ ప్రజలకు అందోళ్ల కలుగుచున్నది. ఈ మధ్యన విశాఖపట్నంలోనూ, విజయనగరంలోను అందోళ్ల జరిగింది. ప్రజలు మాయింటికి కూడా వచ్చి అందోళ్ల చేసినారు. వారికిస్తూ యుండిన బియ్యం samples కూడా Prime Minister కు, Food Minister కు, పంపిస్తూ తుత్తరములు వ్రాసి టెలిగ్రాములు యిచ్చినప్పటికి ఇదివరకు ఆ విషయమున ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఏమి చర్యలీసు కొన్నట్లు లేదు. కనుక ఇటువంటి విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వము వారు immediate action తీసుకొని ప్రజలకు మంచి బియ్యం supply చేసేటట్లు చూడవలెను. కనుక మనకు ఎక్కువ ఆహార పదార్థాలు పండి, ప్రజలకు ఎక్కువ ధాన్యమును, మంచి ధాన్యమును supply చేయగలవలెనంటే, నేను వైస్ రూపించిన విధముగా, commercial crops పండించే వారికి subsidies ఇవ్వకుండా, ఆహార పదార్థాలు పండించే వారికి అవిధంగా ఒక undertaking లీసుకొని subsidies ఇవ్వవలసి యుండునని, మరియు Irrigation schemes చాలావరకు అమలులో పెట్టవలసి యుండునని మనవి చేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమించు కొంటున్నాను.”

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to make one thing perfectly clear. With regard to this Burma rice about which every hon. Member of this House is concerned and also on which some opinion has been expressed in the other House, I would assure hon. Members that this question has even been before us. Whenever any occasion arose, we never failed to draw the attention of the Government of India to the availability or possibility of getting more rice from Burma. We never lacked in making sufficient representation to the Central Government. Recently, a

[Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria] [24th October 1951]

statement made by the Ambassador of Burma in India at Delhi was also taken note of by us and we immediately wrote to the Government of India drawing their attention to that statement and requested them to find out whether the statement of the Ambassador to the effect that more stocks of rice were available in Burma was correct and if that was correct, to take up the matter with the Government of Burma and get larger quantities of rice from them. Now that the Prime Minister of Burma is in Delhi, this Government will be quite willing and ready to take up the question with our Prime Minister with a view to getting more rice from Burma. We have been trying to press upon the Government of India the necessity for getting more rice not only from Burma, but from any other source where there may be the possibility of getting rice. But we only met with disappointment in this regard. That is one of the reasons why we have not been able to maintain the 8 oz. ration which we were giving for some time and which we reduced to 6 oz. The recent reduction in Malabar and the Nilgiris districts is only from 6 oz. to 5 oz. In those areas, where they were getting 6 oz. till now, we have reduced the ration to 5 oz. That is all. There has been some sort of misunderstanding or I should say, a lack of proper reading of the short summary of notes placed before the House. I think this is due to the short notice and the short time available for hon. Members to go through the notes thoroughly and understand the statement made in the note, with regard to surrender of wheat and so on.

“ Regarding the surrender of wheat, I would like to clear the position. The surrender was made after careful consideration of the whole matter. On calculation we found that if we continued to get the supply of wheat at the present rate, at the end of the year we will be having about 2 lakhs of tons of wheat or so, and about 1 lakh tons of milo. We were greatly worried about this. Owing to the increase in price and owing to the low purchasing power in some areas, the offtake of wheat and milo in various places was reduced. As was pointed out by one of the hon. Members of this House just now, the quality of milo in some instances has deteriorated and naturally the present quality of milo is not so popular to-day as it was at one time. This Government took stock of the whole position and decided to surrender some quantities of wheat. Otherwise, the stock will be deteriorating and the whole quantity will be wasted and we will have to pay for such large quantities of wheat which we would not be able to consume and for which the Government of India will demand the full value. With a view to getting some relief on account of these, surrender was decided upon. Anyhow, we will be getting the normal stocks of wheat and milo during November and December. Since fresh stocks will be arriving during this period, this Government considered that those stocks will be quite sufficient to meet the normal demands of this State. Moreover, bargaining also was in the minds of this Government and we tried our level best, when we surrendered the wheat, to get the same or even lesser quantities of rice in return for the wheat that we surrendered. The Government of India were not quite agreeable even to this proposal as, according to them, they were not able to find any more quantity

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of rice from other markets. Though the Government of India have been telling us that they will try their level best to get more rice from Burma and other places, they are not able to promise at the present moment more than 2 lakhs of tons of rice to us. Anyhow, they have promised that they will supply this quantity of 2 lakhs before the end of this year.

“ With regard to the reduction from 6 oz. to 5 oz. in the areas referred to by me earlier, I have already indicated in the note that this was necessitated after taking into consideration the stocks available and also the fact that procurement cannot be expected to be very bright during the rest of the year. We thought that unless we made such small reduction in the rice portion of the rations in Malabar and in the Nilgiris, we will not be able to meet the situation in the rest of the year. We are giving only 2 oz. of rice in the derationed area and 6 oz. of rice in rationed areas. As some quantities of rice are expected to be available in those districts shortly, the labourers and the poor working class people will not be under any hardship and will not feel the reduced rations to-day as they felt some time ago. Taking into consideration, conditions obtaining throughout the State, this little sacrifice had to be made in the case of Malabar and the Nilgiris districts. We hope that we will soon be able to get through this difficult period with this small saving effected in those districts and that it will be possible to restore the original standard of ration in those districts as early as possible.

“ With regard to the surrender of wheat, I may again mention that when we surrendered a certain quantity, it was expected that it would go to some other States which were formerly supplying us rice. For example, Orissa was supplying us 6,000 tons of rice or so. Probably, the Central Government may allot some portion of this surrendered wheat to Orissa and we may in exchange get some rice. But I must say that this will be possible only to a very limited extent, especially, as we have been told by the Central Government that they cannot give us more than 2 lakhs of tons of rice at present.

“ With regard to prices, it is not possible to strictly enforce the prices in derationed areas. If we begin to do it, another set of complaints will begin to come in alleging that the people are not allowed to go in for that quality of rice which they want and that they must be enabled to get their requirements at whatever price they can get. But, at the same time, in all cases where there has been any serious blackmarketing on a fairly large scale or where some people have been trying to trade in this matter much to the detriment of the poor people, this Government have not hesitated to take effective steps and action against those people who resort to such blackmarketing. Anyhow, this point will also be borne in mind in future. At the same time, there has been some complaint from the other side that there is too much harassment on the part of the officials. This also has to be borne in mind and the Government have to steer clear of these two different opinions.

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"It has been said that the Government should have anticipated all these difficulties and made sufficient arrangements for procurement, so that we may be able to meet the situation. When we aimed at a target of 10½ lakhs of tons for this year, it was known that we could not get more than 80 per cent of the target fixed. That has been our experience in past years, even when conditions were favourable. This year, as already mentioned in the statement, we have had two disasters in the north, owing to floods and want of sufficient production in certain areas. Hence we were not able to procure the expected target. With all these difficulties, the Government have been able to manage the present situation as best they possibly could.

"With regard to imports, it was also asked why, in spite of these difficulties, we have not pressed the Government of India to import more and more quantities of rice. When we prepared the food budget at the end of the last year for the whole of this year, we took into consideration the fact that monsoon may not be a normal one and that we will be getting our demand of foodgrains from the Central Government. When we pitched our demand at 10 lakhs of tons, we never anticipated that the Government of India, while increasing the food supply to this State from 5 to 10 lakhs of tons, would stick to the 2 lakhs of tons of rice only. All this time, this Government expected that along with the general increase in the total quantity of foodgrains allotted to this State, the Government of India would also raise the rice portion proportionately. I am sorry to say that the calculation of this Government in this respect has miscarried and we were greatly disappointed when the Government of India refused to increase the original allotment of 2 lakhs of tons. This explains why this Government have not been able to keep up the original 8 oz. of rice ration throughout the year. During the year, the Government had to make adjustments from time to time. Every one of us is aware that this year the Government of India have imported more grains from abroad, taking all foodgrains into account, than all the previous years. They have imported from America, Burma and other countries. So there is no dearth of foodgrains as such. Our chief food, rice, is in very short supply and that is the main difficulty for our State. There is a certain prejudice developed against wheat. Besides its high price, people are not willing to take wheat saying that it is not suitable for them and that it is not a nutritious food and so on. Some propaganda has to be done. For this, I rely upon private agencies, though the Government will do everything in their power to popularize wheat.

"With regard to the subsidiary food and increased quantities of milo, the Government have given sufficient attention to these things in order to meet the deficiency in food in this State.

5 p.m. "As was pointed out by some hon. Members, we must face the facts as they are. No Government could be blamed for this and that. It can be claimed by us that the Government have been always responsive to public opinion and also to opinions expressed in this House and in the other House. Whatever action we took, we took, if there was time, after consulting the State

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Food Advisory Council, the two Houses of Legislature and also the Collectors of districts. The weekly reports submitted by the Collectors go to show—of course it may not be correct according to some hon. Members—as is mentioned in the statement circulated that the conditions in the districts vary very often. The reports give an indication of how matters stand in the different districts.

"Sir, the free flow of grains was questioned by some of the hon. Members. If hon. Members will go through the notes, they will see that the statement therein is always qualified by the words 'very slow', 'very slack' and 'not at all easy'. We also realize that conditions in our districts are very different from one another. In certain districts, the difficulty is more pronounced than in the rest. Such difficulties of course have been receiving greater attention from the Government than the rest. Therefore, we do what best we can to maintain supplies.

"With regard to supply of food in large quantities to growing children and young people, the problem is one which is uppermost in the minds of the Government. Even in the derationed areas, the Government have seen to it that hostels and boarding houses and schools, which lie in out of the way places, are supplied with foodgrains in the same manner as supplies are made to men belonging to essential services. Otherwise, we know that our children might suffer and, later, we ourselves will have to suffer.

"As regards the position of millets, it is true that millet was also derationed when derationing was introduced in some districts. But, there was some difficulty especially in the districts of Rayalaseema with regard to the use of milo because the people there felt that it was inferior to millet that was available in their districts. Some proposals are being made for the free marketing of millets in those districts and I am sure, when we take a decision on these proposals, there will be more free flow of millets. There will not be any compulsion on the people to take milo, if they do not like it.

"Regarding prices, Sir, one of the main things which hamper our food production is the low price we offer to local producers. The price is not sufficient. Naturally, people are not willing to produce more food. They do not want to grow paddy. Production is thus hampered. The Government have realized the position and have made representations to the Government of India and we hope that there will be some revision of the prices for the coming season. But, as long as the Government of India do not give us a definite assurance in the matter, we cannot also announce a rise in prices. Let me at the same time assure the people that this Government are also trying to give a better price with a view to getting more rice and also diverting growers from the cultivation of commercial crops to food crops. Commercial crops of course yield better returns and we are trying to do our best to give an incentive to the growers to grow paddy.

"Sir, it was suggested that, instead of surrendering the unsold wheat, we could have reduced the prices by subsidising a portion of its cost and supplied the same to people at cheap rates. I may

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inform the House, in this connexion, that the bonus we had been getting from the Government of India hitherto has been reduced. We were subsidising from out of the bonus given to us by the Centre. We have been handicapped both ways and we are not able to give any subsidy from our own funds.

"As regards the stocks the Government of India are said to be having, I may assure the House that they have nothing to spare. If they have stocks, certainly they will spare especially when we have asked them so earnestly for more supplies. Every time we make a representation to the Government of India, they ask us, 'Show us the place, show us the stock, we will give'. Sometimes, we show the place and get our supplies. They certainly take the information we supply and help us wherever possible, either by imports or by asking other surplus States to supply us.

"I have now made the position very clear, Sir, and I may assure hon. Members that every suggestion that has been made to-day will be duly considered and that we will meet the situation as best we can. It is true the situation is not easy; it is rather difficult and as some would say, it is dangerous. But with the co-operation of the people we can get over the crisis and look forward to better times."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th October 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide page 57 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of fair price shops and grain shops functioning in each district as on 30th September 1951.

Districts.						Number of fair price shops and grain shops.
(1)						(2)
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	61
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	369
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	311
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	163
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	597
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	478
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	781
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	90
East Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	391
West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	302
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	493
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	259
Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	71
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	290
Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	360
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	257
Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	437
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	355
Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..	337
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	348
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	490
Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	619
Total						7,859

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide page 57 supra.]

Statement showing the gruel centres opened in the districts.

	District.					Number of centres.
1	Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	9
2	Nellore	..	..	..	..	6
3	Chittoor	..	..	..	..	24
4	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	37
5	Salem	..	..	..	..	9
6	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	25
7	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	11
8	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	2
9	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	14
10	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	11
11	Bellary	..	..	..	..	13
12	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	9

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West Godavari.

The area under food crops showed an increase in the years 1944-45, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1949-50 and a decrease in 1945-46 and 1948-49. The area under tobacco and sugarcane showed an increase and the area under cotton showed a decrease during the period.

Guntur.

The area under food crops showed an increase in 1944-45, 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 and a decrease during 1945-46 and 1946-47. The tobacco crop revealed an increase in area while cotton decreased in area during the period. Sugarcane which is a minor crop in the district showed a decrease during 1944-45, 1945-46, 1948-49 and 1949-50 and an increase during 1946-47 and 1947-48.

Tanjore.

While the area under the cotton crop showed a decrease, the acreages under other crops generally fluctuated. On the whole tobacco showed a tendency to fall. The acreage under sugarcane increased during the first four years and declined subsequently.

Tiruchirappalli.

The area under food crops and the area under cotton showed a decrease during the period. The area under tobacco also showed a decrease except in 1944-45 and that under sugarcane an increase except in 1948-49.

Tirunelveli.

The area under food crops and tobacco was on the decrease from 1945-46 to 1949-50 while that under cotton showed a decrease during the whole period. Sugarcane is a minor crop in the district.

Madurai.

The acreage under food crops and tobacco showed a decrease from 1945-46. During the whole period the area under cotton was on the decrease. Sugarcane showed a tendency to increase."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Sir, since the State is passing through a food crisis, may I know whether the Government would think it desirable to cut down the cash crop acreage at least for two or three years till the food position improves? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Government have taken steps to increase the yield per acre on lands where food crops are grown and they are also trying to bring new lands under cultivation. As regards commercial crops, we are in need of more cotton particularly, to meet the requirements of our cotton mills."

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DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Sir, of the two basic necessities, food and clothing, do the Government think that clothing is more important than food? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Both are necessary, Sir, but food is more important."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" I ask about the relative importance, Sir, because . . . "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" The Hon. Minister has already answered."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" He said both are important. I want to know which is more important? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" He said, food."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" In which case, Sir, should not the Government think of curtailing the acreage under cash crops till at least the food position improves? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Government are trying to increase cotton production by trying to grow it on paddy lands kept fallow in places like Tanjore during a particular season."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, why there is discouragement of growing of food crops and encouragement of growing of commercial crops? I want to know all the reasons."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Commercial crops get better prices. So far as food crops are concerned, they are subject to intensive procurement in surplus areas and that discourages ryots from growing more food crops."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Is it a fact that the cost of production of paddy amounts to two-thirds of the ex-village price of that commodity as mentioned by Dr. Natarajan in his book, on page 154? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" May be so, Sir, but I cannot give a categorical answer."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Have the Government made any enquiry as to why people are not raising food crops like paddy but they are going in for commercial crops like sugarcane, tobacco, cotton and others? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already given the reason, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, why the Government have not taken steps to study the trend of commercial crops as against food crops though this tendency has been going on for the past some years? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The book ' Food and Agriculture ' recently published by the Economic Adviser deals with the subject, Sir."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Are the Government prepared to accept that, because food crops are not paying, people are forced to take cash crops and, if so, what steps have they taken to increase the procurement prices in order to make it worthwhile for the ryots to take to the cultivation of food crops instead of commercial crops? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I believe, Sir, the Food Minister stated here yesterday that the Government of Madras have written to the Government of India to increase the price of paddy.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ Is it not the motive of the Government, Sir, to make more money through selling these cash crops in foreign markets where the exchange is available? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Certainly, Sir, these cash crops bring us valuable foreign exchange.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ Therefore, Sir, sacrificing the vital necessity of food, do the Government think it proper to make money and not encourage the increase of acreage under food crops? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, we get food imports from foreign countries. We want foreign exchange for that.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, why Government have not undertaken legislation to prescribe the acreage under food crops and the acreage under commercial crops as suggested in the book I referred to and also under the Land Utilization Order which was passed some years ago? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ A Bill was prepared for this purpose, Sir, but public opinion in the State was not in favour of it. So it has been dropped for the present.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ If you have more rain, more food can be grown. That is at the root of the problem.”

Temporary posts in Government hospitals.

* 52 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : With reference to answers to clauses (d) and (c) of question No. 53, dated 12th October 1950, will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of posts created first on a temporary basis which have been in existence for five years;

(b) the number of such posts the continued existence of which thereafter has been considered necessary;

(c) what steps are being taken to fill them up; and

(d) whether in filling them up those who have been continuously employed for five years with satisfactory record of service will be automatically confirmed?

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ (a) One hundred and twelve (112) temporary posts of Assistant Surgeons have been in existence for more than five years.

“ (b) One hundred (100) posts have since been made permanent and 12 posts remain on a temporary basis.

“ (c) Candidates selected regularly by the Madras Public Service Commission and appointed as Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service and who are approved probationers will be confirmed in the permanent posts according to their seniority.

“ (d) No.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Sir, why are these people who have been given temporary posts not employed permanently? ”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ One hundred of them have been employed permanently. Only 12 remain to be employed permanently. Because the posts have not been made permanent, we are not able to employ them permanently.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, may I know why such a large number of posts have not been made permanent though they have been in existence continuously for a number of years and the need for such posts has been well established? ”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ The need for the posts is well established not only in the case of these 112 posts; we have need for thousands of doctors. But the conversion of these temporary posts depends on the finance available at the particular time.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the dearth of medical personnel for employment in State institutions is due to the fact that they follow this policy of keeping a large number of posts on temporary basis for years to come and therefore the State service does not offer sufficient inducement for medical people to offer themselves? ”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ I may inform the hon. Member that as a matter of fact our office is overflowing with applications and we are not able to find places for them.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I must congratulate the Hon. Minister because his predecessor has been telling us that one of the causes for not improving the medical relief facilities is lack of medical personnel . . . ”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“ Lack of medical personnel is there in the sense of total availability in the whole country; but my hon. Friend is stressing on the fact which I stated, namely, the receipt of numerous applications by Government.”

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether many of the hospitals are undermanned and we have got not even one to attend upon hundreds of patients? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" That I have stated myself. The hon. Member need not take the trouble of repeating it. In this State, indeed in the whole of the country to-day, there is dearth of medical personnel and we are taking steps to fill in the gap. We have established more colleges and after all we cannot turn out medical men, qualified doctors all of a sudden, the next morning."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Does this statement of the Hon. Minister tally with the statement that he made just a few minutes ago, that his office is flooded with applications? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" My hon. Friend has not understood the distinction that I tried to draw when I made that statement. There were two statements. Compared to the need in the country there is dearth; regarding the number of posts in the Government service and the number of applications received, there is a good response from the medical personnel. Probably they prefer to come into Government service than remain under private service."

11-15 a.m. SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that this system of temporary posts discourages medical practitioners from entering Government service and they take to private practice because they are not guaranteed permanent employment under Government? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" This difficulty arises in every development department; the difficulty is that we cannot create permanent appointments in the beginning itself; we want to make an experiment for some years; if we want to start a particular institution at a particular place, unless a few years intervene, we will not be able to state whether there is need for that institution or not and therefore, we cannot create a permanent appointment in respect of such an institution."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Is not five years a sufficiently long period for the Government to arrive at a decision whether the institution or the person employed there is necessary or not? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" The answer is found in the answer I have read. Out of 112 posts that were created during the last ten years, 100 posts have been made permanent. The posts have been made permanent and about making individuals permanent, the question of seniority arises and the rules will be applied to each individual and confirmation will be made according to the rules."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have considered the expediency of entertaining these

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people on probation for two years and then absorb them into the permanent service of the Government so that there may be some encouragement for entering Government service? If not, they would enter the service of the railways and other agencies or take to private practice? Has the Hon. Minister considered that aspect of the matter? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" This Government is not running a competition with the Railways in this matter; it is also another department of Government and I doubt how many posts they would be able to offer to medical men compared with the number they would require for their engineers, drivers and guards and so on. As far as this Government are concerned, they are trying to increase the trained personnel by opening more colleges and it is not an easy matter and hon. Members cannot complain that taxes are being levied and at the same time, demand medical and other facilities; we cannot have an A class administration with the C class tax-payers."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Just now the Hon. Minister said that taking the entire needs of the country, there was dearth of medical personnel; but so far as the State is concerned, they are flooded with applications for appointment; if so, Sir, why should so many of our hospitals be under-staffed and starved for want of medical personnel? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" There is some misunderstanding here also. My hon. Friend must not think that the hospitals, where there are vacancies, are the regular hospitals; they are the rural dispensaries. People are not prepared, on account of fashionable living—and perhaps I am afraid my hon. Friend has also a craze for urban life—to go and serve in rural areas (Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao : 'I am not a fashionable man.') I am not also a fashionable man as you can see. Only yesterday morning, when I went to the Employment Exchange, I found a number of applications from medical gentlemen, M.B.B.S. and L.M. & S. people. But they were not prepared to go to the mufassal and take up the job offered there. That is the difficulty. The distinction I am trying to draw is that, taking the State as a whole, there is need for medical men. But, for the posts in the Government service, the response is good and we get many applications."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Have the Government considered the desirability of offering decent emoluments in order to attract such people to the services? "

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" We have given them very good salaries compared to other departments. The Medical department people are getting a fairer treatment than people in other departments."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" When the people coming out of the colleges cannot be absorbed into the service,

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might I ask what is the use of opening additional colleges; is it the object of the Government to create more unemployment among medical men?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" There again the hon. Member has misunderstood me. This is a vast country with so many diseases, epidemic and endemic and there is poverty; there is good demand for medical men and we are not having them. In Government service, we are employing as many as possible according to our programme."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" In a dispensary in Bellary district, there was no doctor in charge for nearly ten months last year and it is only afterwards that a man was appointed there."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Recently it came to my notice that a particular dispensary had no doctor for two and a half years."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" When that is so, why should not the Government appoint them on probation for two years instead of employing them on a temporary basis which discourages them from entering Government service?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" It is the presumption of the hon. Member that people are discouraged from entering Government service; as a matter of fact, we have enough candidates for appointments within the gift of the Government."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I suggest to the Government to study the whole question of medical personnel which has been a headache to this House? We have put a number of questions and at no time did we have satisfactory answers even from the predecessor of the Hon. Minister. That is why we suggested yesterday that even the question of the adequacy of medical relief and to what extent the Government can proceed may be considered afresh. There is no use of our putting questions and the Hon. Minister denying the existing state of affairs."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" It is always the trend of the Opposition to pick holes in the Government and give no kind of constructive suggestion and I know the hon. Member is an adept in that art. That apart, Sir, in the few days of my experience, I feel that it will not be possible for any Government, including this Government or its successor, which I hope will be the same Government, to give widespread medical relief with the finances at its disposal. But still I agree with my hon. Friend that we have to study this question and as a matter of fact, I expressed my opinion elsewhere that modern medicine is very costly and the villager is suffering and so, I am prepared to consider the question of extending recognition for Ayurveda, homœopathy and other systems which will cure the diseases from which the villagers are suffering."

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DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Does the Hon. Minister mean that the Opposition is existing only for purposes of criticism and not for offering constructive suggestions to the Government and so will the Government think of having . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" a separate Opposition!"
(Laughter.)

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of constituting a committee to go into the whole matter and find out whether the emoluments offered to the medical men are adequate and prepare the necessary data for arriving at a decision regarding the matter?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Appointment of a committee is one of the means of retarding the progress of any particular question. Anyhow as I have told the House, I am very much concerned about the need for medical relief throughout the State and we are going to enlarge our organization through various means including recognition of parallel medical systems. With regard to the other observation of the hon. Member, I may say that I did not make a categorical assertion to that effect."

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—" The Hon. Minister said that the officers of Medical department are very fairly paid but if you look into the history of services you will find that the emoluments have been steadily cut down while the cost of living is on the increase."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" What I said was that compared to other services of Government, the officers of the Medical department are paid better. Even if they could be paid more, there is reason for it, but the difficulty is that we are born in a poor country and in spite of our education, we have to live among the people and not apart from the people."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" May I bring to the notice of the Government that the cost of living has gone up by three or four times and ask if the Government have increased their salaries by even a pittance?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" The cost of living may have gone up but the taxes collected from the people have not gone up and the Government have not got resources other than the taxes they collect to pay the medical men and to look to the development of the country."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Might I suggest to the Hon. Minister to study the Budget of this State and see for himself how much is collected by way of taxes now; it is six times what was collected in 1939."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" You yourself agreed that your incomes have gone up by ten times."

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Distribution of fish through relief shops.

* 53 Q.—SRI K. M. DESIKAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the places and areas where arrangements have been made to distribute through relief shops, smoked fish and raw fish; and

(b) the quantity expected to be procured from each of the various sources and the form in which it is to be made available to consumers?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) & (b) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to distribute smoked fish or raw fish through relief shops. Presumably the hon. Member refers to the scheme for the exploitation of the Mettur Reservoir which was sanctioned by Government in April 1951. Under the scheme, it has been programmed to catch about 5,000 lb. of fish per day through departmental units of fishermen and to obtain another 5,000 lb. through private licensees and to convert them into dried fish for distribution to deficit districts at a fixed price. At present a portion of the fish caught at Mettur is gutted, iced and sent to several stations and the balance is cured under hygienic conditions for disposal as dried fish in the deficit districts. These products are being sold by the Fisheries department and wherever possible through co-operative societies and private dealers selected by the Collectors of the districts.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“May I know through how many shops the sales are made in the City of Madras?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“It is proposed to sell the fish through departmental stores, co-operative stores and private dealers.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“Does the Hon. Minister know that the price charged here is double that charged in Bangalore? For instance, a pound of good fish like pomfret is sold for Re. 1-4-0 in the City while it is available for Re. 0-10-0 or Re. 0-12-0 in an inland City like Bangalore.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Yes, Sir. For that, you must take into consideration transport charges. I am glad to tell the House that the Government have initiated the transport of fish from Mettur to Madras by means of the refrigerator vans and only this morning, I had the pleasure of receiving one van coming from Mettur bringing 4,000 pounds of fish for the City.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“Madras City is a coastal City. I want to know why the price of fish in a coastal City is double the cost obtaining in an inland City like Bangalore?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“If it is nearer to the source of supply, the cost will necessarily be less. With regard to marine fish, what we get around the City of Madras, is not quite adequate to meet the demands

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of the City and perhaps, as the supply is not sufficient to meet the demand, the prices are put up and that is why the Government are making arrangements to bring in as much fish as possible from outlying areas by means of vans and as the supply increases, I am sure the prices will go down.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“May I know how many stores have been opened till now?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“No stores have been opened. We offer the sale of fish through private dealers who in turn might open stores and also through co-operative stores.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“May I know if any private dealers have been chosen and what is the number of such dealers?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“We have not fixed any dealers but we have invited dealers to come forward and in Madras City we want many dealers.”

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—“May I know, Sir, who fixes the price of fish in various places? In Salem it sells at Re. 0-4-6 a pound and in Palghat, it sells at Re. 0-10-0 and it varies from place to place. May I know what the difference is due to and who is responsible for fixing the price?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“It depends, as I said, on the difference in the rate of charges paid for the transport of fish. Where there are facilities to transport fish at cheaper rates, it will sell cheaper and where such facilities are lacking, necessarily it will be costlier. Where it has to be taken in lorries and vans, the cost will go up.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“Have the Government considered the question of reducing the overhead charges so that the price of fish may be moderate?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Yes, Sir, that is receiving our attention.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I thought Mr. Desikar was an expert 11-30 a.m.
on fish!” (Laughter.) He has not put any questions.

Rate of “Food Bonus” earned by the State Government.

* 54 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: With reference to answer to the main question No. 116 and the supplementary questions on the same given on 23rd January 1951, will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what the rate of “Food Bonus” earned by the State Government is and whether the rate has been uniform since 1st November 1947;

(b) the purposes for which the “Food Bonus” could be utilised and whether there has been any change in the policy of the Centre regarding the purposes;

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(c) the amounts utilised for various purposes out of the "Food Bonus" fund since 1st November 1947 (item-war and year-war);

(d) whether allocation of funds even for approved purposes is subject to the approval of the Centre;

(e) what the present position is of the "Food Bonus" fund on 31st March 1951;

(f) whether intensive cultivation schemes come under the category of Grow More Food Schemes;

(g) whether the "Food Bonus" fund can be utilised for schemes debitible both to revenue and capital accounts, and if so, how the expenditure on various items has been allocated since 1946-47;

(h) what the figures of Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and actuals for Grow More Food Schemes are, including intensive cultivation schemes since 1946-47 (year-war and item-war); and

(i) what portion of the expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes including intensive cultivation schemes has been met from (1) food bonus fund, (2) grants from the Centre, and (3) State funds (year-war and item-war)?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Sir, may I inquire whether food bonus touches even the fringe of the cost of production of paddy?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I request the hon. Member to repeat his question."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—"Have Government made any inquiries, as in the case of sugarcane, to see what the cost of production of paddy is and what price is got by the sale thereof by the tenant and what is the margin of profit to the tenant growing paddy?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"A separate question may be put."

Measures for growing long-staple American cotton.

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

(a) whether research into the possibilities of growing long-staple American cotton has been or is being conducted in any of the State Agricultural Research Stations, and if so, what the results are;

(b) whether any experiments in this regard have been carried out in the Agricultural Research Station, Siruguppa, with a view to bring large areas under the Tungabhadra Project under long-staple cotton, and if so, what the results have been; and

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 168-172 infra.

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(c) whether the Government have formulated any plan of action to popularize the growth of long-staple cotton in the Tungabhadra and other Project areas in the State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Yes, in Srivillipattur, in the Central districts and in the West Coast.

A multiple hybrid strain 7682 has been evolved. It has a staple of 1-1/6 inch and is declared fit to replace superior varieties of cotton imported from East Africa for spinning counts above 40s and up to 60s.

Many hybrid derivatives possessing long-staple up to 1-3/16 inch are undergoing confirmatory tests in breeding plots. Sea Island cotton, an early American Upland type, has recorded an acre yield of 1,300 lb. of seed cotton under good farming practices at Aduthurai.

The trials of the Sea Island cotton at Pattambi, Nileshwar and Kankanady (Mangalore) in the West Coast, under coconut plantations, have indicated the potentialities of producing a staple of 1-5/16 inch length under heavy rainfall conditions.

" (b) No. The present work at this station is mainly confined to the evolution of medium stapled American varieties of cotton suited for growing under irrigated conditions.

" (c) No plans have been formulated to popularize the growth of the long-staple cotton in the Tungabhadra Project area. The work carried out at Coimbatore, Avanashi and Tiruchengode will cater to the needs of the lower Bhavani Project area."

Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.

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

(a) whether the Government have passed orders for the closure of Chemical Engineering Section in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic at Bellary recently, and if so, on what date;

(b) whether the students studying in that section have made representations to the Government to retain the section till the end of the present academic year; and

(c) if so, what orders have been passed thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" (a) Yes, from the 6th August 1951.

" (b) & (c) The students studying in the Chemical Engineering section of the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, had made representations to the Director of Industries and Commerce for the retention of the section but subsequently they agreed to proceed to the Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, for completing their course provided they are given financial

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relief by way of scholarships. The question of award of scholarships and also travelling allowance to these students is under the consideration of Government."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" May I request whether Government are going to abolish also the textile engineering course in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" I have no information."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" At least can the Hon. Minister give us an assurance that this Rayalaseema Polytechnic at Bellary will be continued, because there is some rumour afloat that it will be abolished?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" There is no proposal to abolish it. We have recently put up a pucca building there, and so it will not be abolished."

Grow More Food Schemes.

* 57 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the amounts spent, the targets fixed and the results obtained (year-wise) on various items comprising the 'Grow More Food' schemes since the campaign was inaugurated?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House."

[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 the 23rd October 1951, from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :

' I transmit a copy of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1951) as passed by the Assembly on the 23rd October 1951 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council.'

" To-morrow in the afternoon we meet for discussing the Appropriation Bill. If we meet in the forenoon to-morrow to finish this Bill, we can finish the business and not meet at all on the 27th instant."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" I shall communicate the desire of the Chair to the Leader of the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am only asking whether the Government have any objection to this House meeting to-morrow morning."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" We have no objection."

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 173-176 infra.

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III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE VI TO THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919.

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name. Sir, there are three draft rules."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Hon. Minister will move them one after the other."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" I will move the first and indicate the reason for amendment while moving the first draft rule and then the other two motions, I will formally move."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Yes, the Hon. Minister may do so."

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

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

DRAFT RULE.

In the said schedule—

(1) *for the penultimate item (relating to washing soiled clothes, etc.), the following item shall be substituted, namely :—*

" (1) Washing soiled clothes or keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing them or keeping washed clothes "; and

(2) *in the proviso occurring after the item " Yarn-Dyeing ", for the words " for boiling paddy when such storage or boiling ", the words " for boiling paddy or for keeping soiled clothes or washed clothes or for washing soiled clothes when such storage, boiling, keeping or washing " shall be substituted.'*

Sir, in moving this amendment and the other two amendments (which are similar to this) I would like briefly to state the reasons. Under clause (a) of Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, read with section 249 of the Act, a licence is required for a place used for ' washing soiled clothes and keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing them and washed clothes.' The construction put upon this clause by courts is that a licence is needed only for washing *as well as* keeping soiled clothes within the municipal limits and that no licence is needed merely for the purpose of keeping soiled clothes for washing, while washing is done outside the municipal limits. The intention as well as the practice so far has always been to licence places used for—

- (1) keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing, or
- (2) keeping washed clothes, or
- (3) washing soiled clothes

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except in cases where such keeping or washing is for private use.

"In order to remove the ambiguity it is proposed to amend clause (a) of Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the corresponding item in Schedule VI to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919. It is also proposed to introduce a similar provision in Schedule VII of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, as there is no such provision at present in that Act. Under the circumstances I move that the amending rule be passed by the House."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

(2) AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE V TO THE MADRAS DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 305 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), amending Schedule V to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said schedule—

(1) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) washing soiled clothes or keeping soiled clothes for the purposes of washing them or keeping washed clothes"; and

(2) in the proviso at the end, for the words "for boiling paddy when such storage or boiling", the words "for boiling paddy or for keeping soiled clothes or washed clothes or for washing soiled clothes when such storage, boiling, keeping or washing" shall be substituted.'

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Sir, I want from the Hon. Minister information, because I have not got with me the Act, as to how this addition or substitution affects washermen and all those who are engaged in this business. Why was it not there till now; why is it introduced now? I want the information from the Hon. Minister, especially now, when the Act is not here, the appendix is not here, the schedule is not here. I was a municipal councillor for six years; and I am not able to follow if this amendment affects the washermen. I want that information. So I want that we should not simply pass this amendment because the Ministry want it."

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Sir, I have already explained the need for this amendment. Though I have not the legal training I have explained the necessity for this amendment. Sir, under clause (a) of Schedule V to the Madras District

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Municipalities Act, 1920, read with section 249 of the Act, a licence is required for a place used for 'washing' soiled clothes and keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing them and washed clothes. The construction put upon this clause by courts is that a licence is needed only for washing *as well as* keeping soiled clothes within the municipal limits and that no licence is needed merely for the purpose of keeping soiled clothes for washing, while washing is done outside the municipal limits. The intention as well as the practice so far has always been to license places used for—

- (i) keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing, or
- (ii) keeping washed clothes, or
- (iii) washing soiled clothes

except in cases where such keeping or washing is for private use. It is to remove this ambiguity that the present amendment is being made."

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Sir, I want to make a few observations for the consideration of the House. I do not know the practice in other places, but in Bellary town, washermen and washerwomen come to our houses, take our clothes and keep them in their houses. For washing purposes they go to reservoirs which are beyond the residential limits of the municipality. If a licence is to be taken for this purpose, there would be no objection. They keep the clothes in their houses prior to taking them to the reservoir for washing purposes. This amendment would affect the washerman. I asked for information, because I did not have a copy of the Municipal Act with me now. Notice of this amendment has been suddenly given to us. I request the Ministry to consider the harsh operation of this amendment on the members of the washerman community, and drop it, Sir." 11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think this amendment will operate harshly upon the washerman community. The existing provision is amended to keep it beyond a particular interpretation. The amendment does not affect the rights exercised by the municipal councils. It is not a hardship, and no new hardship is placed upon any particular person."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 305 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), amending Schedule V to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule—

(1) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) Washing soiled clothes or keeping soiled clothes for the purposes of washing them or keeping washed clothes;"

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(2) in the proviso at the end, for the words " for boiling paddy when such storage or boiling ", the words " for boiling paddy or for keeping soiled clothes or washed clothes or for washing soiled clothes when such storage, boiling, keeping or washing " shall be substituted.' "

The amendment was carried.

(3) AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE VII TO THE MADRAS DISTRICT BOARDS ACT, 1920.

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

' That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 201 (1) of the Madras District Boards, Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920) amending Schedule VII to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule—

(1) after clause (a), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

" (aa) Washing soiled clothes or keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing them or keeping washed clothes " ;

(2) in the proviso at the end, after the words " for boiling paddy ", the words " or for keeping soiled clothes or washed clothes or for washing soiled clothes " shall be inserted and for the words " when such boiling or storage " the words " when such boiling, keeping, washing or storage " shall be substituted.'

Sir, this is a similar amendment to the other two amendments I already moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by His Excellency the Governor of Madras under section 201 (1) of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920) amending Schedule VII to that Act be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said schedule—

(1) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted namely :—

(aa) Washing soiled clothes or keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing them or keeping washed clothes " ;

(2) in the proviso at the end, after the words " for boiling paddy ", the words " or for keeping soiled clothes or washed clothes

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or for washing soiled clothes " shall be inserted and for the words " when such boiling or storage " the words " when such boiling, keeping, washing or storage " shall be substituted.' "

The amendment was carried.

IV.—MOTION UNDER RULE 22 (3) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

* THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

' That under rule 22 (3) of the Council Rules, item III on the Agenda be taken up before item II (4) on the Agenda.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That under rule 22 (3) of the Council Rules, item III on the Agenda be taken up before item II (4) on the Agenda.' "

The motion was carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS *Re.*

(1) INCREASE IN THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF THE GUARANTEE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

* THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Sir, I move—

' This Council recommends to the State Government that they may, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, up to a total face value of Rs. 700 lakhs, exclusive of such debentures as the Bank may from time to time redeem, such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum.'

Previously, I had the opportunity of moving a similar resolution before this House to raise the guarantee for the debentures to the face value of Rs. 550 lakhs in 1949. The House has passed it, and now, since there is a large demand for loans from the agriculturists, the land mortgage banks have once more asked the Government to increase the debentures to the face value of Rs. 700 lakhs. That is why I have to approach this House.

" The need for increasing the maximum amount of guarantee has been explained in the explanatory note circulated to hon. Members. The margin available under the existing guarantee is only Rs. 41.23 lakhs and it is necessary to enhance the limit up to Rs. 700 lakhs in order to enable the Central Land Mortgage Bank to carry on its business during the next two years without approaching the Government and the Legislature frequently at short intervals for increasing the guarantee. The financial position of the bank is very sound. It has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 17.35 lakhs

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and its reserve and other funds amount to Rs. 28.61 lakhs on 30th June 1951. The total amount in its sinking fund as on 30th June 1951 was Rs. 80.04 lakhs invested in Government securities and in the bank's own debentures. It has also created a special reserve to meet any unforeseen loss arising from bad debts. With a view to conserving the resources of the bank, 40 per cent of its annual net profit is allocated to its statutory reserve fund, and the dividend on share capital is limited so as not to exceed by more than 1 per cent the rate of interest at which debentures are floated. The loans to the 124 primary banks amounted to Rs. 435.78 lakhs, and they are well secured as the security has been valued at pre-war rates plus 10 per cent. During the 22 years of the bank's working, a total amount of Rs. 8 crores has been advanced as loans to agriculturists. The rate of interest charged on loans to the ultimate borrowers has varied according to the conditions of the money market and the rate at which the debentures are issued from time to time. The Central Land Mortgage Bank floats debentures at 3 per cent and lends to primaries at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The latter charge interest at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on loans to their members. Since 18th April 1947, these rates have continued unchanged in spite of the increasing tightness in the money market. In the Rayalaseema area, loans are issued at the specially reduced rate of 4 per cent, the difference of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent between this rate and the normal $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent being paid by the Government as subsidy to the Central Land Mortgage Bank. The Government have also recently liberalized the basis and the methods of valuation of the hypotheca mortgaged to land mortgage banks, and this will bring in more loan applications. Hence, there is the necessity for this increase, and I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' This Council recommends to the State Government that they may, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, up to a total face value of Rs. 700 lakhs, exclusive of such debentures as the Bank may from time to time redeem, such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum.' "

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Sir, I may be permitted to say a few words on this Resolution. As you are aware we have got in the districts of Rayalaseema several acres of dry black cotton soil. The concession given by the land mortgage banks is not given to the owners of black cotton soil, because on account of the vagaries of the monsoon, crops may be raised in one year or not. When on the first occasion, about 15 years ago, the subject of raising the guarantee from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores arose during the time when Mr. V. V. Giri was the Minister in charge of Industries, it

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was pointed out by several Members—there was one Dr. P. J. Thomas, who was the Professor of Economics in the Madras University and who later was the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, and there were other Members also then who are not Members now—that the aid should be extended to the dry areas of Rayalaseema districts, and that the instalments should be so fixed as to be payable once in three years. The Government did not accept the proposal because they wanted the money back in annual instalments. At the time I am speaking of, groundnut was sold at 12 annas per local maund. It is now Rs. 10. (At present it has gone down to Rs. 8.) Anyhow, the increase in the price of commercial crops is tremendous. The price of groundnuts has gone up by ten times. The price of cotton has gone up by ten times. Hence the money value of the lands also has considerably increased. Products also have increased in price. May I request the Hon. Minister to investigate this matter and see that in the case of small holdings, which require help, help is given. Instead of confining the concession to owners of wet lands, aid should be given to owners of dry lands in the Rayalaseema districts. Wet lands in Bellary district are, after all, a fringe of the whole district. They are only 22,000 acres. Even when the Tungabhadra project is completed, the acreage under wet lands will be only 2 lakhs, of which 1 lakh will have to be reserved for cotton cultivation according to the directive of the Government of India. Only 1 lakh of acres would be used for raising food crops. I do not think the project was undertaken only to give an acreage of 1 lakh of acres of wet land. The middle-class people who own black cotton soil in Rayalaseema districts require aid from these land mortgage banks. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to investigate this fact, and see that concession is granted to small landholders in the Rayalaseema districts."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion of the Hon. Minister for Co-operation. I am glad that the Hon. Health Minister is present here. During question-hour he said that the Opposition Members' business seems to be to pick holes. But here is a demonstration that wherever it is necessary the Opposition Members' co-operation will be forthcoming. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I am very glad that the Hon. Minister for Co-operation has come forward with this motion which will enable the Central Land Mortgage Bank to raise larger sums of money in open market. In the course of the speech of the Hon. Minister, he was good enough to refer to the concessions granted to our districts especially the reduction in the rate of interest from $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 4 per cent. We are very grateful for what the Government have done to those districts. May I point out to him that these loans are not available to dry lands as the Government arrived at the decision to extend the scope only very late, i.e., in April 1951? The concession granted from 1st July 1949 for a period of two years in regard to reduction in the rate of interest expired on

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noon

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the 1st July 1951. Therefore most of the dry lands were not benefited by the concession granted. I request the Hon. Minister to consider the desirability of extending the concession for a further period of at least three years so that the dry lands that are now eligible for loan may also get the benefit of the reduced rate of interest.

"The Land Mortgage Bank is also interested in lending moneys for land improvements. Under the Tungabhadra Project, dry lands that are now cultivated with the help of rains will have to be cultivated with the help of water from irrigation channels. I think such a thing is called 'dry irrigation' which has to be adopted to make the lands which are dry at present fit for irrigation. It has been found that at least Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 would be necessary for making these lands fit for cultivation and for using the water. The money that is necessary for investment in such a work has to be considered as part of land improvement. The Government should render all possible assistance to the ryots for such land improvement works. This is a matter which I would like the Government to examine. The Government have appointed a Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies to organize a multi-purpose and other co-operative societies. If the loans from societies are to be based on the present market value of the land and not on the market value of the land after its improvement, the ryots will get only very little. The rule must be stretched in favour of the ryot; otherwise, he cannot get any appreciable benefit out of this scheme and can only get short term loans, but the investment will be of a long-term nature. He may not be in a position to pay back the large investment. He has to improve the lands and it will take some time for him to get adequate return from the land. I would like this matter to be examined by the Registrar so that all possible assistance to the ryots may be rendered by the Government.

"I understand that the Central Land Mortgage Bank has agreed to appoint Special Supervisors in order to popularize the working of Land Mortgage Banks in my district. They are prepared to bear half the cost. All that they ask of the Government is that the other half may be borne by them. This is a matter which I would like the Government to consider sympathetically. The Government must see that the Central Land Mortgage Bank which is keen on coming to the assistance of our districts is enabled to do so.

"There is a little controversy regarding the investment of co-operative funds in long-term business. This controversy has been going on for some time between the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and that veteran in Co-operation Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. We would like to know the attitude of the Government in this matter. We want to know whether they have consulted the Reserve Bank and ascertained as to what extent the funds which are raised for short-term purposes can be invested in long-term

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business such as the issue of debentures of Central Land Mortgage Bank. Reference is made here to such debentures being issued by the Bank which I am sure is due to the drive given by Mr. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies. While I agree that the intentions of the Registrar are very good, I am of the view that from the financial point of view it is worthwhile that the Government obtain expert advice as to the extent to which the funds raised for short-term purposes can be invested in long-term debentures and whether there should not be a line of demarcation at some stage or other. I have great pleasure in supporting this motion of the Hon. Minister. I hope that within the next two years there will be further development in the Land Mortgage Bank movement. After all what these banks ask is for a guarantee to enable them to raise funds and they do not want any other concession. I think they should be enabled to raise from the open market the funds that they need. It is better we realize that the money market is very tight and it is very difficult for any organization to raise funds unless they are backed up by Government guarantee. No enterprise will be able to come up in these days unless it is guaranteed by Government or a Corporation which has large funds to its credit. Therefore, in extending this guarantee according to this motion, the Government are only assisting the movement, which has done so much for the ryots of this State, and enable the ryots to do their duty to the people.

"There is one other interesting feature which I was able to note in the administration report, and that is, there has been quick disposal of loan applications. It is usually said that, in our co-operative movement, if a person applies for a loan for his marriage expenses, it will be sanctioned after the death of the person. But I find that most of the applications are disposed of even within three months. This is really commendable and I think even our ordinary co-operative societies must copy this example of the Land Mortgage Bank and see that the disposal of loan applications is expedited. It is hoped that these institutions will justify the confidence which the Government have put in them by coming to their assistance and enabling them to further their activities. I am sure that further assistance from the Government will be freely forthcoming and the Legislature will not hesitate to approve of any action taken by the Government in this regard."

* THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Gentleman Sri Suryanarayana Rao for raising certain important issues and also for complimenting the Government on taking active and good interest in the co-operative institutions and doing something in the matter to assist the ryots and other poor people. He has raised certain points regarding the eligibility of dry lands and the land improvement work and dry irrigation channels. I can assure the hon. Member that the Government will consider all those points sympathetically and see that something is done to extend these facilities to the ryots.

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"As for the question of present market value raised by Sri Suryanarayana Rao and also the black cotton soil raised by the hon. Member Sri Bhima Rao, I would like to point out that the Government have got certain difficulties in the matter. Mention was made of the vagaries of monsoon and it was also said that in one year there may be a bumper crop and in another year there may not be any crop and there may be difficulty in repayment and so on. The whole matter is under consideration of the Government. In respect of the dry lands not only in Rayalaseema, but also in other areas where there are dry lands, we are thinking of arriving at certain rates to see that some facilities are given to them so that the ryots owning dry lands exclusively may also get the benefit of the Land Mortgage Banks. I may assure hon. Members that all the points raised by them will be considered and that with their support, this Government will always be willing to extend all the facilities and concessions to the co-operative institutions so that they may be a blessing to the people of this land. With these words, I request the House to accept the Resolution."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

'That this Council recommends to the State Government that they may, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., up to a total face value of Rs. 700 lakhs, exclusive of such debentures as the Bank may from time to time redeem, such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum.'

The motion was carried.

(2) MOTION *re* FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the First Five-year Plan of the Planning Commission in relation to the Madras State be taken into consideration.'

Sir, the Government of India appointed a Planning Commission which has submitted the First Five-year Plan, a copy of which has already been circulated to hon. Members of this House. The Plan is a draft outline and is intended to enable the public to offer their views and the Government of India want that this document should be discussed as widely as possible by the public. The planners have also said that 'though the 5-year plan is not all-inclusive in scope it does attempt to establish control at strategic points in the system which would make it possible to influence a much larger field of activity.' The planners go on to say that

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'Planning in a democratic State is a social process in which, in some part, every citizen should have the opportunity to participate. To set the patterns of future development is a task of such magnitude and significance that it should embody the best thought of the country and reflect as fully as possible the impact of public opinion and the needs of the community.' Sir, as has been rightly claimed by the planners, the success of the plan will depend on the extent to which it enlists the association and co-operation of the people. The All-India Plan and the Madras Plan have got an integrated relationship and the plan that was drawn up by the Government of India has been drawn up in consultation with the various States after taking into consideration the needs of the various sectors of life. As I have already stated, this is a draft plan which the Government of India want the public to discuss and offer their criticism. I should now like to give certain details and invite discussion and criticism of hon. Members of this House with regard to the Madras Plan.

"The details of the Madras Plan in the different departments are contained in the 'Planning Number', a copy of which, along with a copy of the All-India Five-Year Plan have been supplied to all members of the House. The Madras Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 137 crores in five years, on development activities. Though this will maintain the momentum of schemes already started, it involves an expenditure of which only about a fifth part is covered by revenue. To that extent, the magnitude of the plan is very ambitious. At the same time it cannot be considered extravagant because if the State had the capacity to increase its development expenditure by 100 per cent since 1947, it should have the capacity to complete the schemes started.

"The largest part of the plan concerns Agriculture, the expenditure, exclusive of recoverable advances being Rs. 16 crores on agriculture and Rs. 80 crores on irrigation and power schemes which largely benefit agriculture. Why are we favouring the agriculturists? On grounds of equity, we have to raise this submerged class. So far, we have favoured them first by the abolition of zamindari and the reduction of rents, second by refusing to revise rents according to the current value of money which in terms of real value are about a fourth of what they were before the war, thirdly, by an unprecedented increase, on irrigation and agricultural services. The consequence has been that in this largest sector of the population a reservoir of new purchasing power has been created, which has sustained our economy through the many vicissitudes it has passed. It is this sound economic consideration that the largest sector of the population should be first benefited that has inspired the large provision for it in the plan.

"The question has been raised, if the expenditure is sufficient, if it will make the State self-sufficient in food, and if another million tons of production is added, it will give the individual agriculturist a sufficiency consistent with his position in a democracy. Frankly, the expenditure cannot be increased without

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straining the finances to breaking point. On what other resources then can we draw? Other countries have received foreign help but the volume of this which we can receive without sacrificing the integrity of our ideals is not known. Secondly, our resources are natural, those from and under the land. The Planning Commission estimates that 10 million acres of land have become fallow and there are larger areas of uncultivated land. In our own State, the cultivable land has been computed at 8 million acres. Thirdly, there is a large reservoir of unemployed labour, which does not add to the production but consumes food nevertheless and adds to the population. In his speech in Parliament, the Prime Minister distinguished two classes of unemployed, the idle rich, and the unemployed and underemployed poor. While admitting the necessity and value of employing these idle hands, he confessed that no compulsion was possible under the Constitution and that some other solution should be found. It is on this solution that we must concentrate our attention if additional productive and purchasing power is to be created, to extend the existing plans. Various lines of approach have been suggested which this House may like to consider. In respect of those completely unemployed, and their number may be considerable in view of the large increase in population without commensurate increase in production, the proposal is to form labour companies which have been designated as 'Land Armies'. Briefly the idea is that those who enlist will in the first stage be provided with food and shelter roughly on the famine scale. In the second stage, the workers will be entitled to share all the profits of the land reclaimed. In the third stage, the land reclaimed will be assigned to workers who show diligence and ability. By this method land could be reclaimed with costs strictly tailored and with a persisting incentive to the workers employed. The scheme can be applied to smaller works in the villages like roads, wells, tanks. In the *firka* development areas, the experience is that for works of common interest labour can be found at even a tenth of the normal cost. In fact it is claimed that provision of food is the oldest method of securing labour for community services and works.

"For underemployed labour which is to be found in nearly all villages, the Planning Commission has recommended 'Village Production Councils', which will enforce the appropriate agricultural discipline and fully study and capitalise the human and material resources. Details of the duties of the Village Production Councils are given on page 9 of the Planning Number. The suggestion is that as democratic bodies, fully possessed of the knowledge of the resources, these Councils, if properly instructed can capitalise opportunities now neglected. In any case, these Councils in every village will represent the Government's determination to sweep the entire country-side into plan-consciousness.

"In respect of the idle rich, the suggestion is that these owe duties to society, which they should be pressured into discharging. There is so much work to be done to uplift the population socially, educationally and economically that the services of the educated

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unemployed are due to the State and should be conscripted. The suggestion is that those who do not give their leisure to approved work should be taxed as if their income or share of it was unearned. Another cognate scheme for conscription is of undergraduates. The proposal made is that before a degree is conferred every graduate should spend one year in the village assisting in common agricultural operations and otherwise educating the villagers. The advantages claimed are first that graduates who now tend to live in ivory towers will be enabled to learn the life and work of the majority of the population, which will appropriately qualify them for any work they may subsequently do. If the work in the village is evaluated for examinations, it will tend to be earnest and effective. On the other hand, waves of university students will break the isolation of villages and destroy the ignorance and conservatism which now reduce production and progress. It is claimed a silent revolution could follow from this planned interchange of ideas and efforts.

"These proposals betray the desperate necessity felt in many quarters to change the old order. They are claimed to provide the sensation of change which the Prime Minister considered was lacking in the present approach. I invite the House to comment on these proposals so that the Government may reach the appropriate decisions. I also invite the House to put forward other proposals which may be considered desirable.

"The underground wealth of the Madras State is considerable. In respect of water, we are having a survey made which is enabling us to use drilling equipment, somewhat limited, to the best advantage. One hundred and twenty-one artesian wells are being drilled in South Arcot and many wells in nearly all other districts. Mineral resources are being extensively quarried and we are considering what help and methods can be given to improve extraction and exploitation. We have invited a reputable firm to propose a scheme for gold mining. Our attention, however, is being bestowed in the largest measure on the exploitation of the lignite deposits of South Arcot. After five years, we have just been able to extract bulk samples and we are expecting in a day or two an American expert under 'Point Four Aid' who, with a committee, will advise us on plans for exploitation. Lignite may well transform the economy of the State. It will provide cheap power, which would enable the exploitation of iron ore, bauxite, manganese and stimulate other industries. It will also provide a cheap domestic fuel. The overburden of white clay, pronounced to be the best in the world could be the basis of a great ceramic industry. Bye-products are numerous and will enable other industries to come into existence. All experts we have consulted have affirmed that there are great possibilities in this 100 square mile deposit of lignite.

"Our industrial policy conforms to the one enunciated by the Planning Commission. We have given the private sector of industry all the help possible. We are concerned that the climate of investment is not very encouraging. Considering that our plans

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will step up the purchasing power in the largest sector of the population, we feel that industry is assured of a growing market, which should end the hesitation to invest. If there is anything more that we could do, it may be indicated.

“ Our labour policy has been successful in assuring reasonably happy relations between labour and capital. The decisions of industrial tribunals have secured for labour, wages commensurate with the rise in prices, and with the profits of the employers. The enforcement of Factory and Shop Assistant Legislation has assured proper working conditions. We have even been accused of creating a privileged class of industrial employees. We accept this accusation because this privileged class sets the standards for the whole mass of labour. To the extent these masses are paid better and have the corresponding purchasing power, industry has the best assurance of markets, on which alone it can progress.

“ In our plans for other departments, the aim has been the same, to make the population qualified for greater and better production. The greatest wealth we possess is our human resources. Under foreign domination, these lost the consciousness of their proper value. Under the present order, our plans aim at discovering to the people their own potentials so that they may rise on the stepping stones of their past selves to higher things.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the first Five-year Plan of the Planning Commission in relation to the Madras State be taken into consideration.’ ”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is probably the last occasion when we meet and I am given the privilege of addressing the House on this subject first. It is very good of the Government of India to have published the draft report of their Five-Year Plan and invited our views on it which we received only two days before we came here. Anyhow, it is a very important subject, the essentials of which have been generally mentioned by the Prime Minister of India. Also, we had the advantage of the speech delivered by the Hon. the Minister for Revenue in the other House when he made a similar Motion there.

“ One aspect of this Five-Year Plan is very important. Rural life has got to be improved. There must be contentment and happiness and there should be real improvement in the condition of the villages, commonly known as rural reconstruction and rural upliftment. The Hon. the Minister has touched upon this subject and I would like to offer my remarks on the same because it is only on good and prosperous villages depends the development of our industries and improvement of our economy. This matter has been discussed in detail in Chapter III of the Report which I shall refer to later to emphasise my views.

“ As I have said already, the problem of the villages is immense now. There is a considerable body of landless labourers who, for want of proper wages, migrate to the cities. While the villages

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are thus being depleted of population, there is a corresponding increase in the urban population. In my own town of Bellary, for instance, the population in the year 1941 was about 56,000 and now it has increased by nearly fifty per cent—that is, it is now over 80,000. The correct figure is not yet known. Sir, the wages given by the landlords are very low. I am not complaining against them but that is the fact that is responsible for the large rural population migrating to the cities. The labourers are given meagre wages. Ninety per cent of the rural population are labourers and landless labourers, and the wages given them are extremely insufficient for their food and clothing. In the towns they get Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4-0 as wages per head per day. In my own district after the taking up of the Tungabhadra Project, labourers working on the side of the canals in towns that have been newly dug demand Rs. 1-12-0 for six hours' work. And the landlords say; 'How can we pay such high wages; it is impossible; we cannot pay it.'

“ So, Sir, there is influx of population from the villages to towns. How can agriculture develop if this state of affairs should continue? Sir, an Act was passed in connection with this matter. I had sent up a question about it which was answered some day in August in this House when I was obliged to be absent. During the three years since the Act was passed some step ought to have been taken to fix the wages of agricultural labourers. That has not been done. It is quite unfortunate. At least now they must see to it that a proper wage is fixed for the agricultural labourer so that he might have an interest in his work and stay on in the village and not migrate to the town. 12-20 p.m.

“ Another proposal made in Chapter III of this plan is that all cultivable lands in the villages might be cultivated by a multi-purpose co-operative society and that something extra may be given to the land-owner beyond what he would get by way of proportional dividend and to the extent to which he had contributed land. This suggestion was also made by the Agrarian Reforms Committee presided over by Sri J. C. Kumarappa. Somehow, though three years have elapsed, no action has been taken on these recommendations. Now at least action could be taken to see that all the available acreage in the village is cultivated mostly with food crops and the villages made self-sufficient in food, clothing and water-supply. These are the three essential things for the villages. Unless these three are supplied no one will remain there. The expedient suggested of having a multi-purpose co-operative society for cultivating the entire lands in the village is an excellent thing. I think I asked a question in regard to this also and the Hon. Minister Sri Chandramouli said that only one was started in a village in Krishna district or somewhere and it was not successful. I think, as suggested in the draft plan, this must be investigated further as this is the only way in which we can make the village a happy and prosperous unit. We must make it possible for the villager to stay in the village and not encourage him to migrate to the town.

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"Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister has invited the undergraduates to go to the village and co-operate in making the village a contented and prosperous unit. I have come across several people who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination and who belong to the villages. They came to me, especially when the harassment in the name of procurement was going on and said: 'You fix a quantity that each village has to give; we will stay on, and persuade the villagers to give it; we will be teachers there and so on.' They said this about five years ago. I think a confidential communication was sent to the Collector also in this regard. But they won't accept the suggestion. They want Supply Officers, Taluk Supply Officers and so many of them to go there and intensively procure foodgrains and bring them in motor lorries to the Central Stores and again distribute them to the villages from the Central Stores. Enormous expenditure was incurred in transporting foodstuffs from the various villages and back to the villages for distribution. There are 925 villages in Bellary district. Procurement is made from all these villages and transported by lorries and then again going probably in the same direction these are distributed. Imagine the heavy cost of transport incurred by way of motor lorries. People said: 'Let us not have this procedure. You fix a quantity that the village ought to supply. We will meet together, apportion amongst ourselves and give you the quantity stated.' On three occasions, I had been to the villages with the Collector when this representation was made. But the authorities said: 'No. It is against rules. We cannot do that. You must each of you give what the Taluk Supply Officer wants.' That was the reply. I do not know, Sir, whether you were present here yesterday, when I quoted from the book of Sri Natarajan where he has pleaded that there should be progressive levy and not compulsory intensive procurement. We passed several resolutions to that effect on several occasions in our food councils, when the Minister for Food was present in Bellary. It was first accepted by our Government but afterwards cancelled by the Central Government. Even now I wish the Government take action with regard to the procurement of cholam on these lines. The quantity of cholam that has been procured in the Rayalaseema districts in the last five years is 75,000 tons which is very insignificant. What I want to impress upon the Government is that it is better to associate the intellectual elements in the villages with this procurement business. It can't be done by the villagers themselves. The intellectual elements in the villages, the land-owners and the labourers must all co-operate to make the village a happy and prosperous unit.

"Then, Sir, one more point which I want to emphasize is this. As is referred to in the Draft Plan, there is no proper organization in the villages to attend to their development. In villages, water-supply is affected because there is no particular place allocated where the village rubbish and manure could be heaped up. In towns they are taken away and dumped outside the town limits. For want of such arrangement in the villages, people simply heap up the rubbish in the frontage of their houses and the visitors find

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this quite unsightly and offensive. Here I want to mention one fact. The Hon. Minister Sri Shetty is not here. On the 1st January 1948 we went to a village, Kowthalam in Adoni taluk, where the Hon. Minister opened a maternity hospital. There the London Mission authorities have constructed a beautiful hospital and the landlord of an adjacent village had contributed the cost of the maternity ward. Any one can go and see the hospital. I believe the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi would have seen it. The construction of the hospital cost only Rs. 32,000 because a man who was interested in it was there on the spot and looked to the construction of it personally. Perhaps if it had been constructed by the Public Works Department it would have cost not less than a lakh of rupees. The hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana Rao was responsible for getting a grant of Rs. 16,000 from the Government. I am mentioning this because on that occasion responsible men of the village came and said to the Hon. Minister 'We have got a stream about four furlongs from the village. We get our drinking water from that stream, from the "Chelamas" or pits dug in the stream from where water is taken for drinking purpose. On one side of the bank there is the refuse and drainage of the village. The villagers are being prosecuted for having the drainage there, but the authorities have not indicated where the villagers should divert the drainage. We will give the entire cost even now. The Government need not give a single pie. Kindly erect two or three wells and lay down pipes to ensure good water-supply.' This is a village with a population of about 6,500. The Hon. Minister was not able to accept the offer; perhaps there is official red-tapism with regard to this also. When a similar offer was made in Bellary, the Collector refused to take it and I had to take the amount and troubles arose subsequently. Probably the difficulties might be more if the Government were to take donations. So the Hon. Minister did not accept the offer and did not act upon the representations made to him, in the address drafted by me and presented to him on that occasion. Therefore the same state continues in the village and the villagers have to go to the stream and take water from the 'Chelamas.' The refuse and drainage are still there on the bank of the stream and contaminate the drinking water.

"Sir, the draft plan in Chapter III says:

(3) There is considerable lack of co-ordination as between the various development departments and almost at every stage in the village, in the district and in the State as a whole. Activities which have a common objective and should be marked by unity of approach on the part of Government are split to an extent which affects the efficiency of all the departments.

"Then sub-paragraph (4) says:

(4) At the village level there is at present, as a rule, no organization especially entrusted with the task of increasing agricultural production. In numerous villages *panchayats* exist, but their primary functions are judicial and administrative. There is also a large number of co-operative societies, mainly for credit and supply of controlled commodities. Co-operative societies, like better farming societies which are specifically organised for increasing production, are few in number and serve only the needs of their members.

All the difficulties are summarized on pages 85 to 90 of the Report and I need not deal with them in detail. I shall mention another instance."

12.45
P.m.

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member is aware of the Rural water-supply scheme, I suppose. He could have mentioned to the Collector that the villagers are prepared to pay the cost and I am sure the Collector would have attended to it."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Collectors are very reluctant to receive the collections made."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" If the hon. Member makes the proposal, estimates and other things will be prepared under the orders of the Collector, as he is the proper authority to take it up."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" But they say, Sir, it involves three departments of Government, namely, the Department of Agriculture, the Sanitary Engineering Department and the Public Health Department."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" What has the Department of Agriculture to do with it?"

" The Rural Water Supply scheme is working in the districts and the Collector is in charge and if he is approached he would suggest what to do in the matter."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" It is not an easy matter, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I find it is easy."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" I will mention two other instances, Sir. One I have mentioned I believe on the floor of the House. I went along with the then Diwan of Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, who, I understand, is seriously ill at Jakarta."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Mirza was all in all in Mysore and he could do whatever he liked there."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" I went along with him in Chitaldrug. People came forward with donations of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of a school or a maternity ward and things like that and he received them."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member could have done the same thing. He might receive the money, send it to the Bank and inform the Government about it."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" If they have it in their own names, they will withdraw it in two or three months and if it is deposited in the party's name and my name, it might involve me in trouble later on. I do not want to mention any instances because on one or two occasions, I have got into trouble in matters of this kind. It is better not to accept trust money."

" In one case, he gave instructions to the officers of the departments concerned that there must be a well and ten taps should be provided for a certain village and he detailed all the things to be done and stipulated that all the works should be finished within six months and, Sir, within that period, that village was transformed into a beautiful garden with the taps, hospital and midwife and all things necessary for human comfort and happiness."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" That is one of the advantages of personal rule."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" A gentleman offered Rs. 25,000 for a school, but none would take the responsibility of taking that business upon himself. The buildings were raised to a certain height but, for want of steel girders, the construction was held up. I am mentioning all this to show that there must be some co-ordination; otherwise things will come to a standstill. The Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi knows the village very well; it is a prosperous one having the benefit of both the monsoons and that is the position of the village for which he stands as a candidate in the coming elections. Rural reconstruction work must be planned in such a way that the intellectual elements in the neighbourhood could be suitably employed for that purpose. It is a scientific matter and people working the Firka development schemes must have some kind of technical knowledge and experience. The object with which Rs. 4 crores have been given for rural uplift work has been to make the villages self-sufficient in food, clothing and water-supply. During these four years there is only a small balance left out of the 4 crores but the object has not been achieved. I have been asking friends from various districts whether the villages have become self-sufficient in food, clothing and water-supply. I also sent notice of questions to elicit information on this point because I see there is no village which does not depend for its food upon outside sources. There should be some kind of technical co-ordination to see that the villages are properly rehabilitated so as to become self-sufficient, happy and prosperous. It is only then that we can think of other projects like the Krishna-Pennar Project. The projects taken on hand must be completed before others are thought of."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Does any Member have any amendment in respect of the Rent Reduction Bill which is coming up to-morrow? We are meeting at eleven o'clock and we have some questions. We may be taking up regular business from 11-45 a.m. I think we shall be able to finish the Bill before we rise for lunch at 1 p.m. to-morrow. Thereafter, we can meet again at 3 p.m."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, planning has always been a subject of absorbing interest to us. This is not the first time we have plans of this kind even in our country. You may remember, Sir, that the old Government of India had their own planning; they had panels for each industry, there were sub-committees for Forestry, for Agriculture and so on and they issued a large number of reports and we had what is called the Bombay plan issued by eminent industrialists of Bombay. We have read all of them and we have read this plan too, coming as it does with the authority of the Government of India. Sir, the object of all these plannings has been the same and is laudable. It is worthwhile asking ourselves what is it that we have achieved in the past in respect of the few plans that we have made in our country? What is more important than planning is that the plans must be realized. I have seen plans in the past and the present plans are perhaps a compendium of all

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the various plans that have been put forward in the past. I realize plans we must have as also and resources in men and money and enthusiasm necessary for the purpose. Even if we have the necessary resources, above all there must be that steadfastness of purpose which, I am afraid, in our country we are utterly lacking. In anything we undertake to do, we must be steadfast till we reach our objective. Often, we turn back in the middle of the way. Any plan that may be put forward either by the Government or by responsible public men should be such as to enthuse the people for whose benefit it is meant. Has that enthusiasm for the plans been created in this country? Except for the fact that in the Legislature we have been asked to offer our criticism, they have evoked little or no enthusiasm in the common man, even when the authors of the plan themselves realize that the success of the plan will depend upon the enthusiasm and support the plan receives from the common man. Their suggestion for the creation of the Village Production Council is based upon that idea. Therefore, Sir, the Government must not rest content with merely publishing the plan. They should take steps to create the necessary enthusiasm in order to secure the support of the common man in the achievement of the plans. That, Sir, I feel the Publicity Department of the State must undertake.

“ To-day, Sir, we are more concerned with the plans relating to our State. The Hon. Minister in his introductory remarks made mention of the various directions in which the State has already moved. With due deference to the authors of the plan, I must say, Sir, that this State has not got much to learn from their plans; we have already planned more or less on the same lines. We are concerned, Sir, with the allocation of different amounts suggested by the Planning Commission in what they call the Public Sector.

1 p.m. The most important scheme is given at page 3 of the Notes of the Hon. Chief Minister given to us last time. Our State is expected to spend Rs. 137 crores in the course of five years on various projects of public utility. How our Government propose to spend this sum is also given at page 3 of that note. Sir, during the course of discussion on His Excellency the Governor's Address, I pleaded that the Government should place before the Legislature the definite items of programme under each head, but even to-day they are not forthcoming. When the Planning Number of the Madras Information was issued by the Director of Publicity I expected that at least that would contain certain definite items. But I was disappointed. They contained only all the radio speeches of the Ministers on the plans proposed by this Government.

“ Now, let us take Agriculture. Rs. 16 crores are provided for that. We want to know how this State is going to spend that sum in five years. We are not told what the items are which the Government are going to include in their programme. The same is the case with several other heads. Even last time I wanted this Government to give us complete details. Irrigation and power projects are the only departments in respect of which we have some particulars. For that, we are grateful to them. For these, Rs. 80

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crores are allotted. I am not competent to express any opinion on the allocation of money to other departments, because the items on which they propose to spend money are not before us. So I will be unfair to those departments if I indulge in any criticism based on the scrappy information available. Therefore I shall content myself with dealing with irrigation and power projects.

“ Sir, on page 4 of the note, it is given that our estimates on irrigation and power projects will come to Rs. 121 crores and the expenditure on them during this period of five years will be Rupees 80.40 crores. In respect of electricity schemes, Rs. 77 crores have been provided, and in the course of the next five years it is expected to spend Rs. 50 crores. On the two together, we propose to spend Rs. 121 crores, of which, Government propose to spend Rs. 80 crores in the next five years. I want to ask the Government whether, in framing this budget for irrigation projects and electricity schemes, the full development of the projects envisaged has been taken into account. I have particularly in view the Tungabhadra Project. What was the object of the Tungabhadra Project? It was not merely a scheme for having a low level canal. It included the high level canal also. For that purpose I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a little brochure issued by the Chief Engineer to the Tungabhadra project when the International Engineers' Congress was held in this country. There, he has rightly said, that the project will cost Rs. 35 crores and will command an area of two million acres and will enable us to raise 140,000 tons of foodgrains and 80,000 tons of commercial crops. He had in his mind, and everybody associated with the Tungabhadra Project had in his mind, as I have in my mind, the inclusion of the high level canal too. The cost, if it meant only low level canal including the hydro-electric scheme, would come only to Rs. 25 crores. But what have our Government submitted to the National Planning Commission? They have entirely forgotten the high level canal. They have provided only Rs. 18 crores for the low level canal and the hydro-electric scheme associated with it. So, Sir, the question of taking up the high level canal has been completely forgotten. Here, I say the Government are chargeable with grave dereliction of duty. This Government are aware that the waters of the Tungabhadra river will not be exhausted by the low level canal scheme. Extra capacity is being provided in the reservoir even to-day for taking up the high level canal at a later stage for the development of more areas in the Ceded districts. As the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue and the Hon. Minister for Public Works know, there is provision made for sluices in the dam that is being constructed to serve the high level canal. So why the high level canal should not be taken up as a part of the five-year plan is a matter of surprise when all the obstacles which stood in the way of the Government taking it up have been removed. I understand the Hyderabad Government have given up their claim for the extra waters they have been putting up all these years. The full benefits of the Tungabhadra project, as the Chief Engineer for the Tungabhadra Project has said, can be derived only when the high level canal

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is constructed. Then how is it our Government in submitting their plan to the Planning Commission, forgot about the existence of the high level canal? It could not be. Knowing it they purposely ignored it. What steps have they taken to rectify their mistake? After all, as the Government of India have said, this is only a draft plan. So before they finalize it, will this Government include this part of the scheme also in their plan and tell the Commission that it cannot be put aside? Let it not be included even in the supplemental plan."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Just now a copy of the Madras Information containing the Madras Government's Five-Year Plan has been placed in my hands. I do not know whether the hon. Member has seen that book. It appears to give some details about the schemes."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I have seen it, Sir. I shall explain, Sir, how it happened. The original idea was to take up the high level canal only. But, at a later stage, it was found by the then Chief Engineer for Irrigation that it would be very costly—Sir, cost in those days would have been only one-fourth of the present day cost. The then Chief Engineer asked me and the present Minister for Land Revenue, whether we would be satisfied with the low level canal, as it will be less costly but, at the same time, bring under irrigation almost the same extent of land as the high level canal. We were in a fix. So we went to the author of the Tungabhadra scheme, all the way to Tanjore, and consulted him, and at his instance we made a representation to the Hon. Mr. Hood, who was then the Adviser in charge of Irrigation, and he was good enough to order that both the high level and low level canals should be investigated together. [Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will bear with me if I take a few minutes more. Surely I shall finish before we adjourn for lunch.] This is a very important subject. We are now in the stage of draft planning, and so it is not late even now for our Government to make a representation to the Government of India to have this high level canal included among the projects to be taken up within the course of the first five years.

"Then, Sir, there is the supplemental plan. We may not have an opportunity of dealing with that plan, to which reference has been made in the Press, which is to cost about Rs. 300 crores and which will be undertaken if funds are forthcoming either by way of loans or grants or from some international source. Still I think it is worthwhile to spend a little time, as this Government have put into our hands the particulars of the much discussed Krishna-Pennar project in the form of a leaflet just now. I understand this Krishna-Pennar project is to form part of the supplemental plan, which this Government are submitting to the Government of India. This project is one in which we are positively interested, because it was meant to bring relief to large extents of land in our part of the country in Rayalaseema. When we were told that a portion of the waters available for this State had been cut down, we were wondering what would be the remodelled

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Krishna-Pennar project and how it would affect our districts. So, Sir, as usual, I have sent notice of a question to the Hon. Minister for Public Works, and perhaps, in his answer he may refer me to this little leaflet that is placed in our hands. With certain particulars which I have gathered from this leaflet I would like to deal now. Sir, it is found that the beneficiaries from this Krishna-Pennar project are Nellore and Chingleput and not the districts (to the extent to which we expected) in which the dam is to be constructed and in which large extents of land are to be submerged. I have time and again asked the Government to tell us the extent of land that will be submerged under the Krishna Dam and whether the extent of land benefited by this project in that area would be more than the extent of land that would be submerged. This leaflet is silent about that. They will never tell us what the number of square miles that would be submerged will be. They merely say, the capacity of the Reservoir will be so and so. That is a technical term which laymen like me are not able to understand. It is found that this project will also benefit the Krishna Delta. It will improve and stabilise supplies to the existing irrigation of over 10 lakhs acres in the Krishna Delta in West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts and over a lakh of acres in Nellore Delta in Nellore district. Besides, Nellore will get 4.29 lakhs of acres in the first stage and 7.74 lakhs in the second. Chingleput will get 1.15 lakhs in the first stage and 4.11 lakhs of acres in the second, altogether 5.26 lakhs of acres. Cuddapah will get 1.79 lakhs in the first stage and 0.54 lakh later, altogether 2.33 lakhs. In spite of the fact that there will be the Gandikota Project, the area benefited will be very little. Sir, the Gandikota Project was originally planned during the Advisers' Regime and it was intended to irrigate a larger extent of land. We would like to know why the extent of land that is to be benefited under the Gandikota Project has been cut down. It was stated that it is being connected with the Krishna Project in order to ensure water in the Pennar River for which the sources of supply are precarious. In that case, there is no need to cut down the area to be irrigated when the source of supply is to be ensured by bringing a canal from Krishna to Pennar. Why should there be any necessity to reduce the extent of land to be benefited under the Gandikota Project? Then, Sir, the Kurnool district is to be benefited only to the extent of 4.07 lakhs. Sir, I am not against this project, but I would like to have further particulars as to what will be the area that will be submerged, and whether it would not be possible to increase the extent of land in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, especially in the Cuddapah district by restoring the original ayacut meant to be served by the Gandikota Project or in any case, by increasing the acreage to be served in the Cuddapah district. Sir, I am not one of those who will grudge Chingleput getting the benefit. After all, Sir, the greater the area that is brought under irrigation, the happier we are, but we would like to have the area in our districts to be better served, if possible. We would like to know what the difficulties are and whether they cannot be got over. I feel, Sir,

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a little more thought and effort on the part of the Irrigation Department will yield better results. We find practically nothing about these revised schemes. The P.W.D. have been hustled to put forward these revised schemes on the ground that the Government of India are asking for them. Sir, these Projects, if you have to alter them, cannot be altered in a day. Various factors have to be taken into consideration, and so a little more time must be given to our Irrigation Department. With a little more time, our Engineers will be able to produce a better scheme for the Krishna-Pennar Project than they have produced to-day under stress of circumstances and pressure by the Government to bring forward the scheme in any case. Sir, the possibilities of the Krishna-Pennar Project are very great, because it will serve certain districts which are in great need of assistance. Sir, I am not concerned about the Pulichintala Project or any other Project. Some people are criticising this project because the Pulichintala Project is expected to serve more lakhs of acres in the Krishna, Godavari and Guntur districts and they say that we should not have encouraged this Project. Sir, there are many districts which are in great need of assistance and so, no question of riparian rights or any legal quibbles should be raised. Therefore, I would like to represent to the Government that in respect of the Krishna-Pennar Project, a little more time may be taken so that the benefits may be spread over a large area, especially in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts and Chingleput also, and if necessary by means of high-level canals. It was found that a tunnel near Mittakandala had to be bored. To avoid boring certain tunnels, it may be necessary to dig canal along different routes to bring larger extent of land under irrigation, though the cost may increase. It may also be necessary to find alternative ways where the cost of bringing the canal to certain areas which are rocky is much more than when it is brought in a different route due to difficulties of contour. All these things I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister and the Government and therefore, I would like this Project to be reconsidered in the light of the remarks that I have made on behalf of the people of these areas in order to see that the benefits of this Project are extended to a greater extent of land in those districts. I once more press on the Hon. the Minister to bring these matters to the notice of the Government and to rectify the mistakes they have committed in respect of the high-level canal connecting the Tungabhadra Project.

"Then, Sir, I come to Education. There is a provision of eight crores of rupees under Education. I do not know how my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, is satisfied with eight crores for five years. Is it possible for him to bring every child of school-going age to the school by spending these eight crores? As I have said before, it will work out to 1½ crores per year. How much of this is being spent on the training of teachers? We must enhance the status and emoluments of teachers. Unless we pay the teachers well, it is not going to improve the position. The present idea

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of the shift system is bound to fail and it will be a sheer waste to ask a teacher to take Rs. 10 extra and deal with another set of boys. That shows that we have not understood the psychology of those who work and labour. How can a teacher after spending four or five hours with a set of boys be asked to take charge of another set of boys simply because he is paid Rs. 10 extra? Unfortunate must be the children entrusted to those teachers and unfortunate also are the teachers who are beguiled by this Rs. 10 to undertake an impossible task. Therefore, Sir, more money is required. I would like the Government to cut down somewhere if necessary and to increase the allotment on education. More money should be provided for Education and unless this is done, it will not be possible for those who are going to the polls shortly to exercise their votes properly. Every adult is a voter and if you want him to exercise his vote intelligently—if not to-day, at least in the next generation should we not prepare them by providing the necessary facilities, for their intellectual, moral and spiritual development? It is recognized that Education is one of the most important things for the purpose of providing all these facilities for development and therefore, more money should be spent on Education. Government should not rest content but they must provide more money every year for this purpose.

"I would like to know whether the figures on page 5—State Revenues—provides for expenditure on the present scale. I am doubtful whether it is extra amount or the amount which they are spending on the present scale. If it is extra amount, then it is small but at least it is not something that they have done. Moreover, considering the budgeted amount that they are spending on 'Social services', which is thirty crores of rupees, this is a very meagre sum.

"Then, Sir, I come to the question of land armies. This expression 'land army' has been much abused. What have you done to enthruse the existing ryot to stick to his land and cultivate the land? How can you create enthusiasm in the people to take to the land and to cultivate it? We have been saying from morning till evening, yesterday and to-day that we have not made it worthwhile for the ryot to cultivate his land because the procurement price is so low. You are asking him and preventing him from taking to commercial crops and at the same time denying him the price to which he is entitled for his foodgrains. How are you going to enthruse the people by having these land armies? They will be armies only in name and no land will be cultivated. You must create the necessary enthusiasm among the people to take to cultivation. Whether he is a rich man or a poor man, the landholders and labourers who stick to the land in spite of the disabilities under which they are living, should get the enthusiasm to stick to the land and cultivate it. You have to devise ways and means of improving his economic and social condition. I am glad that the Zamindari Abolition Act has been given effect to but mere abolition alone will not help. Have you taken care of the actual cultivator? My grievance against the Zamindari Abolition Act is this, that it is pampering a class of middlemen and not helping the actual cultivators. I have time and again asked this Government to tell

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us how many actual cultivators will be benefited by this Zamindari Abolition Act. Whatever it may be, you must take steps to see that the safety and security of the cultivating tenant are ensured and you must also provide him with the necessary inducements. It will be good for the landholder; it will be good for the tenant; it will be good for the State.

"Then, Sir, about village production councils to which my hon. Friend has referred, it is always good to associate people in some way for work in villages. We have in this State what is called the Village Food Councils. We have Taluk Food Councils and we have District Food Councils. We have a number of food councils. During Mr. Prakasam's time, we had village food councils. You have abolished them. You want to bring into existence similar councils. The point is whether they should take the place of village panchayats which you are going to bring into existence. That fact has been taken note of by the Planning Commission on page 88; it says that where the village panchayat exists, a sub-committee of the panchayat may be entrusted with this work and with that Committee may be associated representatives of co-operative institutions. Sir, it is always very good to associate local people with these food production councils."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"It is time for the hon. Member to close his speech. It is now 1-30 p.m."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I have nothing more to say, Sir, except to impress again the point mentioned by the hon. Member, Mr. Bhima Rao. He said that there should be greater co-ordination between the different departments. I have advocated the system of creating District Councils with the Collector as the head and making him responsible for all the developmental activities in the district. We have emphasised that fact in the Report of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee, and we have made mention how the Collector's position should be strengthened and how he should be assisted by an Advisory Council in all matters affecting the development of the District. With these words, I resume my seat."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(The Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

*SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI :—"ఉపాధ్యక్ష, గవర్నమెంటువారు నియమించిన Planning Commission మొదటి ఐదు సంవత్సరముల ప్రణాళికను సమర్పించినది. దాని ప్రకారము గ్రామాభివృద్ధి కళాకములనమలు జరిపి గ్రామీణులకు తోడ్పడుట చాలా ముఖ్యమైన విషయము. ముఖ్యముగా గ్రామములు అభివృద్ధి అయిన నేగాని రాష్ట్రమునుంచి సీతిలో ఉండదు. రాష్ట్రాభివృద్ధి గ్రామాభివృద్ధిమేనే ఆధారపడి యున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సూత్రముపైనే గాంధీగారు గ్రామాభివృద్ధి జరుగవలసిన కోరికెవారు. ఈ ఆశయసిద్ధికై ప్రభుత్వమువారు Planning Commission ను

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వీర్పాటుచేసియున్నారు. Planning Commission వారు గూడా గ్రామాభివృద్ధి నే దృష్టియందుంచుకొని ఈ ప్రణాళికను రచించినారని నా విశ్వాసము. గ్రామాలు ఈ రోజున వివిధయంట్లో చూచినా సంతృప్తికరంగా లేవు. గ్రామ జీవితం సుఖవదం కావాలంటే, గ్రామాలలో పరిశుద్ధత, విద్య అభివృద్ధి చెందాలి. ఇందుకుగాను, ఈ Planning Commission వారు చెప్పిన ప్రకారము విద్యార్థులు B.A. పరీక్ష అయిన తర్వాత ఒక సంవత్సరము compulsory గా గ్రామములో ఉండి, గ్రామపరిశుభ్రతాభివృద్ధికి గ్రామీణుల విద్యాభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడిన తర్వాతనే ఉద్యోగములు చేయుటకు అర్హులౌ. పొందుపట్లుగా వీర్పాటుచేసి గ్రామాభివృద్ధికై తోడ్పడవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

"గ్రామములలో ఉత్పత్తి సంఘాలు వీర్పాటు చేయుచున్నారు. ఉత్పత్తి సంఘాలు వీర్పాటు చేయుట చాలా నుంచిదే. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ ఉత్పత్తి సంఘాలు సక్రమంగా పనిచేయాలంటే ధాన్యము పండించే రైతుకు ప్రోత్సాహము కలుగజేయుట చాలా ముఖ్యము. ఇప్పుడు రైతు పండించే ధాన్యమునకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇచ్చుచున్న procurement ధర చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఈ కారణంవలననే అధికాహారోత్పత్తి జరుగుటలేదు. పండించే రైతు నిరుత్సాహపడుతుంటే, ఉత్పత్తి సంఘాలను వీర్పాటు చేసినంతమాత్రంచేత ఫలితాలు కనపడవు. న్యాయమైన ధర రైతుకు ఇచ్చుచుండనందువల్లనే, నానాటికి పండి పంటలు, సాగుచేయుటదే ఖామి తగ్గిపోవుచున్నది. లాభకరమైన వ్యాపార వైరులనే సాగుచేయుటకు రైతులు సిద్ధపడుతున్నారు. ధాన్యము పంట తగ్గిపోతోంది. కాబట్టి ధాన్యము ధర హెచ్చుచేసి రైతుకు ప్రోత్సాహకరంగా చేస్తేనేతప్ప అధికాహారోత్పత్తి సక్రమంగా కొనసాగదు. ధాన్యము ధర కొంత పెంచి రైతుకు ప్రోత్సాహము కలుగునట్లు చేస్తేనేతప్ప, జాస్తీ ధాన్యము రైతు పండించుటకు అవకాశము లేదు. ఇప్పుడు వస్తువుల ధర హెచ్చుగా పెరిగినది. రైతులు ఇదివరలో నూరు రూపాయలకు కొనే ఎద్దుల జత ఇప్పుడు 15 వందల రూపాయలు చేస్తున్నది. 60, 70 రూపాయల కిమ్మచేనే ౫౦౦ ఇప్పుడు 500 రూపాయలకు కొనవలసి వస్తోంది. తాను కొనవలసిన వస్తువులధరలన్ని వివరీతంగా పెరిగినా, తాను పండించే ఆహారధాన్యాల ధర చాలా నిరుత్సాహకరంగా వున్నది. పెద్ద రైతుల మాట ఎట్లావున్నా, ముఖ్యంగా చిన్న రైతులకు వృద్ధుల పూర్వకముగా నేద్యము కొనసాగించడం సాధ్యంకాకుండా ఉన్నది. ఎంత నష్టదాయకంగానున్నా, ఇంకా నేడ రైతులు వ్యవసాయము చేస్తూన్నారంటే వేరు జీవనాధారం లేకనే కాని, వ్యవసాయం లాభకరంగా వున్నదని మాత్రం గాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ తక్కువ ధర గిట్టుబాటుకాక చిన్న చిన్న రైతులు వ్యవసాయము కొనసాగించే అవకాశము లేకుండా ఉన్నారు. వారు ఎటువంటి హీనస్థితిలో ఉంటున్నారో చెప్పటకు వీలులేకుండా వున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము వారు నేకరించే ధాన్యానికి ధర హెచ్చుచేయటానికి ఇండియా గవ్నమెంటువారు సుముఖంగా లేరని అంటున్నారు. ఈ విషయమై మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారిని ఒప్పించవలసియున్నది. న్యాయమైన ధర ఇస్తేనేకాని, ధాన్య సేకరణ జరగదని, రైతుకు అధికాహారోత్పత్తిచేనే ఉత్సాహము లేదని వారికి తెలియజేయాలి. ఉత్తర ప్రదేశ్ లోని రైతులకు 300 రూపాయలు, 400 రూపాయలు ధర ఇస్తూ ఇక్కడ మన రాష్ట్రంలోని రైతులకు చాలా దక్కువగా ఇవ్వడం సమంజసము కాదని నా మనవి. ధాన్య సేకరణ ధర పెంచే విషయంలో ఇండియా గవర్నమెంటువారిని మన ముద్రాను గవర్నమెంటువారు ఒప్పించవలసిన బాధ్యత వారిపై ఉన్నదనినీ, ధర హెచ్చుచేస్తేనే గాని పంట అభివృద్ధికాదని వారికి చెప్పవలసియున్నదనినీ, ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

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[Sri L. Subbarama Reddi] [25th October 1951]

“ఇప్పుడు మా జిల్లాలో ధాన్య సేకరణ intensive procurement పద్ధతి జరుగుచున్నది. ఈ పద్ధతివల్ల రైతులు చాలా యిబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. అనేక సందర్భములలో ఉద్యోగస్తులు పండించే రైతుకు ఫరిపోయినంత ధాన్యాన్ని కూడా ఉంచకుండా తీసుకొనిపోతున్నారు. ఈ విధానంవలన పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు అంత భాగగా ఉండకపోవచ్చునేమోగాని, చిన్న చిన్న రైతులు వారి స్వంత భవనానికి ఉంచుకున్న 10 తూములూ, 5 తూములూ, 6 తూములూ కూడా ఉద్యోగస్తులకు ఇచ్చి పాడవలసిన పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి intensive procurement పద్ధతిని మార్చుచేసి levy పద్ధతిని అమలుచేసి రైతు పండించే ధాన్యాన్ని బట్టి ఎక్కడానికి ఇంతంత ఇవ్వవలెనని ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా చేయుటవల్ల చిన్నరైతులు పాదలు తొలగుటయేగాక ఈనాడు ఉన్న corruption చాలా తగ్గిపోతుంది.”

“కృష్ణా-వెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలోకి ఎక్కువగా ఉపయోగపడుతుంది. కాని ఈ మధ్యన ఈ ప్రాజెక్టువలన ఆరవ ప్రాంతాలు ఉపయోగపడతాయని, కాబట్టి దీనిని మానివేసి పులిచింతల ప్రాజెక్టు కావలెనని వాదోపవాదాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. కృష్ణా-వెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల ఆరవ ప్రాంతంలోని చెంగల్పట్టులో కొద్ది భాగము మాత్రమే సాగవుతుంది. ఈ సాగయ్యే ప్రాంతములలో కూడా చాలా మంది తెలుగువారు ఉన్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా పొన్నేరి, సత్యవీడు ప్రాంతాలలోని భూమి సాగవుతుంది. ఇక్కడ ఉన్న గ్రామాలలో చాలామంది మూడు, నాలుగు వందల గ్రామాలలో తెలుగువారే ఎక్కువగా వున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణాన్ని ఆపి పించవద్దని కోరుచున్నాను. Priority question అడ్డముపెట్టి ఇటువంటి ఉపయోగకరమైన project ను ఆంధ్రముచేయవద్దని కోరుచున్నాను. పులిచింతల ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం ప్రయత్నించి, దానిని కూడా నిర్మించేటట్లు చేయుటకు మాకేమీ అభ్యంతరము లేదు. కాని ఆ కారణంతో కృష్ణా-వెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టును ఆపుచేయవద్దని, ఈ రెండు ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించే విధానాన్ని అనుసరించుట మంచిదని నా మనవి. నా మిగతా ఆంధ్ర స్నేహితులను ఈ విషయమై సహాయము చేయవలసినదని నెల్లూరుకు విశేషంగా ఉపయోగపడే కృష్ణా-వెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు, త్వరగా శాంక్షను అయ్యేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని, గవర్నమెంటువారు ముఖ్యంగా ఈ విషయమై శ్రద్ధతీసుకొని మొదటి 5 సంవత్సరముల ప్రణాళికలో చేర్చించి త్వరగా ప్రాజెక్టు పూర్తిచేస్తే తప్పక త్వరలో ఈ ఆహార సమస్య తీరుతుందని మనవిచేస్తూ వున్నాను.

“మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో గత మూడు, నాలుగు సంవత్సరములుగా కరువుగా ఉన్నది. చాలా విస్తీర్ణమైన జిల్లా. 13 లాక్షాకాలు ఉన్నవి. చాలా భాగము మాగాణికాని ప్రాంతము. ఈ భూములనన్నింటినీ, కృష్ణా-వెన్నార్ నీటివలన మాగాణిగా మార్చవచ్చును. తద్వారా ఆహారసమస్య తీరుతుంది కాబట్టి అందరూ కూడా ఈ కృష్ణా-వెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణానికి తోడ్పడి, ఇండియా గవర్నమెంటువారి సహాయముతో ముఖ్యంగా supplementary plan లో దీనిని చేర్చేటట్లు చేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.”

MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—“Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this Five-Year Plan before us to-day is very exhaustive in its scope. It covers the cultural values, educational values, health values and other values of our nation. To-day within the time at my disposal—I presume you will allow me 20 minutes or half an hour—I

[25th October 1951] [Mrs. Mona Hensman]

propose to cover only a little of this ground. I would ask the Hon. Minister in charge of this Five-Year Plan as a representative of this House to note that there has been a great paucity of woman-power on this committee. It may be that man-power is better in constructing the Five-Year Plan, but in a 50-year plan or a 100-year plan, which will come up later, woman-power also should count, and I would ask the Hon. Minister that, in future, when he will present a second Five-Year Plan or perhaps when he completes the provisions in the Five-Year Plan, he should take some women who are in industry, in labour, in medicine, and in education into, shall I say, his confidence and in the committees. The Hon. Minister is looking into the book. But I see nothing in this blue book. Sir, may I start with health? The Five-Year Plan deals with a good deal of things that have been done in the past and that should be done in the future. It was a great pleasure to note that this Five-Year Plan and its sponsors are anxious to deal with the curative side perhaps in the next five years more than the preventive side. We know that one million people suffer every year from the fell disease of malaria. There are measures mentioned in this plan for D.D.T. spraying and getting rid of the swamps, and the cleaning of water to get rid of malaria. There are other fell diseases like filaria, leprosy and tuberculosis. I would be glad to note that, in the implementation of this Five-Year Plan, the Government take very strong measures for the eradication of such diseases as leprosy and filaria, because these are not necessarily, heaven sent diseases. Nobody should sit down and say ‘it is my *karma* to suffer from leprosy or filaria.’ It depends upon the water in the wells and the mosquito carriers. It depends on personal carriers also. We would be glad if Dr. Cochrane’s schemes of the Health Department have been implemented for the eradication of these tremendous diseases. Perhaps in five years there will be some change in the health administration of our State.

“As regards education, we all wish that we have more physical education experts. In papers, we are advertising for women experts in the field of education. We know that since Mrs. Buck retired about nine years ago, there has not been anybody in authority with that kind of training in physical education. We also know the advertisements that appear in the papers for physical instructors. Their scales of pay is Rs. 45 or Rs. 50 and sometimes it is Rs. 75. It is only in Colleges that they are offered as much as Rs. 100. Out of this, these girls have to pay for their food, clothing, shelter and have also to set aside some little sum for future. I would advocate that the Government should make this a special subject in the Five-Year Plan, and give a special subsidy for the training of the physical instructors. I mean the women physical instructors should be given special facilities. The schools and colleges must be given adequate subsidies for training these people and absorbing them in their service. If the Government can subsidize their training and give them higher pay during the next five or ten years, I think it will make a great difference. No parents would wish their girls to undergo such a

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hard course of training especially as their girls, after their courses of training, will get only a meagre sum as their salary which is comparable only to that of policemen and postmen.

“ I now pass on to the care of women and children. The Health Department has been dealing with women and children. The report rightly speaks of special facilities for women and children welfare on page 199. I would like to say that it is much better if provision is made for the young mothers and mothers who are expected to have children and also for their babies. Special facilities in the matter of food, milk, etc., should be given. These people should be given additional rations over and above their usual rations in places where there is rationing. In rural areas where there is no rationing, the Government should take special interest and afford these people all the special facilities mentioned by me just now, as is done in other countries. The expectant mother should be looked after by the State and the baby should also be looked after by the State for the first one or two years. Of course, we cannot ask that the State should maintain the babies for five years. I only want that they should take up the responsibility of protecting these tiny babies at least for the first one or two years of their life. I wish to stress that the State should take special interest in women and child-welfare.

“ Coming to drugs, one of our expert medical advisers told us yesterday that drugs are getting fewer and fewer. You know, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that constantly we have to look to foreign countries for most of our drug requirements. These are not being imported into this country in the manner and to the extent they should be imported, and to the extent they were imported before the War. I very much like that the Five-Year Plan should lay special stress on the import of some of the most essential drugs into the country. All sorts of drugs and medicines that would help to save the lives of the people at this time must be imported into the country as expeditiously as possible. The names of various drugs and medicines are mentioned. But at the present moment they are only on paper. So many names of injection medicines are also given which are also only on paper. These powerful drugs that are being extensively used all over the world are just not available in this country and I would urge the need for making special provision in the plan for importing large quantities of such drugs so that they may be of use to the people. They need not be put on the open market as they are likely to be misused and as it is likely that there will be monopoly. These drugs may, therefore, be given to Government hospitals and other hospitals so that they may be equitably distributed.

“ A curious thing is happening with regard to indigenous medicine. The details of syllabus and the curricula of studies for the students of the College of Indigenous Medicine were given. I find that the College of Indigenous Medicine is not being treated on a par with the medical colleges. I would like to quote one instance here. I know of a case, where an M.B.B.S. man is attached to the College of Indigenous Medicine. He has been put

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on the cadre of the Ayurvedic people and not on the cadre of M.B.B.S. people. We, in this House, have always been stressing that all doctors must be put on the same cadre and grade. It is curious to note that a doctor who has been getting a higher scale of pay when he was on the staff of the Madras Medical College or Stanley Medical College, will get a lesser scale when he is attached to the College of Indigenous Medicine. I do not know how the status of a person changes suddenly when he is attached to the institution at Poonamallee High Road. I cannot understand this change in his cadre. I thought that such anomalies should be brought to the notice of the Government so that in their planning they may make adequate provision to see that all qualified doctors get the same scale of pay, to whichever institution they may be attached. The pay and cadre of these doctors should necessarily depend on the training and experience that they have had and also the examinations that they have passed. Their scales of pay should not have anything to do with the place of their employment.

“ I now pass on to another important item of social activity, viz., Family Planning. The last sentence of the last paragraph on page 207 of the Planning Commission's report on this subject is very helpful. Family Planning was a matter that concerned Gandhiji very much and he advocated self-control as the best way for Family Planning. The last sentence on page 207 says, ‘ In this connexion the question of raising the age of marriage of girls deserves consideration.’ This sentence is one which needs to be written on the portals of all homes and orphanages. We would like the age of consent and marriage to be raised to 18 for various reasons. Very many advantages would accrue if the age of marriage of girls was raised from 14 to 18. This extra four years will give these girls time to get more education at home and college. It is the right of every girl, who can afford, to have education at least up to the Intermediate standard in a College. This is necessary not so much for the books that she will read, but for the games that she will play and for the contact that she will have with girls of her age coming from other parts of the State and also other parts of the country in some cases. It is their right to have this contact and also a cultural background. She must have training in music and other things. I am very glad to note that this aspect of the question has been emphasized in the Planning Commission's report. I take this opportunity for congratulating the planners on laying stress on the need for raising the age of marriage of girls.

“ I now pass on to the next item in the report, viz., Housing. Several view-points have been expressed on this subject on the floor of the House on previous occasions. The Government have been financing co-operative societies for constructing houses. In such cases only rich people are enabled to build extra houses and let them out to others at very high rents. Such is the state of some women who are in industry, in labour, in medicine, and in Madurai. I recently visited Madurai and learnt that two or

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three small rooms are rented for Rs. 75 and Rs. 90. People who are in need of houses have to pay such high rents as they have no other place to go. They must have some roof over their heads. That is the position. In this connexion, I wish to mention a very good scheme that is in existence in Palayamkottai according to which houses are built for Rs. 10,000. In their programme of housing, the Government should sponsor the building of such houses on Rs. 10,000, so that the common man may have some hope of owning a house. He cannot hope to have houses on Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 75,000. If it is Rs. 10,000, there may be some hope for him to build a house and repay the loan in easy instalments to the Government. I would very much like the Planning Commission to lay stress on this aspect of the housing problem. With regard to the rural areas, there is not much difficulty in the matter of housing. But they terribly lack all the modern facilities and amenities. Every house must have a tap, proper drainage and proper sanitation. The houses in villages may be all right, but there will not be any drainage and one house will be a serious menace to the next house. Further they do not have proper ventilation. These are some of the points which must be taken note of by the Government when they deal with the housing problem. They must take all necessary steps to see that all houses have drainage, sanitation and water-supply facilities. In this connexion, I would like to mention an instance which I know personally in which a person in Georgetown has raised some structure over his neighbour's house. I think an appeal has been filed by the other man. But no action has been taken till now to give relief to the aggrieved person. This state of affairs naturally worries very much the gentlemen and ladies who are interested in social welfare. They strongly feel that such persons who do not have any sympathy for the man who is his neighbour and thus give him all sorts of trouble should be penalised. In this present case, early steps should be taken to pull down this encroaching structure and thus afford relief to the other man.

"Coming to education, I need not say much on this subject. All of us are agreed that this scheme should go forward and within a period of, say, five or ten years, certain amount of free education must be given for every child up to the age of 14. I suggest that education need not be confined to reading and writing only. It must also include adult education, all sorts of industries, handicraft, etc., so that the boys and girls after completing their education may be able to earn their own living. In this connexion, I may be permitted to refer to the schools maintained for the deaf, dumb and blind children. In their case, I have not seen the Government giving them large grants. I know there is a Deaf and Dumb School in Palayamkottai, which too is not receiving big grants from the Government. I want to stress the need for such schools getting adequate grants from the Government. Besides giving adequate grants to such schools, I think the Government should also try to adopt some of the modern methods such as the proper use of the throat muscles and see if the deaf and dumb children could be made to hear and speak so that they can also take their

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due place in society. Of course, the blind cannot be made to see. In Mylapore itself there is a Deaf and Dumb School. The grant given by the Government to this institution is so little that it is just sufficient to pay the teachers. Sir, I want that such institutions which are engaged in a very important activity, should receive special treatment from the Government and should have special privileges. Special stress should be laid on this aspect of the subject in the Five-Year Plan so that these children who are heavily handicapped may receive some consideration at the hands of the Government.

"When I come to the Social Welfare chapter, I find that it is a most encouraging one. We can, with our whole heart, congratulate the planners on this chapter. They have rightly stressed the various aspects of social welfare, such as training, social research, the right approach to the problem, etc. While we are on this subject, I would very much like to refer to the Borstal School at Palayamkottai. There, the boys walk out in a uniform that looks very ridiculous. It only helps them to look as people different from the rest. We are trying to train these boys to take their proper place in society. That is the very purpose of these Borstal Schools. These boys must be brought back into ordinary life. The outward sign is closely related to inward beauty. This is a big problem and probably the Government cannot look into these small details. These must be looked after by a special organization that must devote its entire attention to the subject.

"I must congratulate the Government on having constituted 3 p.m. a Prison Reforms Committee and we earnestly await its report. When it comes out we shall be able to say something about prison reform. Nevertheless, Sir, in this Council, we have taken a lively interest in prison reform and we trust that at the proper time, we shall be taken into confidence as regards the report. Now it is public co-operation that is needed. The Government must have a plan for the prisoner and the Borstal school boy for their rehabilitation. In our ordinary life, if there is a post, for instance, of labour inspector, we see that two or three candidates apply for it and the person who influences the authorities gets it. We are all but human and I would, therefore, plead for a special emphasis being laid on the rehabilitation of not only those who have been displaced from the geographical point of view but also those who have had difficulties in life and have slipped out of the way. We must be able to re-engage them; we must reinstate them in employment. Boys and girls who, shall I say, have murdered their reputation, delinquents under 16 and 18 years of age, have been driven by economic distress to commit crimes. The Juvenile Courts will bear me out when I say this and it is we that should rehabilitate them in society.

"At page 238 of the Report it is stated that the organization proposed to be set up to enlist public co-operation will bear the name of Bharat Seva Sangh and here I want to say a word. One word of warning about the name of the Sangh. A country that is next door to us, lying almost on our borders whose citizens had

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long been citizens of India, are trying to make out our country as Bharat so that India may not have the rich cultural background that it has and that the name 'India' may die since the country has been divided into two sections. I would ask that the name 'Bharat' be used with circumspection because in a Five-Year Plan it will certainly mean a great deal if we call the organization 'Bharat Sangh' and drop the name 'India' altogether. It has for its objects:

'To find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India to promote national solidarity and build up the economic strength of the country, and promote the social well-being of the community and mitigate the privations and hardships of its less favoured sections; to draw out the available unused time, energy, and other resources of the people and direct them into various fields of social and economic activity.'

Also it may assist in restoring and improving the social health of the community by building up standards of honesty in public conduct, public administration and business relations, creating a social atmosphere conducive to the observance of such standards and organizing public opinion and social action to combat anti-social behaviour, in creating social awareness among the people with regard to the prevailing conditions and problems and their own obligations and to the need for unity, tolerance and mutual help and in conducting campaigns and in the adoption of practical measures for the conservation and best utilization of public and private resources, promoting the practice of economy in the various spheres of the country's life and detecting and rooting out waste and inefficiency in the nation's activities, etc. These are of course lofty ideals worth while pursuing.

"Then I would pass on to the subject of 'possibilities'. We have got great possibilities for control. As was emphasised yesterday there should be control of prices, not of articles alone. When we have got control of prices, we have got to do that as we do everything else on a non-personal and non-communal basis. We have controlled essential articles to-day. But our imports and exports must be more balanced. Of course it is good and marvellous to buy only our own things—made in our own country. It is true that formerly we were wasting our money on things imported from foreign countries wantonly and uselessly. But to-day our fiscal policy should be revised. Civilization has advanced to the stage of the atomic bomb. Our forefathers were very wise in their own time. The system of barter had a great many points in their favour. There are a great many things that we can do without. We have a Tariff Board and it should see to it that the tariff on articles that we need very badly is lowered. Then only there will be a happier future for the country. To-day we are experimenting. We are very basic in our needs. Our fiscal policy has not been clearly defined. The Sterling balances and the Almighty Dollar have all been used up in many cases. But we hope that in five or ten years things will get settled down and I hope the Planning Commission led by wise economists will indeed help us to solve our problems.

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"Then I shall take up 'Public Administration' and conclude. Pages from 246 onwards deal with this subject. The conditions for a high level of integrity in the administration are stated to be:

'(1) Determination on the part of the political executive and those who support it in the legislature to maintain a higher standard of administration, just and impartial, free from influence and able to deal on merits with individual claims and grievances;

'(2) reduction of patronage both on the part of Ministers and officials, for instance, through insistence on selection to appointments over as wide a range as possible by Public Service Commissions or Special Selection Boards; and

'(3) determination and provision of adequate machinery to enforce integrity in the administration as well as in public life.'

This policy is formed and conceived with the purpose of enabling controls to succeed. We hope that in the coming elections right men will be placed in charge of the administration and given the necessary power and that the Centre and the State will get all co-operation—even collusion I would say—from each other in solving the problems that face us to-day. I can do no better than conclude with the words of the Planners that the Plan has to be fulfilled so that, besides achieving its direct aims and invoking the enthusiasm and the spirit of endeavour of the common people throughout the land, it becomes a living instrument for the formulation and execution of basic economic policies for the nation."

DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Five-Year Plan is a very valuable one and I am happy that the Government have clearly stated what their policy will be in the next five years. The report is quite in keeping with the necessities of the community at large. Emphasis has been rightly laid on the development of agriculture and as much as 191 crores of rupees are proposed to be spent on irrigation and power supply. More than a third of the finances proposed to be spent will go to the production of food and the improvement of rural life. The report is a very good report but one fundamental mistake has been committed therein. Unless that fundamental mistake is corrected, this report will lose its value in the course of the next five years. That mistake is that the villager has been placed at a lower level in human society. The whole report is based upon the assumption that the villager is an unfortunate insignificant being that deserves sympathy and upliftment. Sir, when our Revenue Minister was speaking about the under-graduates' role in the improvement of village economy, I could only feel sorry for that suggestion. The agriculturist needs no tuition from the under-graduates as he knows much more than what the latter knows. He does not need to be taught how to produce more food. (The Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi: 'You help him'.) If it is the idea of the Government that the under-graduate should learn agriculture then I welcome the idea. I shall quote a few examples to illustrate why I consider them not fit for the job. There are some electricians laying lines in my lands and I found among them certain 'School-Final' men working for Re. 1-3-0 per day. I found them digging pits for a couple of days and as soon as they got some two or three weeks' wages, I found them with hats and

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shorts on. They think they have become managers. Before learning to dig pits properly, they assume such airs, and consequently become useless. Whatever that be, the whole plan is based on the assumption that the villager is somebody and the agriculturist is some one that need help from above. Let me just ask this question. What is wrong with agriculture in our country? There is nothing wrong. It is true, however, that statistics show that one acre of land gives 700 lb. of paddy in India whereas in Japan it gives over 2,000 lb. and in Italy it is the highest, viz., over 3,000 lb. Then we find the Economic Adviser's statistics which put the figures at 1,500, 1,800 and 2,000 lb. There is absolute confusion in regard to the figures furnished by our experts so far as Indian agriculture is concerned. Sometimes we find many of our Ministers going round, catching hold of persons that produce paddy and telling them that they could produce even 12,000 lb. These figures are astronomical and the ryots often wonder what to do. How can the Government expect the ryots to produce so much per acre? These statistics and figures are therefore a big farce. I have been myself an agriculturist and I have also seen people round me who have taken to agriculture. I am afraid there is something fundamentally wrong in the Government's approach to agriculture. The whole policy is based on the wrong assumption that the agriculturist does not understand agriculture and that if scientific agriculture is brought nearer to him he will be able to produce more. Sir, let me tell the Government that the agriculturist knows his mind very well and if he is still not able to produce more, it is because of lack of experience, ignorance and conservatism on his part. The conditions that are conducive to better production are not there now. The villagers are exploited. Their social life, economic conditions, the breakdown of the old panchayat system and a host of other things are indirectly responsible for the low production of food. Treat the villager as a human being on a par with the educated men, scientific men. If that is done, then things will improve. In my ten years' experience of village life, I can say that I should take off my hat to the farmers for the manner in which they attend to agriculture. Sir, let me give two or three instances to show how things are attempted now. Some four years ago, I wanted to raise Pulav rice in my land and the department gave me some seeds. I sowed the seeds in the month of November and crops came up. The crop was of course beautiful but I had no harvest. Next year, I sowed the same seeds in the month of October. Then I got a better crop but even then there was no harvest. I could not get any harvest. And this year, I sowed the seeds in the month of September and by the middle of October I found that they had begun to flower. The crops are coming up and I hope to get a good return. I have now come to the conclusion that it is a seasonal crop which requires to be sown in the month of Adi and that it needs at least five months for a full growth. While a scientific man like myself took nearly four years to understand when the seeds should be sown, then how can we

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expect the poor agriculturist to take to modern methods of cultivation? There is something wrong with the Agricultural Department's approach to the whole question. When that department could not give me an agricultural calendar it is trying to plan for our country and advise us upon agricultural development. In fact I had to get my agricultural calendar from a ryot who has full experience of all these things and whom we call an uneducated man. But he has understood his agriculture quite well and when I follow his calendar my crops come up well and all right. If I put some of the scientific knowledge that I have with the experience of the neighbouring ryot, then I get better produce. It is lack of this understanding that is one of the greatest difficulties to-day.

"If production of food is our fundamental necessity to-day and if it is to be put on a war basis then I say the Government should be an agricultural Government, not a capitalist Government. What I mean to say is this. This year I was asked to be a model ryot for the taluk. I got the order on the 28th August. Our agricultural season begins in the month of April. With the summer showers in April the lands are ploughed and made ready to receive the seed. But by the end of August we have finished our agricultural season already. If the Government want to encourage and persuade the ryots to do better farming they ought to have sent this order to me in April instead of doing it at the end of August. They ought to have appointed me as a model ryot in the month of March itself. I will give you another instance. In the month of April I tried to get enough iron material for the plough shares but I succeeded in getting 50 rods in the month of July. When I got it in July I managed with very great difficulty to sell 25 during the last two months and the rest are left to lie idle till next April. Ryots want these plough shares in April to plough their lands. If the Government really want to plan for agricultural prosperity they must have supplied these in April itself. To do this the Government must be an agricultural Government. The Revenue Officer must think in terms of agricultural production and must think in terms of helping the agriculturist. The Co-operative department must think in terms of improving agriculture. There is no use of that department dumping manure on the people in the month of July because nobody wants the manures in July. They must be made available to the ryots in April. The agriculturists during the off season, between January and April gather all the materials necessary for the next agricultural season. If the Government are providing nearly one-third of the expenditure for the next five years for developing agriculture and rural economy, then the Government must function as an agricultural Government and must meet the demands of the ryots in the proper season. That is the reason why I put so much emphasis on this point. The whole scheme has to be drawn up from the point of view of the producer, not from the point of view of the man who exploits the producer, the merchants and the official classes. The whole

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scheme should aim at more production and at the proper season. Unless these schemes are drawn up with that aim in view, all these irrigation schemes, electricity schemes and all other schemes will be mere paper schemes but people will not be enthused. As the hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana said this morning there is lack of enthusiasm. This does not mean that people are indifferent but their enthusiasm does not carry them very far. If an enthusiast like me should suffer so much because I am not helped sufficiently in spite of so much influence how can the ordinary ryots have any enthusiasm? These are all due to want of proper co-ordination among the different Government departments. Unless this fundamental outlook is brought into operation in the execution of these various schemes, the plans and schemes will be mere election propaganda only and not designed for producing results.

"Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and others also to another statement made in the report about education. I laid emphasis on this aspect when I spoke about food. I said that education is not related to the life in the country. The lack of co-ordination that exists between home, school and the life outside has to be remedied. We cannot waste any more time in experimenting with education which is not related to these three things, life at home, life outside and intellectual development. These three things ought to go hand in hand. I had also drawn attention to the fact that basic education which was so much emphasised has been given a step-motherly treatment. It ought to be given the first preference. I would go to the extent of even demanding a separate Director to be in charge of this so that it could be given the proper place and education thus imparted can make people really useful. As I said in the beginning I do not want the college students to go into my lands because they do not understand what life in the village is and what agriculture is. They come to help us no doubt, but actually they hinder and not help us. That is why I say education should be related to the life in the country, and life in the country means agricultural life. Whatever others might say, that the country should be industrialized, that the economic condition of the country should be improved and all that, I say, ours is an agricultural country and 90 per cent of the population live in villages and so our education must be related intimately to the village life.

"Now, Sir, I jump on to the health question. I have drawn the attention of the Government to this several times and I draw their attention to it to-day very seriously. What is our health policy to-day? This morning many questions were put to the Hon. Minister about permanency, emoluments and other things, and there was heckling for over half-an-hour. I say there must be a clear cut policy about medical education. There is no use dabbling with Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and all these things. If the western type of education is costly and doctors are not going to settle down in villages, we have to find out something that will be useful to the 90 per cent of the population

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living in the villages. I will give you an example here of how men are found for the rural dispensaries. Recently there was appointed to the Kalasambakkam Firka in North Arcot district, a doctor, a rural practitioner on a subsidy of Rs. 60 per month, a man who had no medical education at all but who claimed himself to be a native doctor. He was living just opposite to me and could not get even Rs. 10 by way of practice. He now gets Rs. 60. Doctors with M.B.B.S. qualification also get a subsidy of only Rs. 75 when they work in the rural parts. A man who knows nothing is paid Rs. 60 which is a colossal waste. Instead of paying Rs. 60 to him the Government could pay Rs. 200 to a Medical graduate and ask him to go and settle in the village. The Government is grumbling to do that. What was the position of medical men in the villages, ten years or five years ago, or on the day we got independence and what is the position to-day? Has it not deteriorated and is it not worse than what it was four years ago? Are not rural dispensaries closed down and the Government go to the extent of putting any man to be in charge of these dispensaries? What is it that we have done to help the villagers? I say, we must have a clear cut policy on medical education in the province. I am not worried about people who talk about raising the standard of the people in the villages. There is no standard today. We must have some standard to start with; even though it might be lower, it does not matter. All kinds of people, quacks, who do not know even how to inject, get medicines such as penicillin and streptomycin from the market and give injections to patients. The situation is desperate to-day. Some serious step must be taken to stop this. For this we must have a clear cut policy in regard to public health. Whether it is Unani, Ayurveda or any other system we must evolve something which will be useful to the people.

"Then there is this question of housing. I was a Minister in charge of housing. I tried my best to have a rural housing plan and construct houses at a cost of Rs. 300 in the villages. I was criticised and the many policies that I put forward were thrown away. Now they want to have houses constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Who is it that can afford to have a house at Rs. 3,000 in the villages? That is the plan of the Government now, one crore for the urban housing scheme and 15 lakhs for the rural housing scheme. Who is the individual who wants a house for Rs. 3,000? If there be one, that individual can have his own house. He need not be helped by the co-operative societies. The co-operative societies have become what are called ('கொவர் கேபி களங்கள்.') Are they doing co-operative work? They are not doing co-operative work, they are doing business. They are replacing the bankers. It is not the people who live in villages that deal with cheques and do bank business, it is the merchants who live in towns that deal with cheques and banks. These co-operative societies have taken the place of the banks and we say they are thriving well and feel proud that they are doing so. This is not co-operation. Co-operation to be effective in our

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country will have to take risks. I have said that co-operation in a village means getting hold of all the villagers, bringing them together, forming a co-operative society and building a house for one family this month, building another house the next month for another and so on. That is the type of co-operation that is to be built up. But our Co-operative department has become a routine affair like any other department of Government. It is not co-operation in the real sense. In co-operation risks should be taken. The risk is the integrity of the individual. That is the principle of co-operation. We trust more in the integrity of the individual than in his capacity to pay or refund the loan through his security, through his land. And what is the security that they get in the land? This morning the hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana was speaking about the Land Mortgage Bank and the loans granted by that bank. The value of the dry crop lands is so low that the people cannot get adequate loans to develop those lands, with the result that the help given by this bank is only a misnomer because from the capitalistic point of view or from the bankers' point of view, it is not economic to give a loan on the security of dry lands. And these dry lands cannot be improved unless a loan is given. That is the difficulty under which the villagers are labouring. In spite of goodwill, in spite of programmes and in spite of the co-operative societies promising to give help to the people, the help does not reach the people. I am not criticising anybody. I am just mentioning the difficulties and describing the actual situation in the country. If the housing problem has to be tackled, it has to be tackled on a different level altogether and not on the level of co-operation as it is understood to-day as a *வேலாத்தெவி* institution, doing banking business and saying that they have done so much business and earned a profit of so many thousands, they are solvent societies and things like that. Solvency of the societies should be based upon solvency of the individuals. How many useless people have not become solvent in recent times? Solvency is not the only criterion that we should take when talking about co-operation and housing.

3-30 P.M. These things have to be reorientated if the five-year plan is to be an effective one and if people are to get the necessary enthusiasm. This lack of confidence on the part of the people has to be removed and that cannot be removed by publishing a report like this or by making promises but by doing something concrete which people will see and gain confidence and if confidence is gained, we shall be able to proceed further.

“Regarding agriculture, mechanization is one of the problems facing us under the five-year plan; a major portion of the money that is going to be spent on agriculture will be spent upon mechanization. I had a talk with one of the engineers and he asked me ‘Does it not simplify your work; you do not depend upon human labour and you are able to plough up extensive areas of land; is that not more advantageous than depending upon human labour?’ But I say, Sir, that that is escapism. Labour in this country to-day is cheeky and is not prepared to do work as it used

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to do and instead of trying to extract work from them, we are trying to escape from it by introducing tractors; instead of trying to tackle the human problem and getting better work from labour, we are trying to displace human labour by introducing tractors. You are leaving the man out and are creating other complications and problems which will have to be solved either on the beggar front or in the industrial or labour field. We create labour problems by introducing tractors with the result that our energies will be wasted in trying to solve them; the whole problem has to be solved at the human level. This is a country with a vast population and by industrialization or mechanization, we cannot solve this problem but on the other hand, the problem will be rendered more difficult of solution. What will you do with the human population unless you castrate the people or introduce birth control methods that are being adopted elsewhere in order to reduce the population? The solution for the problem must be found on the human level and not on the mechanical level. Means must be found to utilize all hands to produce more food. Let me tell you what the difficulty will be if we try to introduce mechanization. First of all, the machinery has to come from foreign lands and our capital has to go out. To run the machinery, diesel oil and spare parts have to come from outside, we have to spend large amounts for that purpose and at the same time depend upon outside sources for running the machinery. On the contrary, we can make use of all the money that will be used by this means for developing the country through other means. If, however, tractors are made in this country and if we produce the fuel and spare parts necessary for running them, that is a different economy. What shall we do with the vast number of people released by the adoption of mechanization? Therefore, Sir, I feel that instead of claiming that we have mechanized agriculture, it will be better if we try to mechanize as little as possible. On the other hand, I very much welcome electricity as it eases the difficulty of the cultivator. A three horse-power pumping engine can do the work of two bulls and one or two men and leave the man free to attend to agricultural operations and at the same time it will give the cultivator enough water.”

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—“Would not the same thing apply to tractors also?”

Dr. S. GURUBATHAM:—“It would not, Sir. While a tractor displaces a certain number of men, it introduces very serious complications. While in regard to electricity, the bullocks are relieved from hard work and the men also are available for other kind of agricultural work, a vast number is displaced by taking to tractors, thus creating very serious problems. Another thing is that electricity is easily available even to the person who is owning a small plot of an acre or two while the tractor for such plots of lands is not a practical proposition.

“Bound up with this question is the problem of manure. If the life of the soil is to be maintained and built upon, we require

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farmyard manure or organic manure for which we require cattle. Instead of trying to make more and more farmyard manure available for our lands, the Government are trying to apply chemical manure which again has to be imported from foreign countries. Being a farmer, I have proceeded on the assumption that we can save the bullocks from the hard work to which they are subjected and electricity should be welcome and I thought it would do good to the agricultural economy of this country."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"But how does the hon. Member feel that the same points do not apply to tractors."

DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not the place where I could discuss the question in detail . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The whole country is interested in the problem and that is why I have raised it and, the hon. Member being a farmer himself, I thought he would be able to explain the position fully. I will give him some more time to speak."

DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"First of all, Sir, let us take the question of cost. I have been trying to get a tractor to plough seventy acres for the last two years and ultimately I succeeded in getting it on the 15th of July this year. At that time, people had finished ploughing their lands and I had also finished ploughing. But since the tractor had arrived, I thought I could strain a little and plough a plot of 15 acres of useless land. I could not raise food crops there and I had no other go than to raise groundnut. I do not usually raise groundnut or sugarcane on a commercial scale, my operations being limited to self-sufficiency. But now, since the tractor arrived, I had no other go than to raise groundnut on 15 acres. The first disadvantage was that it did not arrive at the proper time. Tractors, if they are to serve any useful purpose, must be made available in April itself as that is the commencement of the agricultural season. Taking the question of costs, it works to Rs. 10 per acre and I had to pay another Rs. 175 by way of transport charges for no fault of mine. The way in which the department is working is such. So, the result is that it costs from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per acre with which I can get my lands ploughed with my bullocks and I can do the ploughing for three or four times or even more than with a tractor. Then as I told you, the tractor can only plough extensive lands whereas electricity can be of service to even a person owning an acre or two.

"Then, Sir, there are many things that we have to learn by experience. Satham Reddiyar was telling me that he was ploughing his land with the iron plough for the last five years but the difficulty was that with the available quantity of water, the land was not able to retain its moisture and he had come back to the country plough. My experience is that if I have a little water in my well and if I want to raise paddy crop, the best thing I have to do is to use the ordinary country plough which pierces the ground for only three inches and not with the iron plough, the

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improved plough as they call it, which ploughs the ground to a depth of 6 inches with the result that the soil is not able to retain its moisture. Whatever may be said for the iron plough, this is an aspect of the matter to which the concerned officials have not bestowed their thought and the ryot has to proceed upon his own experience. The other point is the ryot does not like the use of ammonia. No doubt we can have a bumper crop but it is just like killing the next generation. I may have the crop but my son cannot have it and that is what my son who is an agricultural graduate feels about it. It only helps to stimulate the soil and destroys the tone and fertility of the soil. Even America, which is a young country so far as agriculture is concerned for they had been carrying on agricultural operations for only a century, is facing the question of soil depletion as a result of the bumper crops which they have been raising. America itself is veering to the view that the use of chemical manure should be reduced or it should be discarded in favour of the farmyard manure or organic manure. Things have changed in that country. Our country is an agricultural country and agriculture has been carried on here for the last 5 or 6 thousand years but here soil depletion has not been so marked as in other active agricultural countries. The soil is alive though there is not good life in it but we can improve upon it. The agriculturist of our country has been interested in building up the soil and not in producing plenty of crops as they do in America with a capitalistic outlook in order that large outturns are recorded and large sums of money are cleared. Our farmers with ages of experience behind them are building up the soil by means of the farmyard manure. Instead of spending our energy and money upon chemical manures, with the same energy and money we can produce farmyard manure and our agriculturists will be wealthier and wiser. This agricultural plan that has been drawn up, I am sorry to say, Sir, has been drawn up by a group of people who have been officers most of them and whose experience in the land is not very great and even if they be agricultural officers, their experience in the land is limited and their knowledge theoretical or it is a knowledge which has been transmitted to them from purely practical farms like the ones at Coimbatore and Aduthurai. Most of them have not run a farm themselves; it is not their experience that they are giving but it is the experience of some one else which they are trying to transmit to the people. Otherwise, how can this kind of mistake occur? A particular strain of paddy is supplied to the people without their being able to tell the ryots when it should be grown and how and under what conditions it ought to be grown. That, Sir, I am sorry to say, is the type of people who have drawn up this plan. I do not question those who have drawn up the irrigation schemes as they have been prepared by people who understand their work. But as far as agriculture is concerned, the agriculturists in this country have been carrying on their avocation through the ages and built up an experience which has to be respected; it is upon that experience that our future agriculture has to be built; our scientific knowledge has to be related to it; it is not as if you are

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going to write upon a blank slate; you have to write upon something that is already existing there; it is upon that experience that we have to super impose our knowledge. During the last 12 years, at great expense, expense to my own patience, I have built up agriculture according to my lights and it is as a result of that experience that I emphasise that if agriculture is to become real, it must be planned by real agriculturists of this country; planning, co-operation or relationship there may be, but dictation from above that things must be done in such and such a way is not good. It is for that reason that only very few officers are able to come into contact with the villagers. The reason is not want of organized planning but it is because they have their own opinion and the villagers have their own opinion on things pertaining to agriculture and the two do not meet and they repel each other and nothing comes off. I am saying with all seriousness, Sir, that if the food problem in the country is to be solved, it must be solved on this fundamental question of recognising the ryot as a person with experience, as a man not to be pitied but whose advice is to be taken note of and who is to be treated as an equal in his knowledge of things pertaining to agriculture; he must sit with us and if he wants anything, the department must supply him with his wants and they should not try to tell him what he needs.

3.45 p.m. When you supply him with his needs in time and if he fails, then we should step in and try to help him to improve agriculture. So that is the emphasis I would like to place with regard to planning, and if planning is done along that line, it will be an effective planning."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not take much time of the House as I have only a few points to deal with. Sir, the Five-Year Plan is a very interesting document; it reveals great scholarship and much labour. But unless it is related to the facts and circumstances obtaining in our State we may not be able to derive much benefit therefrom. I expected the Hon. Minister for Planning to fill up that lacuna; I expected that he would relate the schemes adumbrated in this plan to the conditions and circumstances obtaining in this State. But unfortunately he did not do so. His speech also was only in general terms. I thought he would at least dwell at length on the subject which is very dear to him, that is, the underground wealth of this State. He referred to the lignite deposits in South Arcot. Even that too, was only a passing reference. I know he had been waxing eloquent about the mineral wealth of our State and had been delivering lectures thereon. Even that was absent in his speech to-day. The chapter on minerals in the Draft Outline of the Planning Commission is profoundly vague. Certain general principles are laid down, principles which most of us know, and also reference is made to the five institutions which are functioning or which are expected to function for the purpose of exploiting the mineral wealth of this State. But we do not find any reference as to how the mineral wealth of our State is to be exploited. Regarding lignite deposits in South Arcot, we know the Hon. Minister for Planning has been referring to it for the

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past five years in season and out of season, so that some people had been remarking why he should be referring to it so many times. The reason is obvious. If this lignite deposit is properly exploited as has been mentioned in the Address delivered by His Excellency the Governor in this House, while opening the present session, the entire phase of the economy of this State would be completely changed. Therefore it is but fit and proper that we should lay great emphasis on the exploitation of lignite deposits. If it is exploited this State would benefit by hundreds of crores of rupees. But the Planning Commission does not make even a reference to it; nor the Hon. Minister has made any mention of the steps taken to exploit this rich mineral. We would like to know the exact plan of this Government about it. We read in the newspapers recently that certain experts have taken bulk samples and despatched them to Madras for testing. We read also in newspapers recently the reference made by the Hon. Minister that we would be getting technical assistance from the United States under the Point Four Plan. Beyond that, we have not been vouchsafed any information. We do not know whether this Government have any scheme for exploiting this valuable deposit, or whether they take up the matter as it comes in a haphazard manner.

"Mica is another valuable mineral of this State. A few years ago the Government of India appointed a committee to enquire into the condition of the mica mines and suggest ways and means of exploiting and improving them. That committee has submitted a very valuable report, but no reference is made to it by the Planning Commission.

"The Hon. Minister for Planning was also formerly very eloquent about iron ores in our State. He used to say that the iron ores of Sandur and Salem are almost the best in the world but the Government of India are not prepared to establish a steel plant here. I submit nothing prevents this Government from establishing a steel plant in this State for utilizing these valuable ores. But there is no reference to that in the speech of the Hon. Minister or in the draft planning report. There are also other valuable mineral deposits in the State and I would like to know whether this Government have any scheme to exploit them. I know the Hon. Minister is very much interested in this matter, as he knows the value of these minerals. Therefore, I urge on the Hon. Minister for Planning to let us know whether the Government have got any scheme so that we may have at least the satisfaction that our Government is inclined to exploit our mineral resources, however step-motherly the Centre and the Planning Commission may be with regard to them.

"When we speak of mineral wealth naturally we are led to think of the development of industries, because exploitation of mineral wealth is integrated with the development of industries. There is a chapter in the planning report about development of industries. Therein it emphasizes the necessity for the continuance of the private sector to a very large extent. There has

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been much confusion during the past five years or so regarding the exact domains of private sector and public sector with the result that capital has been shy. In the Special Planning Number of the 'Madras Information' reference has been made by the Secretary of the Development Department in the article he has contributed on 'State Enterprise' to the shyness of capital. He says there that capital seems to have ceased to perform its proper function in the expansion of industries. It would have been better if he had dwelt on the reasons for it. Capital has been shy because the capitalist is not sure whether he will be allowed to continue to run the industry which he sets up with his capital and with his knowledge, experience and skill. He fears that any industry he might start runs the risk of being taken over by the Government in the name of nationalization. I cannot forget what one important gentleman, occupying a high place in the Centre, said informally on the floor of the Constituent Assembly, 'Well, let these millionaires start industries, let them invest all their capital in them, let them develop them by using their knowledge and skill, we can by one stroke of the pen, by passing a legislation in this House, take over their entire industries whenever we like.' If such an idea gains currency among the public, will any capitalist, whether Indian or foreigner, be inclined to invest any capital? Is not the capitalist reluctant to bring out his capital because, in season and out of season, people in authority and people belonging to the party in power are saying that every industry would be nationalized. Therefore it is that the capitalist is afraid to invest his capital."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"The Constitution of India does not provide for it."

4 p.m. JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Some of our industrialists who went to America have repeatedly said that eminent industrialists and capitalists there who have at their command the best technical and engineering talents and who are ready to invest their capital in foreign countries are afraid to invest their capital in India because of their lack of confidence in the Government here. In spite of the assurance given by the Prime Minister in his several speeches and in spite of the announcement of the policy of the Centre even as early as 1948, lack of confidence still persists among capitalists. The Draft Outline says: 'Hereafter industries will be more and more assigned to the private sector than to the public sector'. It does not say that the private sector has to be maintained based on recognized principles, but for reasons only which are temporary. It says: 'As the bulk of the resources which the State can mobilize would be used for the development of agriculture, irrigation and power, it would not be able to make large investments in industry'. According to the Commission, the State will not be able to make large investments in industry as it has to invest a large part of its resources on the development of agriculture, irrigation and power and it has therefore to maintain the private sector in industries. It follows that if the State has sufficient resources and technical

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skill, surely these industries would not be assigned to the private sector. It is clear that in spite of what is said in the Draft Planning Commission Report, there is no absolute guarantee either for the Indian capitalists or for the foreign capitalists. While dealing with this matter, the Draft Planning Commission Report gives a list of industries which would be left to the private sector. I would say that the scheme ought to have been reversed, that is, the Planning Commission Report ought to have given the list which should be reserved to the public sector instead of giving the list of industries which are reserved to the private sector. It ought to have given a list of industries which are to be reserved for the public sector and left the residuary industries to the private sector. That would have been the proper method. Therefore, Sir, I say that even the assurances suggested in the Planning Commission's Draft Outline will not be such as to draw the hidden capital for the industrial development of the country. Even though there are people in this country as well as outside willing to invest, they will not be induced to part with their capital for the development of the industries of this country. Of course, it is not possible for the State to develop all the industries and, therefore, private sector has to be relied upon. Unless sufficient encouragement, stimulus and incentive are given to the private capitalists and industrialists, I am afraid the industrial development of the country will be greatly retarded. Now, Sir, it is stated that the highest priority has to be given for the development of agriculture in this country and that is why resources are denied for the development of the industries. On page 148, the Draft Outline of the Planning Commissions says: 'Since the total resources available for development are limited and since projects calculated to raise agricultural production are given the highest priority in the Plan, the resources available for industrial expansion are limited.' The Hon. Minister for Planning has not explained how this highest priority is given to agricultural production in our State and how this priority has been beneficial to our State. Fortunately, when we were discussing His Excellency the Governor's Address to the House, a note entitled 'The National Five Year Plan and the Madras State' was placed in our hands signed by the Hon. the Chief Minister. There was a reference in it to the 15-Year Plan of our State and it was stated that certain schemes out of this have been included in the First Five-Year Plan. Of course, I find that it has been published as Appendix 3 of the note which gives a catalogue of 51 projects which have been included in the 15-Year Plan of the State. Out of these, a few projects have been selected and included in the first Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission. Sir, we are yet to know the basis on which this selection is made. Some of these plans have been investigated in great detail; some are very urgent and Government have given promises to the people in regard to some, but many of them are not included in the Five-Year Plan. For instance, there is the famous Amaravathi Reservoir Scheme in the Coimbatore district and a betterment levy also has been collected from the people amounting to a few lakhs of rupees. But that

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scheme is not included and the reason is not known to us. The money which has been collected, I am told, has been ordered to be refunded to the ryots. Now, Sir, in the Coimbatore district, there is no water-supply either for irrigation or for drinking purposes. It is one of the drought areas of our State. Then, why was the scheme which the Government thought of first and for which the people have also contributed, not included in the first Five-Year Plan? There are other similar schemes in the Tirunelveli district which ought to have been included. I would like to know the rationale of selection of the schemes for the Five-Year Plan. Is it a haphazard one? The Hon. the Chief Minister has said in his note that all the irrigation schemes included in the Plan are already under execution as part of our Post-War Reconstruction Programme and that nothing new has been added to the list. He has also said that many of the items included in the list are mere continuation of the schemes already in operation in the State. Well, Sir, such is the treatment which this State receives from the Centre. Is this Government prepared to be satisfied with this treatment meted out to it by the Centre? Sir, our Chief Minister has said that other States have been receiving large amounts by way of subsidies from the Centre for such schemes, whereas we have not been receiving such subsidies. Has this Government brought to the notice of the Government of India the justice of allotting larger amounts to this State so that the more important of the schemes detailed in the 15-Year Plan may be included in the Five-Year Plan? At least those projects about which assurances and promises have been made by this Government to the people of this State ought to have been included in the Five-Year Plan. There is an important matter on which I would like to have enlightenment and elucidation from the Minister in charge of Planning with regard to industries. It is stated that an amount of Rs. 85 lakhs and odd has been provided for industries. What can be done with this amount?

"Sir, an amount of eight crores of rupees has been provided for Education. I do not want to go into that matter again. I would only urge on the Hon. the Minister for Finance that this Government should make representations to the Central Government in order that our State may be treated on a par with the other States in the country and not as it is being treated in regard to the question of food.

"Then, Sir, in the Chapter on Agriculture, reference is made to price incentive."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I think the hon. Member may conclude now because the Leader of the Opposition may require about twenty minutes."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Let the hon. Member take five minutes more."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"I will finish, Sir. On page 148 of the Planning Commission Report, it is stated

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'Actually, as compared with the pre-war period, in several industries, production has gone up, but productivity, which is generally expressed in terms of output per worker—not necessarily to be construed as productivity of labour—has diminished.' So also in regard to Agriculture, it is stated on page 76, 'While the area under cereals during the three years ending 1949-50 compared to the period immediately preceding the war has not changed appreciably and had remained (taking comparable areas only) in the neighbourhood of 167 million acres, the production has declined from 46.16 million tons to 42.1 million tons.' This has happened in spite of the Grow More Food Programme on which so many crores of rupees have been sunk. Then, Sir, it is also said that if proper price incentive is not given, the growers of foodgrains will divert their lands to cash crops and such other crops as will give them a better return and the Planning Commission itself warns against this. It says: 'The aim of policy should, therefore, be to maintain the relative prices of different agricultural commodities at such levels that, without being influenced by excessive price stimuli in one direction or another, it is possible to secure increase in food production to the desired levels *pari passu* with increase in the production of commercial crops.' We have been urging that there is no use in keeping down the prices of foodgrains alone while allowing the prices of other commodities to rise. The prices of foodgrains should be related to the prices of other commodities essential to life which are purchased by the farmers from the income which they derive from the land. If you do not formulate and evolve such a relationship between the prices of foodgrains and the prices of other essential commodities, then the ryots will not have the enthusiasm to grow more foodgrains with the result that the Government will be forced to import foodgrains from other countries more and more in order to prevent starvation deaths in this country. Therefore, Sir, it is a matter which has to be deeply considered. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Government of India and to our own Government for placing this Report in our hands in order that we may consider it and offer our suggestions. But, Sir, I feel that the man in the street has no enthusiasm for this Report, because the planning is mainly for the agricultural industry. In the ultimate analysis, planning is for the life of the individual and for the life of the citizen of the country. We must look at it from that angle. If it is planning for the people of this country, then this planning should create enthusiasm among the people. That enthusiasm is not created, Sir, because this planning will be the result of a very heavy burden of taxation upon the poor man. Now, Sir, this planning will not help the agriculturist for whom there is so much sympathy and there is so much concern. Sir, from the 'Madras Information', it would be seen that the additional taxation which I referred to as a heavy burden has to be borne entirely by the agricultural classes, while other sections of the population will not have such a burden, because

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4-18 p.m. most of these other sections of population have been provided with increased social amenities like electricity, radio, etc. I suggest that this burden should be distributed to others also. The agriculturists alone should not be made to bear the whole brunt of the burden. Facilities, as much as possible, should be given to the agriculturists. If the Government really want our country to become self-sufficient, if they want to avoid famines in spite of drought, and if they want to give relief to the people of the country, they must pay attention to agriculture. The Government are right in laying special emphasis upon agriculture. How are we going to step up production and how are we going to create enthusiasm among the agriculturists if we place the whole burden on the agriculturists? This has to be considered by the Government. There is not much time at my disposal. I shall mention only certain points. I come to the housing schemes. So far as housing is concerned, there is not much to be said to the credit of this Government. In the Special Planning Number of the Madras Information, it is stated that rural housing societies have been organised in about 20 districts. But no construction seems to have been undertaken so far. The scheme is there and societies have been organized. But there is no construction. As a matter of fact, next to food comes housing. If there is no good housing, the health of the people will deteriorate. I would refer to what the hon. Member Dr. Gurubatham said in regard to these societies. Without meaning any disparagement to these societies, I would say that these societies in most cases—in certain cases they have worked for the good of the people—have formed themselves into a clique, and they work for the interest of their members. How is it that in spite of societies having been formed in 20 districts, no construction work has taken place so far? That shows lack of interest on the part of the society. This Government must take this point into consideration. They must impress upon the societies that when once they are formed, they must undertake the work. The help given by this Government either in the shape of loans or subsidies should be utilised not for anybody's individual good but for the good of the public. In spite of the fact that the co-operative movement must be encouraged as far as possible, the defects which are there should be removed. One of the defects is that these societies do not work properly. If they do work they work in their own interests and not in the interests of the people at large.

"Sir, I now come to firka development. Firka development is planning on a miniature scale. In spite of the fact that there have been experiments in firka development and several firkas have been formed, there is no enthusiasm among the people in the firkas. Firka development, as a matter of fact, has not been a success. That is the lesson that this Government have to learn before they actually embark upon planning. I do not think, as some others say, that this planning is only a propaganda stunt. For the last 100 years this is the first time that we have ever come across a constructive and organized planning because our Government is now an independent Government. It has got

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the interests of the people at heart. So, it is thinking of this plan. Many mistakes may be committed, because we are new to these things. But such mistakes will hereafter do good to the people. Therefore, it is not propaganda. The Government are really interested in having this plan. Several lessons the Government have to learn from past experience. The experience of firka development is one to be remembered by the Government.

"I now come to the development boards. We have experience of district food committees, taluk food committees, and many other food committees. My own experience of these food committees during the last five years is that there has been much talk and little work. If we are going to have these boards working in the manner in which the food committees have been working, I should say that these boards will become a failure. Therefore, I suggest to the Government that the number of members on these boards should be very much limited in order that actual work may be carried on.

"As regards industries, it has already been pointed out to the Government that private industries should be given a free hand. There is a fear lurking in the minds of the people that if industries are developed by them very highly, they will be taken over by the Government. We have to create enthusiasm among labourers. Labour is the greatest factor. If Government want to create enthusiasm among the labourers, two things should be done. One is the wage question. If Government see that a proper wage is paid to the labourer to enable him to keep his body and soul together, then it will be possible to develop the industries greatly. The other point, which may appear to be strange, is that the Government should try to see that a certain interest in the industries is created in the minds of the labourers. That is to say labourers must be made to feel that they are working partners in the concern in which they are working. If Government are able to create that enthusiasm, and if the Government legislate in a manner which will, without molestation or creating obstacles in the way of capitalists, create such enthusiasm in the minds of the labourers, then the Government will certainly be successful in the development of industries. I feel that this point must be borne in mind.

"Regarding health, this morning a number of questions have been put. Our country is a vast country having perhaps one of the largest populations in the world. Such being the case, it will be criminal on our part to neglect the health of the people. What is it that we have to do? Fell diseases like tuberculosis are taking a heavy toll of human lives every year. If we want really to improve the health of the people, then all sorts of medical facilities should be given. Then, Sir, the manner in which the Government are treating the graduates of medicine is not the manner in which they should be treated. There must be employment provided by the Government or the Government must create the circumstances

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in which these people can live a comfortable life. If a number of applications come to the Government and the Government feel that they are helpless in the matter of providing them with employment, or if these people themselves cannot find employment outside and cannot lead a comfortable life consistent with their profession and dignity, what is the use of people becoming medical graduates? Naturally people will not try to enter medical colleges in spite of the Government's attempts to open more medical colleges. Therefore I submit that medical graduates should come out of the colleges not for finding employment or for pointing out that we have so many medical colleges, but they should come out for the sake of preserving the health of the people. If the health of the qualified medical men. This Government should take this point into consideration. As the planning of the nation is the planning of the individual, I am certain that in future planning this aspect of the question will not be ignored.

"I now come, Sir, to education. We have repeatedly on the floor of this House complained that there are several thousands of villages in our State which have no schools. I submit that education must be provided for every girl and every boy of school-going age so that after five or ten years we shall see that there is no illiteracy in our State. I have always felt that adult education is a misnomer. Adult education is unnecessary. It is a waste. The Government spend money on people who cannot learn, and who are unwilling to learn. If illiteracy is to be removed, it is not from the top that Government should begin but from the bottom. If you give education to all children of school-going age, I am certain that in ten years there will be no illiteracy. Illiteracy will be eradicated. This is a very important question, on which our Government perhaps do not feel inclined to spend as much money as necessary. Education is a thing without which we cannot preserve the health of the people. If for the illiterate mass of people the Government are not going to spend money, then the Government will be worth nothing. A Government which have literate subjects and enlightened subjects is a Government that can be praised all over the world. I want that our Government should have people who can understand the difficulties of the Government and who can appreciate them. I am not, Sir, one with some hon. Members who feel that other kinds of medicine than allopathy should not be tried. In this country allopathic medicine was a strange thing. We became accustomed to this only after the advent of the British Government. Allopathic medicine is a costly affair also. It we go to a chemist's shop or a dispensary to get some medicine, we have to pay very high prices. Injections are very costly, and they are beyond the reach of the poor. Our forefathers have been successful in the administration of Indian medicines. I know of a case where allopathic medicine failed and Indian medicine succeeded (interruption). When I said 'Indian' medicine it includes Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha also. I have had the good fortune of meeting Hakim Ajmal Khan who

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was one of the most eminent Indian doctors. I know that in many cases where allopathic doctors failed, he was able to succeed. He was charging for princes Rs. 1,000 or so per day. For poor people, he was not charging anything. He also gave them free medicine besides attending on them for nothing. Then there is the Hindusthani Dawa Kana which gives medicine to the poor people free of cost and charges moderately those who can afford to pay. Therefore, there are various systems of medicine in our own country which were used by our forefathers and which were practised by our forefathers. If these medicines could be obtained at cheap prices in our own country, I do not see any reason why we should go in for foreign medicines, and that too when they are quite alien to us. We came to know of those foreign medicines only about a century or so back. Health, education, food, clothing and shelter for all have to be taken into consideration. If all these things are planned in an organized manner, then I think our Government must be congratulated not only by this House but also by the public at large. After all, it is posterity that will benefit by these schemes. Planning is a thing which has to be done for the sake of safeguarding not only the interests of the people and their health but also the independence that we have achieved. We achieved our independence with great difficulty after sacrificing a lot. We cannot retain our independence unless we plan for the lives of the people. Therefore I feel that the Government are right in coming forward with this organized planning. Sir, it is organized planning that is needed at present. There was no organized planning at the time of the British rule in this country and it is high time that we have such planning. If this proved to be successful, then I should say that the independence achieved by us is worth having.

"I would like to take this opportunity to caution this Government not to impose heavy taxes on the people. The Government can find ways and means to avoid this kind of taxation. Taxation has been very heavy in this country. If, without imposing such heavy taxes, the Government can afford all these reliefs to the people then all praise to them. I feel that planning should be encouraged and while supporting this planning, we should see that the Government take the right path so that people may feel that this Government have planned for the organized living of the public."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, I must thank hon. Members of this House for the great interest that they have taken on the plan of the Government of India and also the Madras plan. I am glad that the most important aspect of the question, viz., the necessity for active co-operation of the people, has been realized and emphasized by every section of this House, I did preface my own speech with the need for public co-operation and enthusiasm. No plan in the world can be successfully implemented without the co-operation and enthusiasm of the people.

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There can be no two opinions on that aspect. But, how to get that enthusiasm and co-operation from the people, is the question. That is why the plan of the Government of India and the Madras Government has been placed for discussion and suggestions, not only in this House but also elsewhere, so that we could get suggestions from the hon. Members of this House to make the people enthusiastic about this plan. If they feel that this plan that has been propounded here has not got the seeds for great enthusiasm, I ask hon. Members to give me constructive suggestions. The Government of India and the State Government want that this Plan should be widely discussed. That is why municipal councils, district boards, panchayats, colleges and educational institutions have all been invited to express their views about this plan. We do realize the need for public enthusiasm for this plan. I can assure hon. Members on behalf of the Government that we in this State are prepared to take any constructive suggestion that is calculated to push through this plan and arouse the necessary enthusiasm in the people. There is no doubt about the need for enthusiastic support from the people and we will certainly do all that lies in our power to secure this.

“There is another aspect of the matter. The hon. Leader of the Opposition was saying that if the Government could implement the plan, even though it is a limited one, without going in for additional taxation, he would congratulate the Government, and all people will be happy over it. May I tell him, Sir, that no plan in any part of the world can be successfully executed without some sacrifice from some sector of society or other? But, the question is which sector of the people is capable of bearing such sacrifice. If certain taxation measures are proposed in the All-India plan or the Madras plan, it is with a view to seeing that this plan, though limited in scope, and which is considered essential, is carried out in the interest and for the benefit of the people.

“Certain questions were asked as to what this Government have done about industries and how the Government are going to implement their programme of industrial development. I have already given sufficient indication of details in this regard to the extent that it was possible. I may tell hon. Members that I am very anxious that this State should develop its industries at a rapid pace. Every effort is being made to aid the private sector if it comes forward to assist the industrialization of this State. Whether it is the Government of India plan or the Madras plan, the question that has to be considered is one relating to priorities. This is the most important problem to be tackled, after taking into account the resources that we have in our State. It is not very difficult to frame ambitious plans, but the right approach to the problems, in a realistic way, is the most important aspect that has to be carefully considered. It is very difficult to examine the priorities and allocate the resources in such a way that the best is got out of the existing resources.”

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“In the five-year plan no mention of mineral development is made. This has been pointed out even by Mr. Lobo Prabhu, the Development Secretary of the Madras Government. What has the Hon. Minister to say about this?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“There is nothing new in what the hon. Gentleman Janab Ibrahim says. I was just telling the House that we have to carefully decide on the priorities. This is a most important aspect. We have to take into account all the resources at our disposal and take a decision in the matter. One hon. Member said, ‘What is this Government worth if it cannot provide shelter to its people?’ Another Member asked, ‘What is this Government worth if it cannot adequately feed the people?’ A third Member asked, ‘What is this Government worth if it cannot clothe the people?’ The hon. Lady Member Mrs. Hensinan said, or will perhaps say, ‘What is this Government worth if it cannot properly attend to the health of the people, especially women, children and the disabled and the underprivileged?’ I agree that these are very urgent and important problems. I do not deny that. But when we plan, we must take stock of our resources and decide on priorities.

“Sir, the hon. Member Dr. Gurubatham rightly stressed the need for laying emphasis on agriculture. Due weight has to be given to the views of the agriculturists and their experience. It is exactly what we have been doing. In fact, the greatest emphasis has been laid by the Government of India plan and the Madras plan on this factor. I have already indicated in my speech that Rs. 80 crores have been earmarked for development of irrigation and electricity. These are intended for the benefit of the agriculturists. That is why I claimed that we might be accused of favouring the agriculturists. That has been our policy and it is necessary if we have to achieve what we want for the good of the people. We are deficit in food and every effort must be made and every incentive must be provided to see that this wide gap is covered. So, we have given the necessary emphasis and I might even say that some sort of bias is given in favour of the agriculturists in all our planning. Certain remarks were made about the need for giving adequate importance to the agriculturists. I do claim that our intention has always been to see that the agriculturists are given their due place in the economy of this State. Their importance has always been recognized. We have done this in the best way possible by providing all amenities like the improvement of irrigation sources, abolition of zamindaris, reduction of rent and several other measures which I have already indicated, in the last four years. This State has spent large sums of money in restoration of tanks, improvement of irrigation channels, etc. If to-day the agriculturists did not get the full benefit out of these improvement schemes, it is due, if I may say so, to the seasonal conditions. That has been a fact over which neither this Government nor the Central Government or, for that matter, anybody else has any

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control. If there had been rains in time, perhaps the economy of the State would have been different and things would have been very different.

"Now, certain questions were raised by the hon. Member Sri Bhima Rao about the wages given to landless labourers and he said that the wages were inadequate and therefore there was migration to urban areas because of more attractive wages in works like Tungabhadra Project and so on. In this connexion, I should like to draw the hon. Member's attention to the statistics published about agricultural wages every month by the Economic Adviser's office. It shows a progressive increase in wages. In fact, another hon. Member—I think it is Dr. Gurubatham—complained just now that sometimes it is very difficult to meet the demands of the agriculturists for higher wages. Apart from all these, the need for fixation of minimum wages in agriculture has been recognized by this Government and the Government of India and in fact an enquiry for the fixation of a minimum wage has been going on. We are awaiting the final report and as soon as that report is received, it will give us the data needed for the fixation of minimum wages in various States in this country. So far as Madras is concerned, we will certainly implement the Minimum Wages Committee's recommendations and, as I said, we are only waiting for the necessary data to be furnished.

"An important suggestion has been made that there must be greater inter-departmental co-operation and that there must be co-ordination of the activities of all departments. I am sure that this is an advice which cannot be brushed aside either by the States or by the Centre when they plan. It is not at all an advice that should be brushed aside; we certainly feel that it is essential that there should be co-operation if planning should succeed. It cannot succeed until there is co-ordination and active co-operation between the various departments.

4-45 p.m. "The hon. Member, Sri Suryanarayana Rao, raised certain questions about the Tungabhadra Project and the High Level Canal and asked how it was that the High Level Canal, which was an integral part of the main project, had not been included in the five-year plan. It is true that the High Level Canal is integrated in the sense that, as we are proceeding with the construction of the dam, we provide facilities for the High Level Canal being taken up also. I can assure the hon. Member that at the recent conference held at Delhi between the representatives of the Governments of Hyderabad and Madras, this subject was also discussed while we were discussing the rights of the respective areas over the waters of the Krishna of which, the hon. Member knows, the Tungabhadra is a tributary. The question of taking up the High Level Canal Scheme as a supplementary plan will be examined and taken up with the Planning Commission."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Why not consider it as part of the five-year plan?"

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"I may point out in this connexion, Sir, that many of the schemes included in the five-year plan are already under execution as part of the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes. As such the question of taking up the High Level Canal Scheme cannot arise until after the completion of the Low Level Canal Scheme and there is still time for the question to be examined. There is no need to take it up in the present five-year plan because it will be some time before the other scheme is completed. I can, however, give the assurance that the Government will bear in mind the need for taking it up either as an integrated scheme or as a separate one immediately on the completion of the Low Level Canal Scheme. If necessary meanwhile, we will take it up with Planning Commission and get it included in the five-year plan or in the supplementary plan. It is included in the five-year plan the Government will certainly go into the question of finding the money for it as then it will be necessary for us to incur the expenditure thereon within the five-year period. At present we feel that there is no need for its inclusion in the five-year plan.

"Sir, mention was made about the Krishna-Pennar Project. What has been proposed to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the supplementary plan is stage I of the project. In this stage, including irrigation of 1.50 lakhs acres under the Gandhikota, to be fed by one of the canals under the Project, Kurnool will have 1.61 lakhs acres of irrigation and Cuddapah 1.79 lakhs acres of first crop. Nellore will have 4.29 lakhs acres, Chittoor 0.12 lakh acres and Chingleput 1.15 lakhs acres of first crop, mostly areas already irrigated wet under precarious tank or other sources. In addition, there will be 14 lakhs acres of second crop irrigation, i.e., up to 7 lakhs acres in the existing Krishna delta and about 7 lakhs acres in the existing Pennar delta. It will thus be seen that the Project aims to irrigate lands already under wet cultivation, and food can thus be produced quickly without waiting for development of the Project, which would otherwise be the case if new lands are taken up for irrigation. It is not correct to say that the Project will benefit only the Nellore and Chingleput districts.

"The same hon. Member (Sri Suryanarayana Rao) wanted to know the acreage that will be submerged. Sir, the Krishna Dam near Kurnool will submerge 272 square miles of territory half lying in Hyderabad and half in Madras. A good part of the area is river bed, poramboke, forest land or dry lands and the land actually cultivated wet and which will be submerged is only 3,367 acres in Hyderabad and 2,180 acres in Madras. The Pennar Dam will submerge 200 square miles of land of which the wet area will be only 12,400 acre, besides 4,000 acres of other cultivable lands. The submersible areas are comparatively very small indeed considering the size of the reservoirs and the submersible areas relate to the full project and not stage I only. This is all the information I can furnish so far as the areas that will be submerged are concerned.

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"An allegation has been made that the Krishna-Pennar Project has been revised hurriedly. This is totally incorrect. Detailed investigation of the entire Project was made and the original project contemplated the utilization of over 800,000 m.c.ft. of Krishna waters. In view of the schemes for utilization of the waters of the same river proposed by the other States through which the river passes, an allocation was made in Delhi of the net flows available in the Krishna, after allowing for existing irrigation and projects under construction in all the States concerned. Under this allocation Madras gets 470,000 m.c.ft. The project had, therefore, to be revised to make use of this smaller quantity of water than originally intended. All the materials required for the revision were there and obviously no further field investigation was called for. The revision was, therefore, only a question of cutting down the size of the Project and the areas to be irrigated so as to utilise the smaller quantity of water which will be available to Madras. There was, therefore, no question of any hurry at all. The revised plan has just been received and is being examined by the Technical Department concerned. Because certain questions were raised about the Project, I felt it necessary to clear some of the misunderstandings over this project and also the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal. I got all the information relating to these projects from the departments concerned in order that all misgivings about these may be removed.

"My hon. Friend, Dr. Gurubatham, rightly stressed the importance of electricity for the development of the State. I entirely agree with him that first priority must be given to electricity and that has been also the policy of the Government. That is why we have provided large sums of money for the development of electricity. In the matter of the supply of electricity, agriculture again has been given the highest priority.

"I do not want to go into the question of the merits and demerits of mechanised cultivation and non-mechanised cultivation.

"Sir, the Leader of the Opposition referred to the wage problem in the State and said that labour must get the necessary incentive to produce more. Whether it be in agriculture or in any other sector of life, I admit that it is necessary to have adequate and proper incentives for labour to feel that it is a partner in the industry and to enthruse it to put in its best effort for greater production. I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that here again the policy of both the Central and State Governments is the same as I have outlined. It has been repeatedly stated by the officials and Ministers of the Central and State Governments that the need of the hour is to make labour feel that it is a partner in the great enterprises in which it works. We have realized the importance of labour and it is our endeavour to see that the employer and the employees strive in a common effort to improve living conditions in the country. Production and the consequent

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prosperity of the country depend upon the mutual respect and co-operation and a feeling of partnership between these two classes of people in the industry.

"Sir, I may in conclusion assure hon. Members that if I have not touched upon any other points that were raised here to-day, it is due to lack of time and that the suggestions made by them will certainly guide us in revising the plans, if necessary."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I adjourn the House to meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 26th October 1951.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 51 asked by Sri K. M. Desikar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th October 1951, page 93 supra.]

Statement showing the deviation of area from food crops to tobacco, sugarcane and cotton during the years 1944-45 to 1949-50.

Year.	Food crops (cereals).				Tobacco.				Sugarcane:				Cotton:			
	Normal.		Actual.		Normal.		Actual.		Normal.		Actual.		Normal.		Actual.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1944-45	881,080	879,394	-1,686	21,800	26,379	+4,579	9,430	9,703	9,430	9,703	+273	9,360	9,360	4,750	-4,610	-2,979
1945-46	895,050	866,636	-28,414	21,700	23,620	+1,920	8,930	9,878	8,930	9,878	+948	5,870	5,870	4,717	-1,153	-2,886
1946-47	895,050	822,136	-72,914	21,700	21,040	-660	8,930	13,972	8,930	13,972	+5,042	5,870	5,870	2,984	-2,007	-3,511
1947-48	895,050	847,890	-47,160	21,700	19,241	-2,459	8,930	17,249	8,930	17,249	+8,319	5,870	5,870	3,473	-2,007	-3,511
1948-49	868,290	836,476	-31,814	21,900	26,547	+4,647	11,000	15,561	11,000	15,561	+4,561	5,540	5,540	2,029	-3,511	-3,511
1949-50	868,290	866,228	-2,062	21,900	31,363	+9,463	11,000	13,998	11,000	13,998	+2,998	5,540	5,540	2,029	-3,511	-3,511
<i>East Godavari district.</i>																
1944-45	756,880	823,487	+66,607	12,600	21,233	+8,633	2,240	2,662	2,240	2,662	+422	560	560	257	-303	-303
1945-46	834,470	834,449	-21	19,400	23,747	+4,347	2,310	3,214	2,310	3,214	+904	400	400	216	-184	-184
1946-47	834,470	838,373	+3,903	19,400	22,212	+2,812	2,310	6,866	2,310	6,866	+4,556	400	400	331	-69	-69
1947-48	834,470	845,859	+11,389	19,400	23,771	+4,371	2,310	9,206	2,310	9,206	+6,896	400	400	166	-234	-234
1948-49	830,180	824,861	-5,319	20,500	28,977	+8,477	3,930	7,739	3,930	7,739	+3,809	380	380	139	-241	-241
1949-50	830,180	852,739	+22,559	20,500	31,869	+11,369	3,930	6,406	3,930	6,406	+2,566	380	380	77	-303	-303
<i>Guntur district.</i>																
1944-45	1,404,500	1,423,887	+19,387	147,000	147,756	+756	600	216	600	216	-384	69,500	69,500	47,601	-21,899	-21,899
1945-46	1,460,140	1,431,406	-28,734	129,000	162,082	+33,082	190	183	190	183	-7	57,400	57,400	46,519	-11,881	-11,881
1946-47	1,460,140	1,348,181	-111,959	129,000	184,078	+55,078	190	2,836	190	2,836	+2,646	57,400	57,400	45,456	-11,944	-11,944
1947-48	1,460,140	1,519,440	+59,300	129,000	154,268	+25,268	190	400	190	400	+210	57,400	57,400	36,571	-20,829	-20,829
1948-49	1,420,920	1,527,238	+106,318	148,000	169,637	+21,637	1,080	243	1,080	243	-837	51,610	51,610	38,630	-12,980	-12,980
1949-50	1,420,920	1,483,157	+62,237	148,000	185,504	+37,504	1,080	161	1,080	161	-919	51,610	51,610	34,457	-17,153	-17,153

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1944-45	1,285,610	1,413,443	+127,833	1,490	1,787	+297	960	1,342	960	1,342	+382	150	150	60	-90	-90
1945-46	1,390,920	1,411,278	+20,358	1,430	1,402	-28	1,150	1,156	1,150	1,156	+6	100	100	60	-40	-40
1946-47	1,390,920	1,379,092	-11,828	1,430	1,143	-287	1,150	2,021	1,150	2,021	+871	100	100	38	-62	-62
1947-48	1,390,920	1,366,552	-24,368	1,430	1,292	-138	1,150	3,799	1,150	3,799	+2,649	100	100	28	-72	-72
1948-49	1,395,410	1,395,978	+568	1,380	1,321	-60	1,560	1,226	1,560	1,226	-334	70	70	12	-58	-58
1949-50	1,395,410	1,404,936	+9,526	1,380	1,319	-61	1,560	1,117	1,560	1,117	-443	70	70	67	-3	-3
<i>Tanjore District.</i>																
1944-45	1,095,270	1,079,557	-15,713	3,950	6,040	+2,090	7,510	11,908	7,510	11,908	+4,398	48,900	48,900	30,280	-18,620	-18,620
1945-46	1,100,880	1,005,535	-95,345	4,510	3,248	-1,262	11,000	13,339	11,000	13,339	+2,339	40,380	40,380	31,125	-9,255	-9,255
1946-47	1,100,880	1,042,531	-58,349	4,510	3,126	-384	11,000	17,072	11,000	17,072	+6,072	40,380	40,380	27,160	-13,220	-13,220
1947-48	1,100,880	1,003,289	-97,591	4,510	3,059	-451	11,000	23,023	11,000	23,023	+12,023	40,380	40,380	14,748	-25,632	-25,632
1948-49	1,255,700	1,206,595	-49,105	3,720	3,022	-698	14,000	12,912	14,000	12,912	-1,088	35,100	35,100	21,465	-14,235	-14,235
1949-50	1,255,700	1,244,512	-11,188	3,720	1,756	-1,965	14,000	14,213	14,000	14,213	+213	35,700	35,700	24,595	-11,105	-11,105
<i>Tiruchirappalli District.</i>																
1944-45	711,820	764,960	+53,140	710	1,205	+495	210	200	210	200	-10	2,96,420	2,96,420	243,593	-52,827	-52,827
1945-46	785,420	655,326	-130,094	870	553	-317	170	250	170	250	+80	261,300	261,300	259,432	-1,868	-1,868
1946-47	785,420	706,045	-79,375	870	239	-631	170	374	170	374	+204	261,300	261,300	231,411	-29,889	-29,889
1947-48	785,420	613,712	-171,708	870	311	-559	170	743	170	743	-573	261,300	261,300	202,822	-58,478	-58,478
1948-49	756,730	688,260	-68,470	700	256	-444	240	225	240	225	-15	251,000	251,000	216,185	-34,815	-34,815
1949-50	756,730	586,280	-170,450	700	205	-495	240	204	240	204	-36	251,000	251,000	211,855	-39,145	-39,145
<i>Madurai District.</i>																
1944-45	880,360	996,543	+107,183	7,430	11,235	+3,805	2,070	4,632	2,070	4,632	+2,562	204,100	204,100	127,362	-76,738	-76,738
1945-46	948,720	836,204	-112,516	9,130	8,538	-592	4,040	4,832	4,040	4,832	+792	170,700	170,700	146,220	-24,480	-24,480
1946-47	948,720	802,634	-146,086	9,130	2,492	-6,638	4,040	9,412	4,040	9,412	+5,372	170,700	170,700	132,071	-38,629	-38,629
1947-48	948,720	876,650	-72,070	9,130	5,856	-3,274	4,040	15,951	4,040	15,951	+11,911	170,700	170,700	84,872	-85,828	-85,828
1948-49	934,010	883,502	-50,508	7,160	4,920	-2,240	6,260	5,075	6,260	5,075	-1,185	149,000	149,000	97,624	-51,376	-51,376
1949-50	934,010	910,353	-23,657	7,160	4,232	-2,928	6,260	5,998	6,260	5,998	-262	149,000	149,000	101,526	-47,474	-47,474

[25th October 1951]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 54 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th October 1951, page 104 supra.]

(a) The rate of food bonus is As. 8 per maund of foodgrains (rice and millets) procured and this rate has been uniform since 1st November 1947.

(b) The food procurement bonus could be spent only on purposes stipulated by the Government of India from time to time and there was no discretion allowed to the State Government regarding its utilization. Originally, the Government of India indicated that the bonus fund could be utilized for meeting (i) the losses, if any, incurred by the State Government on the distribution of foodgrains imported from extra-State sources within India and (ii) the losses incurred in the distribution at concessional rates of fertilizers, etc., essential for producing foodgrains. Subsequently the Government of India stipulated that the bonus earned with effect from 1st November 1948 should not be utilized for meeting the losses referred to in item (i) above, but that the amount should be utilized solely for meeting the expenditure on schemes which go to aid cultivation directly or indirectly and similar other schemes. They also desired that the bonus fund should be utilized only in respect of new or additional schemes other than those already included in the regular Grow More Food programmes drawn up by the State Governments. According to the latest rules, 75 per cent of the bonus fund has to be utilized to meet the total subsidy cost of all approved Intensive Cultivation Schemes, the balance of 25 per cent of the bonus fund being earmarked for food procurement schemes. If there are no separate food procurement schemes to cover the entire 25 per cent of the bonus, the unutilized balance of bonus fund can also be utilized to meet the subsidy cost of approved Intensive Cultivation Schemes. The Government of India have also given their general concurrence for the utilization of a portion of the 25 per cent of the procurement bonus fund for constructing new godowns and repairing existing godowns for the storage of foodgrains.

(c) I. Amount adjusted in 1949-50 towards loss incurred by this Government in the distribution of foodgrains imported from other States during 1917-48. (Rs. 66.63 lakhs.)

II. Amount actually adjusted in the accounts of 1950-51 against the subsidy cost on Intensive Cultivation Schemes for 1949-50; for which scheme-wise details are furnished in Annexure I. (Rs. 188.26 lakhs.)

III. Amount of bonus earmarked for the scheme of Five-year crop-cutting experiments (1951-52 to 1955-56). (Rs. 9.11 lakhs.)

IV. Amount of bonus adjusted against the subsidy cost on Intensive Cultivation Schemes for 1950-51 for which scheme-wise details are furnished in Annexure I (limited to the balance of bonus fund available). (Rs. 232.61 lakhs.)

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The total of the amounts mentioned in items I to IV above is Rs. 496.61 lakhs which is the total bonus amount credited to this Government for the period 1st November 1947 to 31st December 1950. The approximate total subsidy cost on Intensive Cultivation Schemes for 1950-51 was Rs. 298.53 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 232.61 lakhs as shown above has been met from the bonus fund. The excess over the bonus fund has to be shared equally by the State and the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 20.28 lakhs was credited to the State's account for 1950-51 provisionally. The final adjustment will be made in the accounts for 1951-52 on the basis of the final figures of expenditure and sanction.

(d) Yes.

(e) The entire amount of the "Food bonus" fund that accrued to this Government between the period from 1st November 1947 to 31st December 1950 and which was not earmarked for future expenditure was adjusted against the subsidy cost of Intensive Cultivation Schemes, etc., during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 as explained in the answer to clause (c). The unutilized balance of the fund on 31st March 1951 was, therefore, nil. The payment of the bonus at annas eight per maund of rice or millet procured has been discontinued by the Government of India with effect from 1st January 1951. According to their revised policy, this Government will be able to earn a bonus only if imports are kept below five lakhs of tons. As the Government of India have increased the over-all quota for 1951 to ten lakhs of tons at our request, the question of getting any import bonus does not arise at all.

(f) Yes.

(g) Yes. The food bonus has been utilized for schemes debitable to both Revenue and Capital accounts as shown in Annexure I.

(h) Budget estimates and revised estimates are not prepared for individual Grow More Food Schemes and incorporated as such in the State Detailed Budget estimates. The estimated expenditure relating to these schemes is included with other similar expenditure under particular budget heads and the figure shown under a particular sub or detailed head represents the total expenditure including that on non-Grow More Food Schemes. It is not, therefore, possible to give figures of budget and revised estimates and actual expenditure in respect of each Grow More Food Scheme. The Government also consider that the use if any in collecting separate data in respect of each of the above items will not be commensurate with the cost and labour involved.

(i) The answer is furnished in Annexures I and II.

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ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing the adjustments of subsidy cost in Intensive Cultivation Schemes against the procurement bonus fund.

Particulars of schemes.	1947-48.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Amount.	Head of account.	Revenue or Capital.	Amount.	Head of account.	Revenue or Capital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.			RS.		
	LAKHS.			LAKHS.		
Loss on the distribution with- in the State of foodgrains received from outside the State.	66.63	85. A. Capital Outlay on State Trading Schemes.	Capital ..	..	....	..
Land development by oil engine pump-sets.	..	....	..	1.72	40. Agriculture.	Revenue.
Soil conservation and contour bundling.	..	....	..	.91	Do.	Do.
Rural compost making ..	..	....	..	.39	Do.	Do.
Green manuring ..	..	....	..	..	Do.	Do.
Multiplication and distribution of improved paddy seeds.	..	....	..	2.96	{ Do.	Do.
Multiplication and distribution of improved millet seeds.	..	....	..	..	{ Do.	Do.
Control of pests and diseases of crops.	..	....	..	.38	Do.	Do.
Staff schemes ..	..	....	..	27.37	Do.	Do.
Subsidized distribution of phosphate fertilizers.	..		..	29.93	85. A. Capital Outlay on State Trading Schemes.	Capital.
				..	..	..

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Particulars of schemes.	1947-48.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Amount.	Head of account.	Revenue or Capital.	Amount.	Head of account.	Revenue or Capital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.			RS.		
	LAKHS.			LAKHS.		
Public Works Department Irrigation schemes.	..	....	..	47.28	68. Irrigation.	Capital.
Tank improvement schemes (Board of Revenue).	..	....	..	7.12	Do.	Do.
Tank improvement schemes under the Control of the Chief Engineer.	..	....	..	2.37	Do.	Do.
The wells schemes ..	..	....	..	63.54	25. General Administration.	Revenue.
Fisheries schemes ..	..	....	..	3.87	43. Industries and Supplies.	Do.
Free distribution of manures and seeds to Todas for potato cultivation.	..	....	..	.01	40. Agriculture.	Do.
Compost from town refuse and nightsoil distribution.	..	....	..	.02	Do.	Do.
State trading scheme for pur- chase and distribution of paddy.	..	....	..	.37	85. A. Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	Capital.
Formation of village co-opera- tive societies in selected districts.	..	....	..	..	....	..
Palm-gur development scheme.	..		..	..	42. Co-opera- tion.	Revenue.
				..	..	..
				2.72	Do.	Do.
Total ..	66.33		Revenue. Capital.	126.24 106.37		Revenue. Capital.

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ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the actual expenditure (subsidy cost) on Grow More Food Schemes and the amounts adjusted from the food bonus, 'grants', etc., for the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Actual expenditure (subsidy cost).	Amount adjusted towards		Amount spent from State funds.
		Grants.	Food bonus.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1946-47	352.76	176.38	..	176.38
1947-48—				
(Pre-partition)	43.09	11.50	..	21.50
(Post-partition)	38.80	19.40	..	19.40
1948-49	87.94	43.03	..	44.91
1949-50	199.13 A	..	188.26	B
1950-51	298.53 A	..	232.61	B

A.—These figures are not the final accepted figures and they are subject to revision with reference to revised figures of expenditure on certain schemes now under reconciliation with the concerned heads of departments.

B.—With reference to A above some further amounts limited to 50 per cent of the difference between the figures furnished in columns (2) and (4) for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 will have to be claimed as a grant from the Government of India and the balance will be borne by the State Government. Hence correct figure cannot be furnished now.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 57 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th October 1951, page 106 supra.]

In the papers previously placed on the table of the House during 1950 in reply to starred questions Nos. 22 and 217 by the same hon. Member it was explained that the Grow More Food Schemes under a Five-year Food Production Plan were worked during the first two years, viz., 1947-48 and 1948-49 by the respective departments. Since 1949-50, the schemes included in the five-year plan have been implemented under a better co-ordinated plan known as the Three-year Food Production Plan. The Government therefore consider that it would be sufficient to furnish schemewar particulars of cost, targets and results achieved under the Three-year Plan, for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. Accordingly, the statements appended—Annexures I and II—furnish the required details regarding the schemes for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

2. The figures given in columns (2) and (3) of Annexure I represent only the *gross expenditure* and not the *net expenditure* after setting off either actual receipts or amounts recoverable according to the plan. The actual receipts during a particular year cannot be directly deducted from the total gross expenditure to arrive at net costs in all cases. For, in the case of schemes like "Distribution of pumpsets on instalment payment system", the recoveries are spread over a number of years. Similar considerations will apply in respect of schemes like "Distribution of improved paddy and millet seeds and ammonium sulphate", as the balance of stocks at the close of each year will be available for distribution during the next year. Hence, the *gross expenditure* has been given uniformly for all schemes.

3. The figures of additional production of cereals shown in columns (6) and (7) of the statement in Annexure I, represent the recorded additional production after verification by the local Revenue Officers either by actual field inspection or by enquiry about the use of specified Grow More Food measures and not the entire additional production that should have resulted from the works achieved and supplies actually made.

ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing the amounts spent, the targets fixed and results achieved on the Grow More Food schemes for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross expenditure in lakhs of rupees.		Finalized target of additional production based on the units achieved up to the end of		Recorded additional production as verified by the local Revenue Officers	
	1949-50.	1950-51.	March	From	1949-50.	From
	RS. (2)	RS. (3)	IN TONS. (4)	IN TONS. (5)	IN TONS. (6)	IN TONS. (7)
(1)						
1 Land development by mechanical cultivation— Installation of oil engines and electric motor pumping sets.	18.75	53.85	6,305	13,557	1,194	10,849 *
2 Soil conservation and contour-bunding	59	17	..	..	139	.. †
3 (a) Rural compost making	24	93	887	3,144	557	14,568
(b) Urban compost making	47	13	1,265	2,214	487	485
4 Green manure	..	..	8,304	7,604	4,836	12,844
5 Improved paddy seeds	30.82	40.93	13,207	13,905	19,324	15,151
6 Improved millet seeds	..	..	611	3,034	698	1,214
7 Subsidized distribution of phosphatic manures ..	428.66	502.70	9,932	11,291	7,741	8,414
8 Distribution of ammonium sulphate	..	..	105,912	126,120	27,772	71,477
9 Land development by mechanical cultivation— Tractor reclamation.	37.46	45.97	11,157	15,754	3,759	3,338
10 Tank Improvement Scheme	10.54	87.37	1,740	11,790	248	1,424 †
11 Irrigation tube wells	15	2.08	273	700	199	1,137
12 Public Works Department Irrigation Scheme ..	54.56	64.00	11,838	31,028	9,615	16,482
13 Wells Schemes	162.81	85.87	9,549	19,860	12,432	23,040 ‡

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14 Staff schemes under the control of the Director of Agriculture, the Joint Director of Agriculture and Board of Revenue (Food Production).	25.53	33.62	..	..	..	..
15 Loans and assignments	..	..	..	9,006	285	2,850
16 Control of pests and diseases of crops	4.33	10.43	..	..	..	..
17 Village Co-operative Scheme	..	88	..	..	..	..
18 Distribution of groundnut cake through co-operative societies.	24	..	..	..	..	..
19 Palm Gur Industry	1.85	2.72	..	..	..	..
20 Distribution of iron and steel through the Agricultural department.	39.74	32.15	..	..	..	..
Total ..	816.79	963.80	182,080	268,947	99,386	183,273

* The large expenditure in 1949-50 is due to the acquisition of a larger number of pumpsets during 1950-51.

† The expenditure is on staff. Legal procedure delays execution of the works.

‡ The low expenditure in 1949-50 (10.54 lakhs) is due to the late formation of the Special Executive divisions and the introduction of the Tank Improvement Scheme late in the year 1949-50.

§ The amounts shown in columns (2) and (3) against No. 13 represent the total amounts disbursed as subsidy loans (Rs. 150.50 lakhs in 1949-50 and Rs. 75.94 lakhs in 1950-51) and also the expenditure on special staff (Rs. 12.31 lakhs in 1949-50 and Rs. 9.93 lakhs in 1950-51).

NOTE.—With reference to the disparity between the targets and the recorded additional production shown in columns (4) to (7) above, it may be mentioned that the results from the Grow More Food measures (extent benefited and additional production realized) are being verified by the local Revenue Officers wherever possible by actual field inspection and in other cases by enquiry about the utilization of the measures. It cannot be said that the entire additional production has been assessed and brought to account by them. Another main reason for the short-fall as between the targets and the recorded achievements is the general failure of monsoons in the State and the damage caused by floods and cyclone in the Circars.

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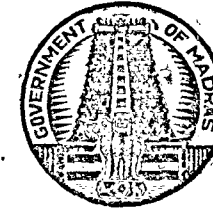
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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER 1951

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ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the amounts spent, the targets fixed and the results obtained on the Grow More Food Fishery Schemes during 1950-51.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	(2) Gross expenditure in lakhs of rupees 1950-51.	(3) Target of additional production in tons.	(4) Additional produc- tion in tons of fish made avail- able for human consumption.	Remarks.
(1)				(5)
1 Intensive seed collection and distribution for exploiting inland waters.	1.84	10,000	..	The scheme was started at the end of 1950 and results will be known only during this year.
2 Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle ..	0.82	8½	2½	The results relate to an old existing boat 'Ajit'.—The other boats have commenced work only at the end of 1950.
3 Salt subsidy scheme for fish-curing yards ..	6.61	71,400	40,150	This scheme was started only on 10th November 1950.
4 Supply of yarn and other materials to fishermen at subsidized rates.	5.47	1,000	..	This scheme is just in its initial stages and the results can be judged only during the year 1951-52.
5 Provision of quick transport facilities ..	1.93	500	650	....
6 Staff scheme for central office ..	0.04	..	..	The scheme is purely of an administrative nature and has no target of additional production.
Total ..	16.71	83,985½	40,811½	

NOTE.—All the above are new Grow More Fishery Schemes sanctioned during 1950-51.

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“(b) The practice was not different prior to 1946.

“(c) On the representation made by the hon. Member, the Government have examined the question and issued orders recently allowing the use of plain white paper affixed with Court-fee labels during periods of temporary shortage of copy stamp papers.”

Detenus under the Preventive Detention Act.

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

(a) the number of persons now under detention under the Preventive Detention Act;

(b) the number of cases reviewed by (1) the Government *suo motu* and (2) the Advisory Boards;

(c) the number released either by Government of their own accord or on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards;

(d) the number released as a result of Habeas Corpus applications in the High Court;

(e) the number released as a result of the decisions of the Supreme Court;

(f) the number of detenus still under detention who are below the age of 18 years and the number between 18 and 21 years of age;

(g) whether the Government have perused the observations of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court on the undesirability of detaining persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years and their association with persons of higher ages; and

(h) whether the Government have considered the question of the detention of minors and those below 21 years either in certified schools or borstal institutions?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) 127.

“(b) 240 cases were reviewed by Government *suo motu* and 349 cases by the Advisory Boards since the Preventive Detention (Amendment) Act came into force on the 22nd February 1951.

“(c) 82 detenus have been released by the Government of their own accord and 109 detenus on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards.

“(d) 30.

“(e) One.

“(f) Nil.

“(g) Yes.

“(h) The matter is under consideration.”

[26th October 1951]

Status and emoluments of secondary grade teachers.

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

(a) whether the question of improving the status and emoluments of the Secondary Grade teachers employed in the High, the Middle and the Elementary Schools is under the active consideration of Government;

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(c) when final orders can be expected?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) The matter is under consideration.

“(b) Representations have been received from the South India Teachers' Union on the subject.

“(c) The final orders may be expected to be issued soon.”

Puisne Judges of the Court of Small Causes.

* 62 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: With reference to the answers to the main question No. 15 and the supplementaries, dated 23rd August 1951, will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether separate rules have been framed for the recruitment of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Small Causes or whether the rules relating to the Madras Higher Judicial Service are applicable to those posts also and if so, what those rules are?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“No separate rules have been framed for the posts of Puisne Judges of the Court of Small Causes. They are included in the Madras Subordinate Civil Judicial Service and the rules for the latter govern them.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“Is it Subordinate Judicial Service or Higher Judicial Service?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“I have already said it is ‘Madras Subordinate Civil Judicial Service’.”

Classes of people coming under Article 29 of the Constitution of India.

* 63 Q.—SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what classes of people have been decided to be socially, economically and educationally backward for the purposes of the newly amended and introduced clause in Article 29 of the Constitution of India; and

(b) what new rules and regulations have been made for the admission of students

(i) into Government colleges in the City of Madras;

(ii) into Government colleges in the mufassal; and

(iii) into the professional colleges in the State of Madras?

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) A reference is invited to the lists of backward classes specified in G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951, published on pages 32-36 in the Rules Supplement to the Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th April 1951. Three copies of the Government Order are placed in the library of the Legislature for ready reference..

“(b) Copies^a of the Government Orders laying down the rules for the selection of candidates to the Government Arts and Professional Colleges are placed on the table of the House.”

Promotions of Officers from Subordinate to Provincial services.

* 64 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: With reference to answer to clause (d) of question No. 9, dated 22nd August 1951, will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the reply of the Public Service Commission is awaited to note the reactions before deviations from their recommendations are actually given effect to?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“Except in the cases in which the Government propose to deviate from the advice of the Madras Public Service Commission on grounds which were not before the Commission when it made its recommendations, the reply of the Commission to the proposed deviations from its advice is not awaited.”

Facilities for treatment of various diseases.

* 65 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what provision exists now in the City and mufassal for the treatment of (1) tuberculosis (2) eye diseases (3) ear, nose and throat diseases (4) venereal diseases and (5) leprosy, and whether the Government have formulated any plan for the extension of the facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“A statement^b is laid on the table of the House.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister for giving full information on the various facilities that exist in the State hospitals. May I request the Government to expedite the proposals relating to clinics for venereal disease so that they might be established in the mufassal headquarters hospitals as soon as possible?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—“We have given precedence to tuberculosis and other bad diseases. We shall try to increase the facilities for treating the type of diseases mentioned by the hon. Member.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 204-227 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 227-231 infra.

26th October 1951]

Expert committee on agricultural research.

* 66 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: With reference to answer to question No. 196, dated 30th March 1951, dealing with the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Agricultural Research, will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what further action has been taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee accepted by them;

(b) whether for evolving improved strains of millets as also for production of hybrid strains, the Government have considered the desirability of establishing more regional sub-stations for breeding work in the millet-growing areas like the Rayalaseema by utilizing even the existing research stations like the Hagari and the Nandyal for the purpose besides opening a few sub-stations in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts; and

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the whole question of millet breeding as seriously as paddy breeding and arrived at any decision and if so, what the decision is?

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

“(b) The evolution of high yielding strains of millets both by pure line selection and hybridization is in progress on an intensive scale in three Agricultural Research Stations, viz., Siruguppa and Hagari in the Bellary district and Nandyal in Kurnool district. The evolution of irrigated jonna, korra and mungari jonna suited for the tract has been taken up at Siruguppa and is in an advanced stage. At Hagari, the evolution of suitable Hagari jonna strain suited for the rainfed black soil areas of the district is in progress. At Nandyal improved strains in the pacha jonna varieties suited for Kurnool are being evolved. Two strains N. 1 and N. 9 (Nandyal) have been issued for the Nandyal, Sirvel, Kailkuntla, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks. In addition to the work on jonna, korra has also been receiving attention. A special scheme for the evolution of jonna strains resistant to Striga or Mulle which is a serious parasite is also being taken up at Nandyal and Hagari.

“(c) A scheme for the improvement of jonna and korra in the Ceded districts by opening three sub-stations at Nandikotkur and Dhône in Kurnool district and Proddatur in Cuddapah district was sanctioned in 1949. But the scheme was deferred in view of the economy drive enforced by Government in July 1950. A proposal to revive the scheme is under consideration now as a Part II Scheme for 1952-53.

“(c) Work on paddy and millets is being reviewed regularly and there is no distinction in the attention devoted to these two sub-groups under food crops. Three-year programme of

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 232-240 infra.

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research for the period 1950-53 in respect of millets and paddy has been drawn up and it has been approved by Government recently."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"In view of the fact that millets form the chief cereals of the area will the Government see to it that instead of deferring the scheme further they will give effect to it during 1952-53?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have already said that it is under consideration."

Location of Food Research Laboratory.

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Hindu' regarding the shifting of the Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor, to a place outside this State;

(b) whether this State Government offered facilities to locate it in the Madras City and whether their offer was accepted by the Research Association; and

(c) whether the State Government have made representation to proper quarters urging the claims of Madras for the location of the laboratory and agreeing to offer necessary facilities?

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Facilities have been offered for the location of the laboratories in the Madras City.

" (c) Yes."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government were successful in satisfying the Government of India that Madras possesses all the conditions which the Nutrition Research Association wanted and that they should not think of shifting it to any other place?"

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO:—"During the course of the talk I had with the Government of India, I think they were satisfied. The point is, the Coonoor Laboratory has no clinical facilities to conduct experiments and at present patients from the Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital are taken to Coonoor for conducting the experiment. We said that if the Institute is shifted to Madras where we have the General Hospital and other Research Institutes, they will have all the facilities for carrying on experiments in nutrition research. There is however only one hitch. They have received recently reports about new experiments conducted in Nigeria regarding balanced diet grown on certain lands in and near the experimental institute. We told them also that such facilities could be given in Madras. I think they are choosing between a site next to the new hygiene block of the General Hospital and a site behind the Teachers' College, Saidapet. There is also

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another proposal to shift the Institute to Coimbatore where there are some vacant buildings available near the Forest College. They are choosing between these three and I hope to convince the Government of India to keep the Institute in our State."

Resignation of Headmaster as mentioned in the "Swatantra", dated 25th August 1951.

* 68 Q.—SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI (on behalf of Sri B. Bhina Rao): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the article entitled "Headmaster throws up job in despair and protest" published in the "Swatantra" of 25th August 1941 at page 8 has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) whether any representations have been received by Government with regard to this matter; and if so, what orders have been passed by Government thereon; and

(c) whether the Government have called upon the Headmaster to withdraw his resignation and restored him to his original office?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Yes. The matter is under enquiry by the Government.

" (c) No."

Exemptions under section 13 of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949.

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

(a) whether exemptions under section 13 of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949, are governed by any rules or regulations;

(b) the number of cases and the nature of buildings, residential or non-residential, in respect of which such exemptions have been granted;

(c) whether all the parties affected are given prior notice and heard before exemptions are granted;

(d) the number of cases in the City of Madras in which exemption has been granted on the application of (a) landlords and (b) tenants;

(e) whether exemptions are granted on the recommendation of or prior consultation with the Accommodation Officer;

(f) whether instances have come to the notice of the Government where the privilege accorded has been misused; and

(g) whether there are cases in which the exemption granted has been withdrawn on the ground of abuse of privilege accorded or any other causes and if so, the particulars of such buildings in the City?

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THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“(a) No rules or regulations have been made to govern exemptions. Each case is decided on its merits.

“(b) The Government can exempt individual buildings as well as any specified class of buildings from the operation of the Act. It is difficult to give the number and nature of buildings, etc., as a very elaborate enquiry will have to be undertaken.

“(c) The parties affected are generally given an opportunity to state their objections, if any, before exemptions are granted.

“(d) Please see answer to clause (b).

“(e) Exemptions are not always granted on the recommendation of Accommodation Controllers although they will be asked to report on the facts of the case.

“(f) The exemption given in respect of buildings owned by temples, mutts, etc., was withdrawn as there was some agitation against the exemption and on the ground of abuse of privilege by management of certain temples, etc. No other instance of abuse has come to the notice of Government.

“(g) Besides the buildings owned by temples, etc., referred to in the answer to clause (f) the exemptions granted in respect of the following two buildings were withdrawn :—

(1) No. 177-179, Mount Road (formerly known as Bosotto Buildings).

(2) No. 8, Abirami street, Purasawalkam, Madras.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“In view of the fact that the grant of exemption or failure to grant exemption would affect the parties concerned, will the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio see to it that invariably notices are given to the parties concerned before exemption is granted because there have been cases where exemptions were granted without the parties knowing anything about it?”

THE HON. SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“We will try to do that, Sir.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Post-war Development Schemes.

1 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : With reference to answer to the main Question No. 116 given by the Hon. Minister for Food on 23rd January 1951, will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) What the figures of budget estimate, revised estimate and actuals are in regard to Post-war Development schemes during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 (yearwar);

(b) whether the expenditure on Post-war Development schemes is debited both to Revenue and Capital accounts and, if so, what the allocation has been during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 (yearwar);

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(c) what portion of the expenditure has been met from (1) State funds and (2) grants from the Government of India during the period (yearwar);

(d) whether any conditions were attached to grants from the Government of India and, if so, what those conditions were;

(e) what schemes are classed as Post-war Development schemes;

(f) whether the State Government have prepared and submitted a list of Post-war Development schemes for the approval of the Government of India and, if so what those schemes and also the approved schemes are;

(g) whether the grants received from the Government of India could be utilized to schemes financed from current revenues, if such schemes formed part of approved Post-war Development schemes;

(h) whether the grants received from the Government of India could be utilized to schemes involving capital outlay financed out of revenues or sources other than revenue if such schemes formed part of approved Post-war Development schemes;

(i) what is the amount of expenditure involved in schemes referred to in (g) and (h) during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 (yearwar) both on Revenue and Capital accounts in regard to all schemes including Post-war Development schemes;

(j) how much of the expenditure in (i) could be considered as coming under the approved Post-war Development schemes;

(k) whether the grants received from the Government of India have been fully utilized for meeting the expenditure under (j);

(l) what were the dates on which sanction or allocation of grants from the Government of India was received during 1946-47 to 1950-51 (every year);

(m) what is the basis on which the cost of a scheme is debited either to Revenue or Capital Account.

(n) whether schemes involving capital outlay are financed from current revenues;

(o) if the answer to (n) is in the negative, what steps have been taken to secure funds for schemes involving capital expenditure during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51; and

(p) if the answer to (n) is in the affirmative, what part of the expenditure has been met from current revenues and how the balance has been found?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a showing the figures of budget estimate, revised estimate and actuals in regard to Post-war Development Schemes debitable to Revenue and Capital Accounts is annexed (*Annexure I*).

(c) The figures of the Government of India grant from 1946-47 to 1949-50 and the net expenditure incurred

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 241 infra.

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by this Government on the Post-war Development schemes are given in the statement in Annexure I. The figures exclude the expenditure and grants for Grow More Food schemes.

(d) Yes. The conditions were as follows :

- (i) The schemes under each head should form part of a policy or plan approved generally by the Government of India (and have been scrutinized adequately both administratively and financially and sanctioned by the competent Provincial Authority before they are executed and that adequate steps have been taken to ensure administrative and technical efficiency in their execution).
- (ii) Information should be supplied by the Provincial Government as required by the Government of India regarding the details of schemes falling under the head in question.
- (iii) Facilities should be given to the representatives of the Government of India to keep in touch with development and the progress of schemes, should they so desire.
- (iv) An annual report of the progress made in the execution of the schemes should be made available to the Government of India.
- (v) Major variations in schemes should be notified in advance to the Government of India.
- (vi) In special cases, the Government of India may attach specific conditions to individual schemes.
- (vii) Provinces should spread their expenditure on schemes under the different heads of development in the approved plans so as to maintain a balanced progress of development; to this end, a minimum of five per cent of the Central Grant should be spent under each head (for 1948-49 and 1949-50 only).
- (viii) The financial resources of the Provinces should be adequately exploited and safeguarded and in important matters of All-India Policy, the Provinces should not do anything to impede development on the lines approved by the Government of India with the concurrence of the majority of Provinces.

(e) Based on the recommendation of the Post-war Reconstruction Committee formed in 1944, the Government of Madras drew up in 1946 a Five-year Plan of Post-war Reconstruction and Development schemes which was intended to be put into operation immediately after the cessation of hostilities. This plan subsequently underwent some modifications with the addition of some new schemes and the deletion of some schemes originally included in the plan. The schemes included in the plan were taken up for

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execution as and when they were ready with the approval of the Government of India. These schemes are generally classified as Post-war Development schemes.

(f) Yes. A statement^a containing the list of schemes reported to the Government of India for approval and those approved by them is annexed (*Annexure II*).

(g) & (h) Yes.

(i) The amount of expenditure involved on Post-war Development schemes as finally adjusted by the Accountant-General is furnished below :—

Year.	Rs.		Actual expenditure.
	LAKHS.		
1946-47	..	..	202.53 (includes the amount of expenditure incurred in 1945-46 also).
1947-48	..	..	229.40
1948-49	..	..	370.30
1949-50	..	..	702.34
1950-51	..	..	Information not yet available. But no grant was given by the Government of India.

(j) The entire expenditure noted under clause (i) can be considered as coming under approved Post-war Development schemes.

(k) The grants received from the Government of India were not fully utilized in 1947-48 and 1948-49 but in 1949-50, the entire grant sanctioned by the Government of India was earned in full. In 1950-51, no grant was sanctioned by the Government of India.

(l) No fixed date can be taken as the date of sanction or allocation of the grant as the matter of the final allotment was the subject of prolonged correspondence in each year, and preliminary adjustments were made by the Accountant-General with reference to the figures of expenditure and sanction available at the time of the closing of the accounts.

(m) Capital expenditure may be incurred on—

- (i) new productive projects and extensions and improvements to existing projects which are treated as separate works and are productive;
- (ii) works connected with existing productive systems and treated as parts of the systems;
- (iii) new unproductive projects; and
- (iv) works connected with existing unproductive systems.

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 242-248 infra.

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Productive works are works which are expected to produce, after a certain period a net annual return (after deducting all working expenses including maintenance) equal to the annual interest at a certain rate (fixed from time to time on the basis of the rate at which the Government expect to be able to borrow over an extended period) on the total capital 'sum at charge' in the Capital account of the work. The return fixed for works sanctioned from 1st April 1947, is 4 per cent per annum. All other works are classed as unproductive.

Capital expenditure on (i) may be met from sources other than current revenues, such as accumulated balances and loans, as also that on (ii) provided an individual work is, by itself, productive and its estimated cost is not less than Rs. 10,000. Works connected with the existing productive systems which are not in themselves productive are financed from current revenues, unless the estimated cost of an individual work exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, when it may be financed from non-revenue sources.

Capital expenditure on (iii) and (iv) is ordinarily financed from current revenues, subject to the following exceptions:—

- (a) If the expenditure is so large that it will be too heavy a charge on current revenues, i.e., expenditure on a work estimated to cost over Rs. 5 lakhs, it may be debited to the Capital Account outside the Revenue Accounts; and
 - (b) if the work is intended to give protection against famine or to prevent famine, it may, irrespective of the amount of the estimated cost, be financed from the Famine Relief Fund, so long as the balance in the Fund does not fall below Rs. 40 lakhs.
- (n) Unproductive expenditure on a scheme involving capital outlay is met from current revenues, if the estimated cost of the scheme is not more than Rs. 5 lakhs. For this purpose, an individual work or a group of works which are interdependent or a comprehensive programme of works relating to a single object may be treated as one scheme.
- (o) & (p) Borrowing from the open market and from the Government of India, sale of investments and drawal on accumulated balances including surplus revenue, are the sources from which Capital expenditure has been and will be met. The statement in Annexure I indicates the expenditure debited to the Revenue Account and Capital Account separately.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL, 1951 (L.A. BILL NO. 84 OF 1951).

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Mr. Chairman, 11-15
Sir, I move— a.m.

‘ That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Bill * 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 84 of 1951) as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.’

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the object of the Madras Estates Reduction of Rent Act, 1947 is to provide for the reduction of the rent payable by ryots in estates governed by the Estates Land Act approximately to the level of assessment levied on land in the ryotwari areas in the neighbourhood. Under the Act, if the rent was originally payable in cash, the reduced rents are also payable in cash and if the rents payable were in kind or partly in kind or partly in cash, the reduced rents are also payable likewise. Under the Act, the Government have to collect the reduced rent in all cases. But as, however, they have no storing facilities, they collected reduced rents payable in kind also in cash in accordance with the prevailing prices. On account of the rise in prices, the money value of the reduced rents payable in kind is many times more than what it would be if they were payable in cash. While the object of the Act has been mostly achieved where the rent is payable in cash, it has not been achieved where it has been payable in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash. The ryots in these areas have represented to the Government that as against Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 per acre which was the money value of the rents they were paying to the landholders, they have now to pay rents which work up to as much as Rs. 70 to Rs. 150 per acre according to the prevailing prices. They have also stated that faslis 1357 to 1359 were years of drought and they had not paid the rents due for these faslis, that they have now to pay arrears in addition to the rent for fasli 1356, and at prevailing prices what they have to pay for all these four faslis will be roughly about Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per acre and that this results in their having to pay a sum which will be much more than the actual value of the land itself. Recognizing the justice of these representations, Government wish to mitigate the hardship caused to the ryots by suitably amending the Rent Reduction Act. The Bill accordingly provides that where the rent is payable in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash, the aggregate money value of the reduced rate of rent should not exceed the highest rate of ryotwari assessment for the same class of land in the district. The amendment has also been given retrospective effect so as to give relief from the commencement of fasli 1357 and where rent has already been paid in excess of what would be payable under the Rent Reduction Act as now amended, the excess is to be adjusted towards the rent payable for subsequent faslis and where the estate has been taken over

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th September 1951.

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by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act before the excess is so adjusted, provision is made in the Bill conferring the right on the ryot to claim refund from the landholder concerned."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' "

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the Government for coming forward with this piece of legislation. You may remember, Sir, when the first amendment to the Rent Reduction Bill was moved in January 1951, I pleaded hard on behalf of tenants paying grain rents. At that time, I quoted my hon. Friend Sri Kala Venkata Rao who at the time the Bill was enacted cleverly put me aside by making a promise of dealing with the question later and I begged the Hon. Minister for Revenue to redeem that promise, and I am glad that though it has taken some time, the Government have at last come forward with this much needed piece of legislation giving relief to ryots who have been paying grain rents. I am also glad that it is proposed to give retrospective effect to this legislation from fasli 1357, though I am generally against retrospective effect being given in respect of any statute. I am glad that in respect of sums paid in excess they can be adjusted towards their future dues and if the estates had been taken over, they can demand and take the amount from the landholders. Even in January, I asked for retrospective effect being given to this innocent piece of legislation; it is an innocent piece of legislation in that it will benefit those who have had to pay in kind while a number of people who have been paying cash rents have been enjoying the benefit of reduced rent all these years. I am sure it will bring great relief to the ryots of Chittoor and Ramanathapuram who have times without number represented to the Government the hardship caused to them by the payment of grain rent in view of the rising prices of grains. The Hon. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao did not want to accept my amendment because he did not want to delay the passage of the Bill; I quite recognise his intention in not having accepted the amendment proposed by me; he had every sympathy for the principle underlying my proposal. I thought at that time that either he or his successor would immediately bring in an amending measure. But it has taken nearly four years to give this relief. But now, Sir, in so far as retrospective effect has been given, the relief would be real. I hope, Sir, the ryots of the districts where this system of grain rents is prevailing will welcome the relief and feel thankful to the Government for at least now opening their eyes and coming to their assistance."

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill will largely benefit a large number of ryots in my district of Ramanathapuram. I well remember the day when the previous Revenue Minister Sri Kala Venkata Rao visited those parts soon

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after the passing of the Rent Reduction Bill, a large number of ryots surrounded him and represented to him that after all the passing of the measure did not bring them any relief because, in wet lands where waram was being paid, the ryots were suffering a lot in zamin areas, and the money value assessment as it obtains in ryotwari areas should be made applicable to them. By that Act they did not get the expected benefit. By the passage of this Bill, these inequalities have been remedied and I am glad that what was promised by the previous Minister, Sri Kala Venkata Rao, has been fulfilled by his successor, the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi. The Government will be thanked by all those ryots, especially in my district, and I thank the Government for bringing in this piece of legislation."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not think the Hon. Minister has anything to say by way of reply."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Nothing, Sir, except to thank those who have thanked me."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1 and the Preamble were one after the other put and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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

' That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly be read a third time and passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to inform hon. Members that the Merged States (Laws) Amendment Bill is being considered by the other House and it is likely to be passed in the forenoon. I am told that it is a non-controversial measure and therefore, I propose to take it after the Appropriation Bill, if the House has no objection. Shall I take it that we can finish that also to-day? In that case, we need not sit to-morrow just for that small Bill."

That being the sense of the House, I adjourn the House to meet again at 3 p.m.

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(After lunch—3 p.m.)

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE HON. SPEAKER.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 26th October 1951, from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

‘ In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1951, (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly on the 26th October 1951, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

2. I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 109 of the Constitution of India.’ ”

(2) MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ I have also to announce that I have received the following message, dated 5th October 1951, from His Excellency the Governor :—

‘ In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Krishnakumaraswami Bhaskaran, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1951.’ ”

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE HON. SPEAKER—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ I have also to announce that I have received the following message, dated 26th October 1951, from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

‘ I transmit a copy of the Madras Merged States (Laws) Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly on the 26th October 1951 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council.’ ”

II.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—cont.

(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill *, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

“ As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons this Bill is intended to provide for the moneys required to meet the supplementary grants made by this House on the 23rd October 1951.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid that this Bill does not comply with the provisions

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary, dated 25th October 1951.

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of the Constitution Act. The other day, the same difficulty was pointed out by me and some other hon. Members of this House, but the Hon. Finance Minister relied upon what he said to be the practice that is obtaining in this House. But, Sir, the practice can be given effect only in cases . . . ”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ What is your point? ”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“ I am coming to my point.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ You mention the point first.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“ There are three or four points I have to mention. Can I not elucidate them in my own way? By this heckling, I lose the thread of my arguments.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ I would like to know your points.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“ I am coming to them. I suppose you will allow me some time to elucidate them in my own manner.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ I have no objection to your taking as much time as you like; but I wish to know your points first.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ Perhaps the hon. Member wants to raise a point of order.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“ It is not a point of order I am raising. I am opposing the measure.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ Let me know your point of objection first so that I may follow your argument.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“ Sir, this Bill does not comply with Article 205 of the Constitution Act, read with Article 204. It says that supplemental demands can be brought before the House only when the amount authorized by any Demand made in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 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. Article 205 (1) (a) mentions two classes of cases for which supplemental demand can be brought forward. One is, when the amount sanctioned by the annual budget is found to be inadequate and the second is, when there is need for money, to meet a new service. For any new service, the Legislature must grant the amount before any amount is spent by the Government in respect of it. But with regard to items which had already been included in the annual budget, if the amount granted in the budget is found to be insufficient, Government may, under clause (b) of Article 205 (1), spend the amount and get later the sanction of the Legislature for such expenditure. Sub-clause (i) (b) of Article 205 does not cover new services. It refers only to

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those items which have been included in the annual budget. That is, before any expenditure is incurred on any new service, it must come before the House for sanction."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Yes, I see your point."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" That is my first point. Sir, when this point was raised the other day, the Hon. Finance Minister said that it is the practice followed here so long. Sir, when the Constitution Act prescribes a particular procedure, you cannot invoke the practice or convention obtaining here or even in the Houses of Parliament in England. The Constitution Act says that only when there is no provision in the Act for any particular procedure can the practice and convention of the Houses of Parliament in England be invoked."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Which is that Article; show me? "

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" There is a general provision like that; but I am not able to put my finger on it just at present. Reference is made to Article 267. Even in the note of the Finance Secretary, it is stated that the amount will be spent from the Contingency Fund. But Article 267 (2) says that the Contingency Fund can be utilized only for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorization by Legislature under Article 205 or under Article 206."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" What Article are you reading? "

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Article 267 (2). Whether or not, you can call all these new services as items of unforeseen expenditure is the question. Anyhow you cannot spend from the Contingency Fund in respect of these services after the Supplemental Demand has been placed before this House and Article 205 (2), which attracts Articles 202, 203 and 204 has to be complied with scrupulously. Now, let us see what Article 204 says—

' 204. (1) As soon as may be after the grants under Article 213 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants so made by the Assembly.'

Therefore the Appropriation Bill must provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of all moneys required to meet the various items of expenditure. But here, what do we see in this supplemental demand? Various items of expenditure involving lakhs of rupees are included in it and it is proposed to move for a token grant of Rs. 100 for each. I do not know where the provision is in the Constitution Act for moving token grants. Article 204 says that the Bill must provide for all moneys required to be met. Now, several lakhs of rupees are included in this Appropriation Bill under what is called 'token grants of Rs. 100 each.' Though what is asked for is only Rs. 100, the expenditure actually to be incurred comes to several thousands or lakhs. There is no provision for what is called as token grant in

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Article 204 or Article 205 or in any other Article of the Act. Therefore this Bill must provide for the appropriation of all moneys required. The note of the Finance Secretary itself says—

' Only token sums are included in the Supplementary Statement, as it is likely that the actual expenditure on these schemes may be met from savings within the Grants. If, however, adequate savings are not available, the actual amount required will be included in the Supplementary Statement of further expenditure to be presented to the Legislature in March 1952'.

That is, after all the expenditure has been incurred, the Government will confront the Legislature with a *fait accompli* even with regard to new services."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Do they say so? "

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Yes, they say so, 8-15 p.m. almost under each Demand. I would invite the attention of the Chair to page 8 of the Explanatory Note circulated to us as an example. There are similar statements at the end of almost every Demand. From this point of view also I would submit that this measure does not comply with the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, I want to oppose it. Of course, the Hon. the Finance Minister may say, 'you go to the Supreme Court or the High Court for this purpose.' Sir, we are here to correct the Government when they adopt a wrong method. I think it is our duty to point out the provisions of the Constitution and it is our duty to tell the Government that they should not in any way contravene or violate the provisions of the Constitution. There is no use of saying that we should go to the High Court or to the Supreme Court. I cannot understand such arguments at all. In that case, we have no place here. Therefore, Sir, I submit that this Bill does not comply with the provisions of Article 205 read with Article 204 and therefore, I oppose this motion."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the time when the Supplementary Statements were presented, I raised a similar point, but in his reply, the Hon. the Minister for Finance simply brushed aside my objection. As mentioned by the hon. Member, Mr. Ibrahim, the Hon. Minister at that time said, those people who are aggrieved can go to a court of law if they want to set aside what the Government have done. Now, Sir, what is the purpose of the Budget? The Budget is presented in February or March before the new year begins giving the receipts and expenditure for the coming year, and we pass the Budget. Now, in the Budget, there are what are called Part II Schemes which are generally new services. Once we pass the Budget, the Government have the liberty to utilize the amounts allotted for the various services in the manner they like. But, if, Sir, in the Budget presented by the Government, a grant is made for a particular service and the Government are not able to spend the whole amount allotted to that service. I think, Sir, Government are not competent to divert the savings for any other purpose, unless they come before the Legislature and obtain its sanction, especially if it is a new service. Such a diversion is not within the competence of the Government, unless the Legislature sanctions it. That is my first point, Sir.

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"My second point is this. What is the purpose of creating a Consolidated Fund? We place a certain amount of money at the disposal of the Government so that they can draw upon it in times of emergency."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"I suppose the hon. Member means Contingency Fund."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Yes, Sir, can they draw upon that Contingency Fund for other purposes? I raised that point even before."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"What does the hon. Member mean by 'other purposes'?"

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Normal purposes as opposed to emergency purposes."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Everything is emergent."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I think, Sir, that no new service can be undertaken."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I would like the hon. Member to note this point. It may be emergent in the sense that they cannot come before the House within a reasonable time. Suppose the Government are not able to come before the House within a reasonable time, is it not emergent?"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"No, Sir. The Supplementary Demands were presented in August; they ask us to discuss them in October. That shows what idea of emergency the Government have. If they wanted these services to be approved, they could have asked us to discuss them in the August session itself. You yourself suggested, Sir, that we might meet one afternoon and discuss it. I do not know what attitude the Hon. the Speaker took in the other House about this matter."

"Then, Sir, clause 2 of the Bill states: 'The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1951, a further sum not exceeding four thousand and six hundred rupees . . . and they have given in the Schedule a list of items.' As a matter of fact, Sir, they are going to appropriate lakhs of rupees from the Consolidated Fund and this clause asks for only a sum of Rs. 4,600. I do not know how the Legal Department allowed this clause to be passed because these are all token sums and the Schedule does not give even the approximate expenditure on the various services. You will see, Sir, that in the Schedule a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 has been voted by the Legislative Assembly for a particular item. Does that mean that they do not want more than Rs. 100 for that service? It is an absurd clause that they have introduced. That is my point. Does that mean, Sir, that they do not want to take more than Rs. 4,600 from the Consolidated Fund? Surely, they want more money, lakhs of rupees, whereas they have asked for only Rs. 4,600. Why not the Government put down all these items with the amounts that

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they require? Do they expect to come back to the Legislature and ask for further grants? So, Sir, I say they could have put all these sums here in the Schedule and totalled them and put the amounts in clause 2. Now, Sir, as it is, it would be illegal on the part of the Government to take anything more than Rs. 4,600 from the Consolidated Fund. Whoever may be the legal pundit who allowed this to go in it is, any one with any sense, who interprets this clause will see the absurdity of this. As it is, Sir, this Bill is of no use for the purpose of appropriating from the Consolidated Fund any amount more than Rs. 4,600. They say they have put only token sums. Token sums under the usual procedure are put down in order to get the approval of the Legislature for any new service. It is just to give an opportunity to the Legislature to express its views on any new service which the Government propose to undertake. If the approval of the House is taken and when they know the likely amount to be spent, they put that amount in the Supplementary Demand. In this Bill also, they could have put the whole amount. Otherwise, this Bill is of no use to Government even though we pass it. I say, no new service should be undertaken without the approval of the Legislature. Sir, we have no objection to give Rs. 4,600. It is a very small sum. But, what I am surprised at is, Sir, that the Legal Department as well as the Finance Department lost sight of this."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Apart from legality, may I know what is the inherent difficulty? How is it wrong? From the wording of the clause, does the hon. Member mean to say that the Government must have only cut-and-dry schemes and must have specified the amount for each scheme? I suppose the work of the Government cannot go on in such a cut-and-dry manner. Supposing they take up a new service, if they require a larger amount, surely they will come before the Legislature and if they commit any serious mistake in taking up some schemes or in spending more than what is necessary, you have got the right to criticise. You may say, what is the use of criticising when the money has already been spent. It may be that you may not be able to get back the money that has been spent. But, if your criticism is well-founded and if the Hon. Minister has spent more than the necessary amount, I am sure the Government will take some lesson from it. In practical working, we find some difficulty. So, should the Government not have some kind of latitude?"

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"That latitude is provided in the One-Crore Fund."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Anyhow, clause 2 of this Bill does not comply with Article 205 of the Constitution."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member is a lawyer and he knows that in these things, the clause can be interpreted differently by different people. Apart from the legality, Government are in charge of administering the finances of the State. Therefore, in respect of Finance Bills, they should have some latitude."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ That is why, Sir, one crore of rupees is set apart out of which for emergency purposes, they can draw.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ What does the hon. Member mean by ‘ emergency purposes ’ ? ”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ That is why a Budget is presented, Sir. In the Budget, they may put forward all their schemes. They know, Sir, the procedure about the Budget preparation. There is the Budget Manual. It says that a new proposal should come to the Finance Department before such and such a time so that it can be included in the Budget. If the proposal does not come before a particular date, they do not include it. Then, a scheme has to be prepared and it has to be considered by the Cabinet and so on. So, Sir, all the new schemes should be treated as what are called Part II Schemes. When the Budget is passed, all these schemes automatically get sanctioned and if any new scheme is to be undertaken they must come forward with Supplementary Demands. Supposing a Supplementary Demand is thrown out—we have no power to do it but the other House may do it—after a new service has been undertaken, then the Government cannot go forward with that scheme and incur expenditure. If there are any emergencies, the Government have the One-Crore Fund out of which they can draw whenever they want.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ What is the emergency ? ”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I explained yesterday, Sir. For instance, there is the failure of monsoon in the Chittoor district.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ It is an unforeseen expenditure.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Yes, famine, pestilence, fire and so many other things that happen beyond the control of human agency will come under unforeseen expenditure.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ With regard to the latitude which the Hon. Chairman has mentioned, provision has been made in the Constitution itself. There is provision in the Constitution with regard to unforeseen expenditure. It is provided for in Article 267. Secondly, with regard to excess expenditure that is likely to be incurred in respect of items for which grants have been made in the Annual Budget, there is provision in Article 205 (1), sub-clause (b). When a new service is started, it has to get the approval of the House so that this House can give its opinion whether it is necessary or not. Suppose it is thrown out, what is the position ? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Has the hon. Member studied how it is done in England ? ”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ I had no opportunity to do it.”

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, I have not been able to see any legal difficulty in the matter. Before going into the clauses, I want the House to consider this point. Take, for instance, the third item of expenditure, namely, the grant for Education under Demand XV; the Budget was passed by the Legislative Assembly and discussion about the Budget was over in this House and the Appropriation Bill passed before the 31st March 1951. After the 31st March 1951, suppose there is an expenditure which was not under the contemplation of the Government—for instance, if they want to give full-fee concession to the children in orphanages whose parentage is not known or supposing the Government want to give some fee concession to the Harijans or members belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes—then, it will be service which was not contemplated. For such service, if money is required this Bill gives the power to Government to draw from the Consolidated Fund.

“ An occasion for this arose recently. The Government felt, after the Budget and the Appropriation Bill had been passed, that certain children should be given full-fee concessions from 1st of April. There was no provision for it either in the budget estimate or in the Appropriation Bill. The schools reopened in June or July. The Legislature was not meeting then and the expenditure had to be met. What was to be done? The expenditure was not voted upon. We did not know exactly what would be the entire expenditure that would have to be met in the course of the year. We could have only an approximate estimate of what it would be. There was no emergency facing the country for which money had to be found; but this was a necessary expenditure because it had to be met immediately as the schools opened in June or July. That is why, Sir, Article 267 is provided in the Constitution. I am only trying to impress that new services need not be for emergencies, but can be for very necessary causes, though the safety of the country will not be in danger. It is a very necessary expenditure in the interests of the State, which we did not contemplate at the time of passing the Budget and the Appropriation Bill. Clause (2) of Article 267 says—

“ The Legislature of a State may by law establish a Contingency Fund . . . for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorization of such expenditure by the Legislature of the State by law under Article 205 or Article 206.

We have an approximate estimate. We spend the money from the Contingency Fund, come with a supplementary estimate under Article 205 to this House and say that we have spent a certain amount from the Contingency Fund. Even now we cannot say what will be the total expenditure during the year. But we want the approval of the House for the principle. So, we take a token grant of Rs. 100. We do not want any additional amount in this case, because we anticipate savings in the Budget Estimates. As the hon. Member Mr. Suryanarayana Rao said, we have asked the House for sanctioning the grants saying that the amount will be met from the anticipated savings. The permission of the House is taken for the supplementary grant to be met out of the anticipated surplus. If the principle is approved, we spend the money from the Consolidated Fund. If the surplus will not permit of

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this expenditure, we say we will come here again before the end of the year. We say 'Please approve the principle of it'. This is the principle of the Supplementary Demand. The Finance Secretary in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the introductory memorandum has clearly stated under what provisions of the law we are coming to the House. He has stated—

'It will be seen that a Supplementary Statement has to be presented to the Legislature (a) when the original appropriation is found to be insufficient for expenditure or (b) when expenditure has to be incurred upon a new service not originally contemplated.

Under the Constitution, it will not be in order to incur expenditure on a new service in anticipation of the approval of the Legislature.'

That is what I say. It is not proper to incur expenditure without the approval of the Legislature. But the Legislature is not sitting, and the necessity for the expenditure comes. That is why we took it from the Contingency Fund. What is the necessity? It is to spend money on items which the Legislature has not sanctioned and which expenditure could not be foreseen. Article 267 (2) says—

'... The Contingency Fund of the State into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law . . . to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorization of such expenditure by the Legislature or the State by law under Article 205 or Article 206.'

The wording is 'pending authorization by the Legislature'. It will not be in order to incur the expenditure till the Legislature approves of it. There is a provision that pending approval by the Legislature, the Government can sanction expenditure out of the Contingency Fund. It is not for emergency purposes alone. It is for unforeseen expenditure also. The expenditure which we incurred we could not foresee at the time the Budget was prepared or Part II Schemes were prepared. The Demand that is now made is for Rs. 4,600. If we have to spend more money, we have to come to the House and obtain sanction. Suppose the House does not sanction the amount, then the Ministry goes and another Ministry comes in."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Who is to pay back the money that has been spent?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Whether the money is to be recovered legally or not, is a different matter. The consequence of the House not sanctioning an amount is that the Ministry will go and another Ministry will come in. The hon. Member may try to recover the money legally. But a Ministry, which cannot have the confidence to spend money first and get it sanctioned by the House later, has no right to exist. In such unforeseen cases where the Ministry has got to incur expenditure, the Ministry can spend the money and get it approved by the Legislature. I do not see any particular constitutional difficulty in the matter. Article 205 (1) says—

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

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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 . . .

Clause (b) says that if any money has been spent without the approval of the Legislature, the Government have to come to the Legislature for approval. In the items that we have asked for sanction, there are both New services and also services originally contemplated. In the case of New services, clause (a) applies, that is, expenditure on New services not originally contemplated. Clause (b) says 'money spent in excess of the amount granted for that service'. In most of the Demands asked for, the major portion of the estimated expenditure is for irrigation, electricity and capital expenditure. The hon. Member Mr. Suryanarayana Rao asked 'How can you take it from the amount already sanctioned?'. Lump sum grants have been made by the Legislature, and the additional funds now required can be taken from the lump sum grants. The wording of the clause also contemplates the Government spending the money and then coming to the Legislature for sanction. That is what is meant by clause (b) of Article 205. Clause 205 (1) (b) says—

'The Governor shall—

(a) . . .

(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, 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.'

This also shows that we can do both ways. We can simply give an estimate of what is likely to be the expenditure or exactly what is the amount that has been spent. We have given an idea of what the probable amount will be, under the provisions of Article 204. Article 205 (2) says—

'The provisions of articles 202, 203 and 204 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or grant.'

That is what is being done now."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The Hon. Minister's argument seems to be that Article 267 authorises the expenditure on New services; it does not necessarily mean emergencies, but that New services also are contemplated."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Most of the items are unforeseen."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Read with Article 205, such additional expenditure not foreseen at the time of the Budget are to be brought before the House by means of Supplementary Demands. That is the Hon. Minister's argument."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Yes, Sir. Article 206 (1) (b) says—

‘Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have power—

(a)

(b) to make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of the State when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in an annual financial statement.’

The indefinite character of the service is allowed under Article 206. I do not see any constitutional difficulty, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, there is one point which I would like the Hon. Minister to refer to. In this case, reference is only to the Contingency Fund. The Government are asking for the demands to be met out of the Consolidated Fund. We have a Consolidated Fund Act passed as soon as the Budget was approved. There are two Funds, namely, the Contingency Fund and the Consolidated Fund."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" They have asked for Rs. 4,600. If to-morrow they ask for more, that will then come under clause (b)."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Why not put all the amounts in this Bill, Sir? I want to know whether our Consolidated Fund will be able to bear the expenditure. In that case, we will have to increase the Fund. The expenditure under Revenue Account is Rs. 46.52 lakhs and under Capital Expenditure Rs. 161.83 lakhs. I do not know whether the Consolidated Fund will withstand these inroads into it."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" You mean the Contingency Fund? "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" No; I mean the Consolidated Fund. This Consolidated Fund must be increased by bringing forward a Supplementary Consolidated Fund Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" You mean the Contingency Fund? "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" No, Sir. There are two Funds namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Contingency Fund. The Contingency Fund has Rs. 1 crore."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Consolidated Fund is the entire revenues of the State."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" They want to take Rs. 4,600 only from the Consolidated Fund."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" They may say to-morrow that it is not quite enough. They want Rs. 46 lakhs."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Why should token grants be put? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Evidently they do not know the exact amount."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" In the notes we have given the likely items. But we do not know the exact expenditure."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I would like to point out one thing. We are not following any accepted procedure. We are going on as if we are in a committee."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" It seems like that, and I follow the current. He referred to the Contingency Fund. The Government can draw upon the Contingency Fund for unforeseen expenditure; it does not mean emergency cases. The moment the supplementary demand is placed before this House and the other House, all the new items cease to be unforeseen items. They become foreseen items. Now, can they draw upon the Contingency Fund for these New Services after the Supplemental Demands have been placed before the Legislature?

" Article 205 (b) refers to items which have been sanctioned in the Annual Financial Statement and not New Services."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" It does not say Annual Financial Statement."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Then, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Law said that if the principle was accepted, he would come before the House for any amount. Is there any provision in the Constitution which says it is enough if the principle is accepted? Then, why this Budget, Sir? The House must know the amount which will be spent if the principle is agreed to."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Government give an idea of what is likely to be spent in the estimates laid before the House. They are not keeping hon. Members in the dark when they ask them to accept the principle."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, the hon. Member, Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, was confusing between the Consolidated Fund and the Contingency Fund. Let me tell him that there is no Act like the Consolidated Fund Act. There is only the Appropriation Act. Consolidated Fund is defined in Article 266. As you have said, Sir, it means the entire revenues of the State. The article says—

‘Subject to the provisions of Article 267 and to the provisions of this Chapter with respect to the assignment of the whole or part of the net proceeds of certain taxes and duties to States, all revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled ‘the Consolidated Fund of India, and all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled ‘the Consolidated Fund of the State.’

The moneys referred to in this Article become the Consolidated Fund. There is no Act mentioned there besides the definition of the Fund, so that what we are asking for is permission to take money out of the Consolidated Fund to the extent we have spent from out of the Contingency Fund. If we need more money, we will certainly come up before the House again."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 35 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.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1951), be read a third time and passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1951), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried.

(3) THE MADRAS MERGED STATES (LAWS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Madras Merged States (Laws) Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.'

The Madras Merged States Act passed in the year 1949 extended certain Acts of the Madras State to the merged States. Doubts have been raised by legal pandits whether the rules framed under those Acts will be applicable to the merged States in the absence of a specific authorization to that effect by the Legislature. It is to clear such doubts that this Bill has been brought forward. It was passed by the other House this morning and is a formal one."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Merged States (Laws) Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1951), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Madras Merged States (Laws) Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1951), be read a third time and passed.' "

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

That the Madras Merged States (Laws) Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1951), be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now adjourn the House *sine die*."The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

1. Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

(1) The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1951).

(2) The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1951).

(3) The Madras Merged States (Laws) Amendment Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1951).

2. Statements showing the Resolutions passed by the House Committee during the eleventh session of the Council under the Government of India Act, 1935 and during the first and second sessions of the Council under the Constitution of India and the action taken thereon.

3. Rules under the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951—

(i) The Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent and Preparation of Record of Rights) Rules, 1951.

(ii) The Malabar Tenancy Rules, 1951.

(iii) The Malabar Tenancy (Summary Trials) Rules, 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 63 asked by Sri L. Subbarama Reddi (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th October 1951, page 180 supra.]

I

G.O. Ms. No. 1710, Education, dated 10th June 1951.

[Colleges—Government Engineering Colleges—Rules for the selection of candidates—Issued.]

In supersession of all previous orders the Government issue the following instructions regarding the admissions to the State Engineering Colleges in Madras.

2. (i) Of the 395 seats in the Engineering Colleges, 21 seats shall be reserved * for students coming from outside this State as below :—

Travancore-Cochin	...	...	...	...	2
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	2
Ceylon Indians who have returned to India.					2
South and East Africa	...	...	...	...	2
Coorg	...	...	...	...	2
Orissa	...	...	...	...	2
Hindu refugees from Pakistan	...	...	...	...	3
Indonesia (South and South-East Asia Region)	...	...	...	...	4
Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	...	...	2
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	21
					—

* NOTE.—Vacancies arising in this category of reserved seats shall be allotted to the list referred to in paragraph 4 below.

(ii) Of the remaining seats (374), 20 seats shall be reserved for candidates to be selected by the Government at their discretion subject to the condition that no candidate who has not obtained the minimum marks mentioned in paragraph 8 below will be considered for these seats.

(iii) 15 per cent of the remaining seats (354) shall be reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) Not less than 25 per cent of the seats shall be reserved for socially and educationally backward classes also, these being the classes specified in Section III of G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951, pending the issue of a declaration contemplated under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution. Converts to Christianity from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall also be included in the category of socially and educationally backward classes.

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(v) If qualified candidates from the classes specified in subparagraphs (iii) and (iv) are not forthcoming up to the limits fixed for them consequential vacancies shall be filled by candidates belonging to other classes.

(vi) The remaining seats shall be available for candidates belonging to all classes.

3. The selection of candidates shall be made by a Committee consisting of not more than three members appointed by the Government. The Committee shall interview the candidates personally and the selections made by it shall be final. It shall sit at Anantapur, Vijayavada, Madras and Coimbatore. The Principal of the College of Engineering, Guindy, shall render all the necessary help to the Committee.

4. The Committee shall draw up in the order of merit a list of candidates eligible for admissions to the Colleges, after interviewing them.

5. The seats, both reserved and non-reserved, shall be allotted to candidates on a regional basis. For this purpose the State shall be divided into four groups of districts, viz., (1) Coastal Andhra (i.e., Circar districts), (2) Rayalaseema, (3) Tamil districts and (4) West Coast (Malabar and South Kanara), the seats being apportioned among the regions on a population basis. If in any region there is a deficiency in the number selected against the reserved quota for that region in respect of a particular category, the candidate of the same category in other regions shall be considered for selection for that region.

6. Candidates shall produce a nativity certificate in the form appended to this order. Candidates whether Tamil, Telugu or others, shall count against the region in which their native district as specified in their certificate of nativity is included.

7. All the candidates shall first compete in the general selection and if the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes are selected up to the quota prescribed for them, there shall be no further selection for their quota. If, however, the requisite quota is not reached, the balance shall be made up by selecting the required number from the list referred to in paragraph 4 above.

8. Candidates whose optionals were Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry (i.e., Group I in part III) in the Intermediate class alone shall be considered for admission. In making the selection, the marks obtained in the optional subjects only, whether the candidate passed in his first attempt or not, shall be taken into account. Only candidates who have obtained not less than 50 per cent of the total marks in part III shall be considered, so far as those belonging to communities other than Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes are concerned. No such limit shall be observed in regard to candidates belonging to the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

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9. Besides the marks in the Intermediate examination, the following factors shall be taken into account in assessing the suitability of candidates for admission, viz., activities in sports and in the National Cadet Corps, aptitude of the candidates for the Engineering course, physical condition and endurance and general ability.

10. Candidates whose fathers or paternal grandfathers have not had any University or other higher education shall be deemed to be educationally backward and they shall be given special consideration. The information regarding the educational attainments of the father or the paternal grandfather shall be elicited at the time of interview this year. In future, however, the application form itself will contain a column regarding the educational qualifications of the father and the grandfather.

11. Applicants should as far as possible be admitted into the College they have selected. The Selection Committee is however at liberty to allocate a candidate to any college should it find it necessary to do so provided that students from the Rayalaseema and the other Andhra districts should be given preference for allocation to the Engineering Colleges at Anantapur and Kakinada respectively.

12. If any vacancy arises after the selection of candidates, due to the failure of any selected candidate to join the college within the time specified by the college authorities, the vacancy should be filled up strictly in accordance with the general principles governing the selection of candidates, i.e., by candidate next in the order of preference in the same region as put down in the list. Such vacancies shall be filled up from the reserve list prepared by the Committee.

13. The list of candidates selected for admission shall be published only provisionally and each candidate, if a major, or his parent or guardian if he is a minor, on admission shall be required to sign a written declaration in the following form:—

Declaration form.

"I hereby solemnly and sincerely affirm that the statements made and information furnished in my/my son's or ward's application form as also in all the enclosures thereto submitted by me/him are true. Should it however be found that any information furnished therein is untrue in material particulars, I realise that I am liable to criminal prosecution and I also agree to forego my seat/that he should forego his seat in the college."

Signature of _____ the candidate
the candidate's parent or guardian

The Principals of the Engineering Colleges concerned should at the time of the actual admission of students obtain the above declaration and in the meantime take steps to verify quickly the correctness of the nativity certificates and also the authenticity of the marks produced. The Principals should take full responsibility

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in this matter and they should keep the originals of all applications and the declarations in safe custody, for the purpose mentioned and in order to facilitate any enquiry, which might become necessary as a result of inaccuracies being brought to light.

14. The application fee of candidates who have not obtained the minimum marks specified in paragraph 8 shall be refunded.

ANNEXURE.

Form of nativity certificates to be produced by candidates for admission to the Government Engineering Colleges.

I

Certified that _____ a candidate for admission into the Engineering College, son/daughter of _____ resided in the district of _____ for a total period of ten years immediately preceding the 1st of January last, exclusive of the periods spent in any other district or districts by the candidate for his/her studies, or with his/her parent while the latter was employed in Government service, or was engaged in any occupation, trade, business or profession and consequently that _____ is a native of the district of _____ within the meaning of G.O. No. 2786, P.H., dated the 26th October 1945.

(Here enter details of residence of the candidate. If any period is to be excluded, the reasons for the exclusion should be clearly specified.)

Place

Signature

Date

Rank

II

Certified that _____ the parent of a candidate for admission into the Engineering College resided in the district of _____ for a total period of ten years immediately preceding the 1st January last, exclusive of the periods spent by the said _____ in Government service or in any occupation, trade, business or profession in any other district or districts and consequently that _____ is a native of the district of _____ within the meaning of G.O. No. 2786, P.H., dated the 26th October 1945.

(Here enter details of residence of the parent. If any period is to be excluded, the reasons for the exclusion should be specified.)

Place

Signature

Date

Rank

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This certificate should be signed by an officer of the Revenue department not below the rank of a Revenue Divisional Officer of the district concerned and should bear the stamp of the office of the officer signing the certificate.

NOTE.—The scheme approved in G.O. No. 2786, P.H., dated the 26th October 1945, applies only to citizens of India. The idea of exclusion of periods spent by the parents in Government service or other occupation or by the candidate over his studies is to make nativity relate really to the district to which the candidate actually belongs by birth, parentage, possession of ancestral property, etc., and not to make it dependent on the accident of Government service or of sojourn for educational purposes. The idea is not to let nativity be acquired in any district elsewhere to which a Government officer might go during his service.

The test is applied with reference to the candidate and he is entitled to exclude both the periods spent by him in studies elsewhere and by his parent in Government service or other occupation elsewhere if he was with them all along. For instance, if a student belongs to a family in Tanjore, spends his boyhood with a parent who is in Government service in various places elsewhere and then goes to Madras or elsewhere for his studies, he should be put down as a native of Tanjore where his father would have spent, presumably, more than ten years before he entered in Government service. If a candidate belongs to more than one district by this test, he can elect any one of the districts for purposes of the certificates.

Whichever of the Forms I and II is appropriate to the particular cause should be used.

III

Cases in which there might not be ten years' residence as afore-said in any district in the State will be dealt with, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The candidate should be a citizen of India, and either he or his parent should have resided in the State for a total period of ten years.

(2) The district in which the candidate or his parents resided at the time of applying for admission to the college will be taken as the district to which the candidate belongs for purposes of the rule of linguistic representation laid down in G.O. No. 1358, P.H., dated the 16th June 1943.

(3) He need not be required to produce nativity certificate but should be required to furnish proof in support of (1) and (2). The certificate in his behalf should be signed by a Gazetted Officer of the Revenue department.

II

G.O. Ms. No. 1728, Education, dated 22nd June 1951.

[Colleges—Government Arts Colleges—Rules for the selection of candidates—Issued.]

In supersession of all previous orders regarding the selection of candidates for admission to the Government Arts Colleges, the Government issue the following instructions:—

(i) 15 per cent of the seats available in the College shall be reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

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(ii) Not less than 25 per cent of the seats shall be reserved for socially and educationally backward classes, these being the classes specified in section III of G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951. Converts to Christianity from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall also be included in the category of socially and educationally backward classes.

(iii) If qualified candidates from the classes specified in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) are not forthcoming up to the limits fixed for them, the consequential vacancies shall be filled by candidates belonging to other classes.

(iv) The remaining seats shall be available for candidates belonging to all classes.

2. The selection of candidates, for all colleges except the Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College, Madras, shall be made by a Committee consisting of not more than three members to be appointed by the Government. The Principal of the College shall be the Member-Secretary of the Committee, the others being non-official members. One of the two non-official members shall be nominated as the Chairman of the Committee by the Government. The Committee shall function even with two members, provided the Principal is one of them. The other member will then function as the Chairman. The selections made by the Committee shall be final.

3. In selecting the candidates for admission to the non-reserved seats, the educational backwardness of the parents shall be taken into account. Candidates whose parents have rendered service to the country or to the Government shall be entitled to special preference.

4. Distinction in extra curricular activities like games, sports, scouting, National Cadet Corps, etc., shall be given due recognition while making the selection.

5. The above instructions shall apply to admission to each University class separately, viz., the Intermediate, B.A., or B.Sc., etc., and to each group, viz., Mathematics, Science, History, etc.

6. *The Presidency College, Madras, and the Queen Mary's College, Madras.*—Admissions to the Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College, Madras, shall be made by the Principals of the College concerned in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. The instructions in paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5 above shall apply in regard to admissions to pass courses. They shall not however apply to admissions to Honours and Post-Graduate Courses in the College. The Honours and Post-Graduate Courses being specialized ones meant for candidates who have proved aptitude for them, the intention of the Government is that only candidates with the minimum attainments in the subjects should be admitted to these courses. In respect of both these institutions, as far as possible, due representation should be given to candidates from all the regions in the State.

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III

G.O. Ms. No. 1733, Education, dated 22nd June 1951.

[Colleges—Aided—Rules for selection of candidates.]

The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to G.O. No. 1225, Education, dated 11th June 1947, as subsequently amended and G.O. No. 1728, Education, dated 22nd June 1951. The Director of Public Instruction is informed that Government have decided that consistent with the attitude adopted by the Government in respect of admissions to Government colleges there should be due encouragement to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens in the matter of admissions to the non-Government colleges in receipt of aid from the Government. While the Government do not at present contemplate fixing the reservation of any percentage in either case, they consider that the managements should extend their fullest co-operation in the matter of encouraging the higher education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to bring this order to the notice of the managements concerned at once, and send a report in due course about the action taken in this regard by the management together with the relevant statistics relating to admissions.

IV

Memorandum No. 24341-G/51-1, Education, dated 4th July 1951.

[Colleges—Government Engineering Colleges—Rules for the selection of candidates.]

In continuation of G.O. Ms. No. 1710, Education, dated 20th June 1951, the following instructions are issued regarding the admissions to the State Engineering Colleges :—

(i) The candidates from the other States and countries except Hindu refugees from Pakistan and Ceylon Indians who had returned to India will continue to be nominated by the respective Governments.

(ii) The selection of Hindu refugees from Pakistan and Ceylon Indians who have returned to India will be made by the Selection Committee along with the students of the Madras State.

(iii) After the general selection of candidates by the Selection Committee is over, the selection of candidates for the twenty seats reserved to be filled up by Government at their discretion will be made by the Hon. the Chief Minister, Hon. Minister (Public Works) and the Director of Public Instruction sitting together.

The Government have considered the question whether any reservation of seats in the Engineering College is necessary for women students and have decided that no reservation need be made in the Engineering Colleges for women students for the year 1951-52.

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V

G.O. No. 2196, Health, dated 20th June 1951.

[Medical Colleges—Rules for the selection of candidates—Prescribed.]

The Government direct that in supersession of all previous orders on the subject of the admission of students to the Medical Colleges run by the State Government, the new rules in Annexure I to this order shall come into operation with effect from the date from which admission to these Colleges are made for the academic year 1951-52.

2. The form of nativity certificates to be produced by the candidates for admission to the Medical Colleges is in Annexure II to this order. Certifying officers will exercise great care in issuing the certificates and see that there is no delay in their issue. Annexure III provides for the certificates to be obtained in cases in which there might not be ten years' residence as prescribed in Annexure II to this order.

ANNEXURE I.

Rules for the selection of candidates for admission to Medical Colleges.

1. *Age-limit.*—Candidates for admission to the Medical Colleges should have completed the age of 17 years on or before registration as a medical student which will be subsequent to passing the pre-registration course, if any, or should complete that age within four months of such registration.

2. *Selection of candidates from outside the Madras State.*—(a) The following number of seats shall be reserved for candidates from outside the Madras State :—

(1) Students from the Part C States, including	4
two seats reserved for the State of Coorg.	
(2) Students of Indian origin from abroad	3
(3) Refugee students	4
Total	11

(b) If candidates specified in any of the items of clause (a) are not forthcoming in any year to fill up the seats reserved for them, those vacant seats shall be re-allotted to the candidates from the Madras State, i.e., the general pool.

(c) The Administration of Coorg and the Government of India shall have the right to select their own candidates for whom seats are reserved, provided that the candidates selected possess the prescribed minimum educational qualifications for admission to the course.

3. *Reservation of seats for discretionary allotment by the Government.*—Fifteen seats in the Medical Colleges shall be reserved to be filled at the discretion of the Government but candidates who

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have not obtained the minimum marks mentioned in paragraph 11 below will not be considered for these seats. The selection of candidates for these seats will be taken up only after the general selection has been made by the Selection Committee.

4. *Selection Committee.*—Selection to the seats available, after deducting the numbers specified in rules 2 and 3 above from the over-all total, will be made by a Selection Committee duly appointed by the Government in this behalf, subject to the reservation and procedure specified below. The strength of the Selection Committee shall not be more than three. The Committee will interview the candidates personally and the selections made by them will be final. The Committee shall draw up in order of merit a list of candidates eligible for admission after interviewing them. The Committee will sit at Anantapur, Vijayavada, Madras and Coimbatore.

The Dean of the Madras Medical College will render all necessary help by deputing his staff, etc., to assist the Selection Committee.

5. *Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—Fifteen per cent of the number of seats available, after deducting the numbers specified in rules 2 and 3 above from the over-all total, will be reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If qualified students from these communities are not available up to the limit of 15 per cent, then, the balance will be re-allotted to the general pool—please see rule 8 below.

6. *Reservation of seats for socially and educationally backward classes.*—(a) Not less than 25 per cent of the number of seats available, after deducting the numbers specified in rules 2 and 3 above from the over-all total, shall be reserved to be filled by candidates from the socially and educationally backward classes.

(b) (i) For the purposes of this rule, socially and educationally backward classes shall mean those classes in respect of whom a declaration has been made under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution of India (as amended), that they are socially and educationally backward.

(ii) Until such declaration contemplated in the previous sub-paragraph has been made, the list of backward classes contained in G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951, shall be adopted as the basis for reservation under this rule.

(iii) Christian converts from Scheduled Tribes and castes will also be included in the category of socially and educationally backward classes.

(c) If qualified persons belonging to these classes are not available up to 25 per cent thus reserved, then, the balance shall go to the general pool—please see rule 8 below.

7. *Reservation for women candidates.*—Twenty per cent of the number of seats available, after deducting the numbers specified in rules 2 and 3 above from the over-all total, shall be reserved for women irrespective of the communities to which they belong.

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8. *Seats in the general pool.*—The balance of seats available after the reservations made in rules 2, 3 and 5 to 7 above will be called seats in the general pool and will be available to all classes.

9. *Regional distribution of seats.*—(a) For the purposes of selection, the State of Madras shall be divided into four groups of districts or regions as indicated below :—

Region I—Coastal Andhra, i.e., the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore.

Region II—Rayalaseema, i.e., the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.

Region III—The Tamil districts, i.e., the districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris.

Region—IV—West Coast, i.e., the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

(b) The regional distribution shall be on the basis of the ratio of the population of each region to the total population of the State.

(c) Regional distribution of seats will be adopted in the case of seats reserved under rules 5, 6 and 7 and also for the seats in the general pool, rule 8.

(d) If in any region there is deficiency in the number selected against the reserved quota for that region in favour of a particular category, the candidates of the same category in the other regions shall be considered for selection.

10. *Procedure for selection.*—The procedure will be for all candidates, i.e., including women, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and backward classes, to compete in the general selection. If in this general selection, candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the backward classes are selected up to the quota prescribed for them, there will be no question of any further selection for the quota reserved for them. If, on the other hand, the requisite quota is not reached, the balance will be made up by selecting the required number from the list referred to in rule 4 above.

11. *Qualifications.*—(a) Intermediate examination marks in Part III (optionals) only, whether the candidate passed in his first attempt or not, will be taken into account in making selections. (Marks obtained in the B.Sc., or B.A. degree shall be ignored.) Only candidates who have obtained not less than 45 per cent of the total marks in Part III will be considered so far as those belonging to communities other than Scheduled Castes and Tribes are concerned, no such limit being observed in their case.

(b) Only those whose optionals were Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science, i.e., Group II, will be considered so far as the Madras University area is concerned. As regards the Andhra University area, only those whose optionals were Physics, Chemistry

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and Biology will be considered; but for this year those whose optionals were Physics, Chemistry and Botany or Zoology also will be considered.

(c) Besides the marks in the examination the following will be taken into account in assessing the suitability of candidates for admission, viz., activities in sports, activities in the National Cadet Corps, aptitude of the candidates for the medical course, physical condition and endurance and general ability.

(d) Special consideration will be given by the Selection Committee to individual candidates who may be regarded as educationally backward. For this purpose a candidate will be deemed educationally backward if his father or his paternal grandfather has not had any University or other higher education. Information regarding the educational qualifications of the father and the paternal grandfather will be elicited by the Selection Committee at the time of the interview this year. In future, however, the application form itself will contain a column regarding the educational qualifications of the father and the grandfather.

12. *Allotment of candidates to colleges.*—Applicants should as far as possible be admitted into the college they have selected. The Selection Committee is, however, at liberty to allocate a candidate to any college should it find it necessary to do so provided that Andhra students should be given preference for allocation to the Andhra and Guntur Medical Colleges.

13. *Declaration by candidates.*—The list of candidates selected for admission shall be published only provisionally and each candidate if a major, or his parent or guardian if he is a minor on admission shall be required to sign a written declaration in the following form:—

Declaration form.

“ I hereby solemnly and sincerely affirm that the statements made and information furnished in my/my son's or ward's application form as also in all the enclosures thereto submitted by me/him are true. Should it however be found that any information furnished therein is untrue in material particulars, I realize that I am liable to criminal prosecution and I also agree to forego my seat/that he should forego his seat in the college.

Signature of the candidate
the candidate's parent or guardian.

The Principals of the Medical Colleges concerned should at the time of the actual admission of students obtain the above declaration and in the meantime take steps to verify quickly the correctness of the nativity certificates and also the authenticity of the marks produced. The Principals should take full responsibility in this matter and they should keep the originals of all applications and the declarations in safe custody, for the purpose mentioned and in order to facilitate any enquiry which might become necessary as a result of inaccuracies being brought to light.

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14. *Filling up of vacancies arising after selection of candidates.*—If any vacancy arises after the selection of candidates, due to the failure of any selected candidate to join the college within the time specified by the college authorities, the vacancy should be filled up strictly in accordance with the general principles governing the selection of candidates. Such vacancies may be filled up from the reserve list prepared by the Committee.

15. The application fee will be refunded in respect of those candidates who have not got the minimum marks referred to in rule 11 (a) above and who are therefore not called for interview.

ANNEXURE II.

Revised form of nativity certificates to be produced by candidates for admission to Medical Colleges.

I

Certified that _____ a candidate for admission into the

Medical College son of
daughter

resided in the district of _____ for a total period of ten years immediately preceding the 1st of January last, exclusive of the periods spent in any other district or districts by the candidate for his/her studies, or with his/her parent while the latter was employed in Government service, or was engaged in any occupation, trade, business or profession and consequently that _____ is a native of the district of _____ within the meaning of G.O. No. 2786, P.H., dated the 26th October 1945.

(Here enter details of residence of the candidate. If any period is to be excluded, the reasons for the exclusion should be clearly specified.)

Place _____ Signature _____

Date _____ Rank _____

II

Certified that _____ the parent of _____ a candidate for admission into the _____ Medical College _____ resided in the district of _____ for a total period of ten years immediately preceding the 1st of January last, exclusive of the periods spent by the said _____ in Government service or in any occupation, trade, business or profession in any other district or districts, and consequently that _____ is a native of the district of _____ within the meaning of G.O. No. 2786, P.H., dated the 26th October 1945.

(Here enter details of residence of the parent. If any period is to be excluded, the reasons for the exclusion should be specified.)

Place _____ Signature _____

Date _____ Rank _____

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This certificate should be signed by an officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of a Revenue Divisional Officer of the district concerned and should bear the stamp of the office of the officer signing the certificate.

NOTE.—The scheme approved in G.O. No. 2783, P.H., dated the 26th October 1945, applies only to citizens of India. The idea of exclusion of periods spent by the parents in Government service or other occupation or by the candidate over his studies is to make nativity relate really to the district to which the candidate actually belongs by birth, parentage, possession of ancestral property, etc., and not to make it dependent on the accident of Government service or of sojourn for educational purposes. The idea is not to let nativity be acquired in any district elsewhere to which a Government Officer might go during his service. The test is applied with reference to the candidate and he is entitled to exclude both the periods spent by him in studies elsewhere and by his parent in Government service or other occupation elsewhere if he was with them all along. For instance if a student belongs to a family in Tanjore, spends his boyhood with a parent who is in Government service in various places elsewhere and then goes to Madras or elsewhere for his studies, he should be put down as a native of Tanjore where his father would have spent, presumably, more than ten years before he entered in Government service. If a candidate belongs to more than one district by this test he can elect any one of the districts for purposes of the certificate.

Whichever of the Forms I and II, is appropriate to the particular case should be used.

ANNEXURE III.

Cases in which there might not be ten years' residence as aforesaid in any district in the State will be dealt with, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The candidate should be a citizen of India, and either he or his parent should have resided in the State for a total period of ten years.

2. The district in which the candidate or his parents resided at the time of applying for admission to the college, will be taken as the district to which the candidate belongs, for purposes of the rule of linguistic representation laid down in G.O. No. 1358, P.H., dated the 16th June 1943.

3. He need not be required to produce nativity certificate but should be required to furnish proof in support of (1) and (2). The certificate in this behalf should be signed by a Gazetted Officer of the Revenue Department.

VI

Memorandum No. 30682-Q/51-1, Health, dated 10th July 1951.

[Medical Colleges—Admission of Intermediate candidates of the Andhra University with Physics, Chemistry and Botany or Zoology as optionals—Rules for the selection of candidates—Amended. Reference.—(1) G.O. No. 2196, Health, dated 20th June 1951; (2) Memorandum No. 14650-Q/51-12, Health, dated 22nd June 1951; and (3) from the Honorary General Secretary, Indian Medical Association, Andhra Provincial Branch, dated 11th June 1951.]

The orders in Memorandum No. 14650-Q/51-12, Health, dated 22nd June 1951, are hereby cancelled.

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2. The following amendment will be made to the rules for the selection of candidates for admission to Medical Colleges issued in Annexure I to G.O. No. 2196, Health, dated 20th June 1951:—

AMENDMENT.

For the last sentence in rule 11 (b) of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, viz:—

“As regards the Andhra University area, only those whose optionals were Physics, Chemistry and Biology will be considered; but for a period of three years, with effect from 1951-52, i.e., up to and inclusive of the Academic year 1953-54, those whose optionals were Physics, Chemistry and Botany or Zoology also will be considered.”

VII

Memorandum No. 33541-Q/51-1, Health, dated 3rd July 1951.

[Medical Colleges—Rules for the selection of candidates—Change in the centres of interview. Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2196, Health, dated 20th June 1951; and (2) G.O. Ms. No. 2315, Health, dated 29th June 1951.]

The Government have decided that candidates from the Circular districts applying for admission to Medical Colleges may be interviewed at Rajahmundry instead of at Vijayavada as originally ordered in the Government orders cited.

2. In rule 4 of the rules in Appendix I to G.O. No. 2196, Health, dated 20th June 1951, for the name “VIJAYAVADA” occurring in the penultimate sentence of that rule, the name “RAJAHMUNDY” shall be substituted.

3. For the name “VIJAYAVADA” and “VIJAYAVADA CENTRE” occurring in paragraph 2 of G.O. Ms. No. 235, Health, dated 29th June 1951, the name “RAJAHMUNDY” and “RAJAHMUNDY CENTRE” shall be substituted respectively.

VIII

G.O. Ms. No. 3213, Development, dated 12th July 1951.

[Education—Industrial—Polytechnics—Selection of candidates—Instructions—Issued.]

The Government issue the following instructions in regard to the selection of candidates for admission to the Polytechnics in this State:—

(i) 15 per cent of the seats available in the Polytechnics shall be reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes;

(ii) not less than 25 per cent of the seats shall be reserved for socially and educationally backward classes, these being the classes specified in Section III of G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th

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April 1951. Converts to Christianity from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall also be included in the category of socially and educationally backward classes;

(iii) if qualified candidates from the classes specified in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above are not forthcoming up to the limits fixed for them, the consequential vacancies shall be filled by candidates belonging to other classes; and

(iv) the remaining seats shall be available for candidates belonging to all classes.

IX

G.O. Ms. No. 2386, Development, dated 22nd June 1951.

[Education—Veterinary—Selection of students for admission to the Madras Veterinary College—Revised instructions—Issued.]

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following instructions are issued for selection of students for admission to the Madras Veterinary College for the B.V.Sc. degree course and the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' course.

(1) (a) *The B.V.Sc. degree course.*—The number of admissions to the course will be restricted to 80. Out of these, 7 seats will be reserved for students from outside the Madras State, 3 seats will be reserved for demobilized personnel, 5 seats for students from foreign countries and 3 for women. If a sufficient number of candidates from any of these categories is not available, the balance will go to the general pool.

(b) *Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' course.*—The number of admissions to the course will be restricted to 50. Out of these 3 seats will be reserved for demobilized personnel and 3 for women. If a sufficient number of candidates from any of these categories is not available, the balance will go to the general pool.

(2) 15 per cent of the total number of seats after deducting the seats reserved in paragraph (1) above will be reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If qualified students from these communities are not available up to the limit of 15 per cent, the balance will go to the general pool.

(3) 25 per cent of the total number of seats after deducting the seats reserved in paragraph (1) above will be reserved for socially and educationally backward classes specifically declared as such under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution. If qualified persons belonging to these classes are not forthcoming up to 25 per cent, the balance will go to the general pool. Christian converts from Scheduled Tribes and Castes will also be included in the category of socially and educationally backward classes.

(4) The balance of seats will be available for all classes and selection will be made on the principles enumerated below.

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(5) Regional distribution of seats will be adopted both in the case of reserved seats mentioned in (2) and (3) above as well as non-reserved seats on the basis of the population of the regions. For this purpose, four regions will be recognized, viz., (1) Coastal Andhra (i.e., Circar districts), (2) Rayalaseema, (3) Tamil districts, and (4) West Coast (Malabar and South Kanara). If, in any region there is deficiency in the number selected against the reserved quota for that region in favour of a particular category, the candidates of the same category in other regions will be considered for selection.

(6) The procedure will be for all candidates to compete in the general selection in the first instance. If in this selection candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and backward classes are selected up to the quota prescribed for them, there will be no question of any further selection for the quota reserved for them. If on the other hand, the requisite quota is not reached, the balance will be made up by going down in the list up to the point where the requisite number will be available.

(7) The basic educational qualification prescribed for the B.V.Sc. course is a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of the Madras University or an examination of any body or University accepted as equivalent thereto having offered Chemistry or Natural Science as one of the optionals.

For the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' course, the basic educational qualification will be 'completed S.S.L.C.'. Preference will be given to candidates with a science subject as optional.

(8) Besides the marks in the examination, the following will be taken into account in assessing the suitability of candidates for admission, viz., activities in sports, activities in the National Cadet Corps, aptitude of the candidates, Physical condition and endurance and general ability.

(9) Special consideration will be given by the Selection Committee to candidates who may be regarded as educationally backward. For this purpose, a candidate will be deemed educationally backward if his father or his paternal grandfather has not had any University or other higher education. Information regarding the educational qualifications of the father or the grandfather will be elicited by the Selection Committee at the time of the interview this year. In future, however, the application form itself will contain a column regarding the educational qualifications of the father or grandfather.

(10) The strength of the Selection Committee shall not be more than three and there will be one committee for selection of candidates for the Madras Veterinary College and for the Agricultural Colleges. The Committee will interview the candidates personally and the selection made by them will be final. The Committee will sit at Anantapur, Vijayavada, Madras and Coimbatore.

(11) The Principal of the Veterinary College will render all necessary help to the Committee for selection of students to the Madras Veterinary College by deputing his staff, etc.

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X

**Memorandum No. 70948-E/51-1, Development, dated
29th June 1951.**

[Education—Veterinary—Selection of students for admission to the Madras Veterinary College—Revised instructions—Further instructions—Issued. Reference.—G.O. Ms. No. 2886, Development, dated 22nd June 1951].

In continuation of the instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2886, Development, dated 22nd June 1951, the following further instructions are issued for selection of students for admission to the Madras Veterinary College for the B.V.Sc. Degree courses and the Veterinary Livestock Inspector's course:—

(1) The candidates belonging to the various districts will be interviewed by the selection committee at the selection centres as noted below:—

Selection centre.	Districts to which the candidates belong.
(1) Madras	Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Chittoor and Nellore.
(2) Coimbatore ..	Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris.
(3) Anantapur ..	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary.
(4) Vijayavada ..	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur.

(2) The number of seats allotted to each region out of those referred to in instructions (2), (3) and (4) communicated in G.O. Ms. No. 2886, Development, dated 22nd June 1951, will be—

(a) B.V.Sc. Degree course—

				Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Reserved for socially and educationally backward classes.	General pool.	Total.
Coastal Andhra	..	..	..	2	4	10	16
Rayalaseema	..	..	..	1	1	3	5
Tamil districts	..	..	..	5	8	21	34
West Coast	..	..	..	1	2	4	7
				—	—	—	—
Total				9	15	38	62
				—	—	—	—

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(b) Veterinary and Livestock Inspector's course—

				Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Reserved for educationally and socially backward communities.	General pool.	Total.
Coastal Andhra	..	..	..	1	3	7	11
Rayalaseema	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Tamil districts	..	..	..	4	6	14	24
West Coast	..	..	..	1	1	3	5
				—	—	—	—
Total				7	11	26	44
				—	—	—	—

XI

**Memorandum No. 72842-E/51-1, Development,
dated 3rd July 1951.**

[Education—Veterinary—Selection of students for admission to the Madras Veterinary College—Revised instructions—Issued. Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2886, Development, dated 22nd June 1951. (2) Memorandum No. 70948-E/51-1, Development, dated 29th June 1951.]

In partial modification of the orders issued in the references cited the Government direct that the Selection Committee shall interview candidates seeking admission to the Madras Veterinary College from the Circar districts at Rajahmundry instead of at Vijayavada.

XII

**Memorandum No. 74181-E/51-1, Development,
dated 7th July 1951.**

[Education—Veterinary—Selection of students for admission to the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' course—Revised instructions—Issued. Reference.—(1) G.O. Ms. No. 2886, Development, dated 22nd June 1951, (2) Memorandum No. 70948-E/51-1, Development, dated 29th June 1951, (3) Memorandum No. 72842-E/51-1, Development, dated 3rd July 1951, (4) From Sri S. G. Manavala Ramanujam, Chairman, Selection Committee, dated 5th July 1951.]

In partial modification of the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2886, Development, dated 22nd June 1951, the Government direct that the selection of candidates for admission to the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' course be made by the Director of Animal Husbandry and the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, without interviewing the candidates.

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XIII

G.O. Ms. No. 1295, Food and Agriculture, dated 22nd June 1951.

[Agriculture—Education—Agricultural Colleges—Admission—
Rules for selection of candidates—Prescribed.]

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following rules shall be followed in the selection of candidates for admission to the Agricultural Colleges, Coimbatore and Bapatla :—

(1) The number of students to be admitted to each of the two Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla this year will be 80.

(2) The number of seats to be reserved for students coming from areas outside the Madras State will be decided by Government each year.

(3) The seats reserved for candidates coming from areas outside the Madras State will be filled up by candidates selected by the concerned State Government, provided that the candidates so selected shall possess the qualifications required for admission to the course.

(4) 15 per cent of the total number of seats, after deducting the seats referred to in rule (2) above, will be reserved for those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If qualified students from these communities are not available up to the limit of 15 per cent, the balance will go to the general pool.

(5) Not less than 25 per cent of the number of seats available after deducting the number referred to in rule (2) above from the overall total shall be reserved for candidates belonging to the socially and educationally backward classes. For the purposes of this rule socially and educationally backward classes shall mean those classes in respect of whom a declaration has been made under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution that they are socially and educationally backward. The backward classes contained in G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951, shall be adopted as the basis for reservation under this rule. If qualified persons belonging to the classes mentioned above are not available up to the 25 per cent, the balance will go to the general pool.

(6) Christian converts from Scheduled Castes and Tribes will also be included in the category of socially and educationally backward classes.

(7) The balance of seats will be available for all classes and selection will be made on the principles enumerated below.

(8) The selection of candidates will be made by a Committee constituted by Government. The strength of the Committee will not be more than three. The Committee will interview the candidates personally and selections made by them will be final. The Committee will sit at Anantapur, Vijayavada, Madras and Coimbatore. The Principals of the Agricultural Colleges will render all necessary help to the Committee.

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(9) The distribution of candidates for interview at the four centres will be as indicated below :—

Centre.	Districts.
1 Madras	Candidates from Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Cuddalore and Nellore.
2 Coimbatore	Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris.
3 Anantapur	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary.
4 Vijayavada	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur.

(10) Regional distribution of seats will be adopted both in the case of reserved seats as well as non-reserved seats. For this purpose the State will be divided into four regions, viz :—

(i) Coastal Andhra (i.e., Circular Districts);

(ii) Rayalaseema;

(iii) Tamil Districts; and

(iv) West Coast (Malabar and South Kanara.)

The total number of seats available to students of this State will be distributed among those regions on the basis of their population.

(11) If in any region there is a deficiency in the number of candidates selected against the reserved quota for that region in favour of a particular category (i.e., Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Backward Classes) the candidates of the same category in other regions will be considered for selection.

(12) The candidates, whether Tamil, Telugu or others, will count against the region in which their native district (as specified in their certificate of nativity) is included.

(13) All candidates should compete in the general selection in the first instance. If in this general selection, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Backward Classes are selected up to the quota prescribed for them, there would be no question of any further selection for the quota reserved for them. If, on the other hand the requisite quota is not reached, the balance will be made up by going down in the list up to the point where the requisite number will be available.

(14) Candidates to be admitted to the Agricultural Colleges shall be required to have passed the Intermediate Examination of Madras, Andhra, Annamalai or other recognized Universities having offered Chemistry as optional subject and any two of the following subjects :—

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (1) Mathematics. | (6) Agriculture. |
| (2) Physics. | (7) Geology. |
| (3) Natural Science. | (8) Biology. |
| (4) Botany. | |
| (5) Zoology, including Human Physiology. | |

NOTE.—Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination with Agriculture as one of the subjects for Part III.

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(15) Intermediate Examination marks in Part III (Optionals) only, whether the candidate passed in his first attempt or not, will be taken into account in making selections.

(16) Besides the marks in the examination, the following will be taken into account in assessing the suitability of candidates for admission :—

- (a) Physique necessary for field work;
- (b) Participation in Sports and National Cadet Corps;
- (c) Whether the candidate owns lands;
- (d) Aptitude for Agriculture; and
- (e) General ability.

Note.—Other things being equal, preference will be given to sons of practical farmers.

(17) Special consideration will be given by the Selection Committee to a candidate who may be regarded as educationally backward. For this purpose a candidate will be deemed educationally backward, if his father or his paternal grandfather has not had any University or other higher education. Information regarding the educational qualifications of the father or the paternal grandfather will be elicited by the Selection Committee at the time of interview this year. In future, however, the application form itself will contain a column regarding the educational qualification of the father.

(18) Vacancies arising in seats reserved for students coming from areas outside the Madras State and also on account of the selected candidates of this State not joining the Colleges will be filled up by the Principals of the Colleges by candidates coming from regions which have not been able to get their prescribed quota, preference being given to categories which did not get their due number of seats in the initial selection.

(19) Candidates seeking admission to the Agricultural Colleges should produce along with their application a nativity certificate in the form approved by Government. These certificates should be attested by the Officers of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Revenue Divisional Officers.

(20) Subject to availability of seats and as far as is practicable, students will be admitted into the College of their choice as between Coimbatore and Bapatla, provided that in the Coimbatore College, admission of Telugu students are made, only if an adequate number of Tamil, Malayalam or Kannada students go to the Bapatla College and there is no loss of seats for any region thereby.

XIV

Memorandum No. 47081 M/51-1, Food and Agriculture, dated 4th July 1951.

[Agriculture—Education—Agricultural Colleges—Admission—Rules for selection of candidates—Amendment—Issued. *Reference.*—G.O. Ms. No. 1295, Food and Agriculture, dated 22nd June 1951.]

[26th October 1951]

In partial modification of rule 9 of the rules in the Government Order cited, the Government direct that the candidates proposed to be interviewed at Vijayavada in connexion with the admission to the Agricultural Colleges be interviewed at Rajahmundry instead.

XV

Memorandum No. 47932 M/51-1, Food and Agriculture, dated 9th July 1951.

[Agriculture—Education—Agricultural Colleges—Admission—Procedure—Rule amended. *Reference.*—Letter from the Chairman of the Selection Committee, dated 5th July 1951.]

For rule 18 in G.O. No. 1295, Food and Agriculture, dated 22nd June 1951, the following shall be substituted :—

“ Vacancies arising in seats reserved for students coming from areas outside the Madras State and also on account of the selected candidates of this State not joining the Colleges within the specified date will be filled up in accordance with these rules from the reserved list of candidates prepared by the Selection Committee.”

APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to starred question No. 65 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th October 1951, page 180 supra.]

These diseases are treated in all hospitals in the State to the extent treatment can be given in such hospitals. A list of institutions where specialist treatment is available is attached.

2. Under the post-war scheme of expansion of medical relief it is intended to make provision for a first class laboratory, X-ray department, special departments for tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy and eye diseases and to have specialists in each of these departments. In the estimate sent to the Planning Commission, provision has been made for tuberculosis, sanatoria and clinics, anti-leprosy campaign, eye-departments and eye-relief camps. Proposals have been called for from the Director of Medical Services, for improvements to venereal diseases clinics in some of the District Headquarters Hospitals and for the establishment of a Central Reference Laboratory for venereal diseases at the King Institute, Guindy, for being brought forward as a Part II Scheme for 1952-53.

Special clinics for the above diseases are opened wherever necessary.

LIST A.

List of hospitals in which facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis exist.

Name of district.		Name of the hospital.	
1 Bellary	Headquarters Hospital, Bellary.		
2 Arcot, North	Do. Vellore.		
3 Arcot, South	Do. Cuddalore.		
4 Chingleput	Do. Chingleput.		

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List of hospitals in which facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis exist—cont.

Name of district.	Name of the hospital.
5 Coimbatore	Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
6 Cuddapah	Do. Cuddapah.
7 Do.	London Mission Hospital, Jammalamadugu.
8 East Godavari	Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada.
9 Kurnool	Do. Kurnool.
10 Guntur	Do. Guntur.
11 Krishna	Do. Masulipatnam.
12 South Kanara	Do. Mangalore.
13 Malabar	Do. Kozhikode.
14 Do.	Women and Children Hospital, Kozhikode.
15 Madurai	Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
16 Tirunelveli	Headquarters Hospital, Tirunelveli.
17 Salem	Do. Salem.
18 Tanjore	Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore.
19 Tiruchirappalli	Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
20 Visakhapatnam	King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.
21 Bellary	Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.
22 Chingleput	Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.
23 Madras	Tuberculosis Institute and Clinic, Egmore.
24 Do.	Government General Hospital, Madras.
25 Do.	Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.
26 Do.	Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
27 Do.	Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
28 Do.	Tiruvatteswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Konnur High Road.
29 East Godavari	Visranthipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Rajahmundry.
30 Coimbatore	The Coimbatore District Jubilee Sanatorium, Perundurai.
31 South Kanara	Mount Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Moodabidri.
32 Madras	Santhosham Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.
33 Tiruchirappalli	Raja's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli.

LIST B.

List of hospitals where ophthalmic departments exist.

City—

- 1 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
- 2 Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.
- 3 Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

N.B.—Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, is a special hospital for the treatment of ophthalmic cases only.

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List of hospitals where ophthalmic departments exist.—cont.

Mufassal—

- 4 Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.
- 5 Do. Bellary.
- 6 Do. Chingleput.
- 7 Do. Coimbatore.
- 8 Do. Kakinada.
- 9 Do. Guntur.
- 10 Do. Machilipatnam.
- 11 Do. Kurnool.
- 12 Do. Madurai.
- 13 Do. Kozhikode.
- 14 Do. Ootacamund.
- 15 Do. Salem.
- 16 Do. Tanjore.
- 17 Do. Tirunelveli.
- 18 Do. Tiruchirappalli.
- 19 King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.
- 20 Government Hospital, Cochin.

LIST C.

List of hospitals where venereal diseases clinics exist.

- 1 Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
- 2 Do. Kozhikode.
- 3 Do. Madurai.
- 4 Do. Ootacamund.
- 5 Do. Salem.
- 6 Do. Tiruchirappalli.
- 7 Do. Tirunelveli.
- 8 King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.
- 9 Government General Hospital, Madras.
- 10 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
- 11 Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

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List of hospitals where venereal diseases clinics exist—cont.

12	Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.
13	Do. Chingleput.
14	Do. Kakinada.
15	Do. Guntur.
16	Do. Kurnool.
17	Do. Machilipatnam.
18	Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

LIST D.

List of institutions provided with beds for leprosy patients.

	Number of beds.
1 Leprosy Home, Vadathorasalur	220
2 Leprosy Home, Ramachandrapuram	165
3 St. Joseph's Leprosy Home, Kankanady	92
4 The Salvation Army Leprosy Colony, Bapatla	200
5 Dayapuram Hospital and Home for Lepers, Manamadura	300
6 Leper Asylum, Salur	144
7 Silver Jubilee Leprosy Hospital, Kesarapalli	20
8 Leper Home, Tirupati	4
9 Leprosy Sanatorium, Chevayur	256
10 Leprosy Home, Vijayanagaram	140
11 The Bethesda Leprosy Hospital and Clinic, Narasapur	160
12 Children's Leprosy Sanatorium, Ettapur	72
13 The O.E.L. Mission Leprosy Asylum, Kodur	65
14 The Poor Home Society, Kozhikode	47
15 The Silver Jubilee Leprosy Clinic, Madurai	..
16 Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani	784
17 Corporation Clinic, Madras	..
18 Swedish Mission Leprosy Dispensary, Dindigul	..
19 Kasturba Gandhi Kushta Nivaran Nilayam, Mazavanthangal	..
20 Leprosy Hospital, Kumbakonam	..

N.B.—Leprosy cases are also treated as out-patients in all the headquarters hospitals and Government medical institutions of the State.

Item 20—Figure is not available.

In the clinics, leprosy cases are treated as out-patients.

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LIST E.

List of hospitals in which provision is made for the treatment of ear, nose and throat diseases.

1	Government General Hospital, Madras.
2	Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
3	Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.
4	Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
5	Do. Kakinada.
6	Do. Guntur.
7	Do. Mangalore.
8	Do. Madurai.
9	Do. Kozhikode.
10	Do. Ramanathapuram.
11	Do. Salem.
12	Do. Tanjore.
13	Do. Tiruchirappalli.
14	Do. Tirunelveli.
15	Government Hospital, Tuticorin.
16	Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

N.B.—The sanctioned posts of Honorary Assistant Medical Officers of the ear, nose and throat department of some of the headquarters hospitals are kept vacant owing to dearth of ear, nose and throat specialists. However ear, nose and throat cases are also treated as out-patients in all the other headquarters hospitals and Government medical institutions of the State.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 66 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th October 1951, page 181 supra.]

Serial number and brief summary of recommendations of the Expert Committee.

Summary of action taken on the decision of the Government on the recommendation (as placed on the floor of the House in March 1951).

Further action taken.

(1)

1 (a) *Seed Multiplication*.—The improved seeds must be sold to the ryots only at the prevailing market rates.

The Government have directed that improved seeds of paddy and millets should be sold to ryots at the controlled procurement prices as fixed by the Civil Supplies Department and that the difference between the purchase price and market price should be subsidized by Government.

(2)

The Government have directed that improved seeds of paddy and millets should be sold to ryots at the controlled procurement prices as fixed by the Civil Supplies Department and that the difference between the purchase price and market price should be subsidized by Government.

(3)

The system of selling improved seeds of paddy and millets at controlled procurement prices was tried for one year and was given up as it was found that in some cases the improved seeds were not properly utilized for the purpose intended. According to the revised orders of the Government, the paddy and millet seeds are now sold at 10 per cent over the village-sito price.

(b) In tracts where cultivators are extremely poor there must be provision to exchange seed paddy with paddy kept for food.

A Scheme for the exchange of improved seeds for the ordinary varieties was sanctioned by Government for trial in four selected districts, viz., Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput in the first instance. The Director of Agriculture was requested to submit proposals for extension of this Scheme to other districts after watching its progress in the four districts.

The scheme is still in an experimental stage in the four districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput.

2 *Paddy*.—Expansion of the Ambasamudram 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 the early date.

The proposal for expansion of the Rice Research Station at Ambasamudram is under consideration of the Government. As regards the selection of a new and bigger site at Nellore, proposals have been culled for from the Director of Agriculture for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1952-53.

Proposals received from the Director of Agriculture are under consideration.

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3 Small temporary sub-stations attached to a nearest major station to deal with special problems connected with deep-water paddy in Collair area, tank-fed 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.

Detailed proposals are awaited from the Director of Agriculture.

Proposals are still awaited.
[N.B.—(i) A temporary sub-station for work on deep-water paddy was recently opened in Pulla in West Godavari district on leased land of about 10 acres and work was started this year only.

(ii) The following proposals to open new sub-stations for work on paddy are under consideration :—

(a) A Scheme for opening a station near Peddapur in East Godavari district to serve the tank-fed areas of the Circars for doing work on evolution of strains suitable for late plantings and for drill sowing in high level wet land.

(b) A Scheme for opening a station in Kovvur in East Godavari district for evolution of superior drought resistant strains of paddy and also for carrying on this line of work at Coimbatore, Araku, Pattambi and Tirurkuppam.]

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.

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.

5 The production of hybrid strains inumbu and production of cosmopolitan strains in millets should be intensified.

The Government have decided that the pulses section should remain separate and have directed that more tangible work than hitherto should result from the section.

The Director of Agriculture has submitted proposals for the permanent retention of the pulses section and for the expansion of work in the three regional millet stations at Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and Vizianagaram as a Part II Scheme for 1952-53 and they are under consideration.

7 *Pulses*.—Breeding work on pulses is best entrusted to crop breeders who have to grow them in rotation with their main crops.

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Serial number and brief summary of recommendation of the Expert Committee.

- 8 *Cotton*.—The Cotton Control Act now before the Government should be passed into law at an early date to enforce the growing of cotton recommended for a particular region.
- 9 *Oil seeds*.—The posts of Superintendents at Nilesghwar and Tindivanam, should be made permanent.

- 10 The records of coconut stations as well as all along 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 the staff on the same scale as is given by well organized hill planters.

- 16 *Lecturing and Systematic Botanist*.—The activities of the 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.

Summary of action taken on the decision of the Government on the recommendation (as placed on the floor of the House in March 1951).

- (2)
The Cotton Control Bill is separately under the consideration of Government.

The matter is under consideration . . .

The Director of Agriculture was requested to implement this suggestion in respect of long range studies of investigations and in respect of trials which will be of permanent value.

The Government directed the Director of Agriculture to issue necessary instructions to the Fruit Specialist to see that definite programme of hybridization was drawn up and followed in respect of a few selected species of fruits.

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.

For reasons of financial stringency, the Government decided not to reconsider their orders deferring the proposals for the establishment of Regional Fruit Research Stations in the Circars, West Coast and Tamil Nad in addition to the existing Research Station at Kodur in the Ceded districts.

The Government 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, would be available. The question of making the Superintendent's post permanent was under consideration. The Government deferred the proposals to open a sub-station for the Seed Certification Scheme in the Nilgiris in view of the financial stringency.

The Government have called for from the Director of Agriculture proposal for continuance of the scheme for research on cardamom beyond 30th September 1952. The Government have also under their consideration the proposals of the Director of Agriculture for affording necessary amenities to the staff working in the scheme.

16 and 17.—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to submit a scheme in this regard for consideration of Government and to see that the Government Lecturing and Systematic Botanist keeps himself in contact with the herbarium at the College of Indian Medicine and supplies its wants to the extent possible.

Further action taken.

- (3)
The Cotton Control Bill has not yet been passed into law. It is likely to be introduced in the Assembly very shortly.

The post of Superintendent at Nilesghwar has been made permanent with effect from 20th March 1951, while the question of making permanent the post of Superintendent at Tindivanam has been deferred.

Indents for parchment papers and indelible ink are being received by the Director of Agriculture and they are under scrutiny by him.

The Director of Agriculture has issued necessary instructions to the Fruit Specialist in this matter and the work has been initiated already on the suggested lines. It is proposed to conduct the progeny tests in the regional stations and the model orchards as and when they are sanctioned. The horticultural training course which has been sanctioned from 14th August 1950 has been continued for two years up to 14th August 1952. The work on fruits will be entrusted to the staff trained in the above course. No further action is called for.

[26th October 1951]

Proposals submitted by the Director of Agriculture for the opening of two vegetable research stations, one for the plains at Coimbatore and another for the hills at Nanjanad for being put forward as Part II Scheme for 1952-53 are under consideration.

The Government have decided not to make the post of the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, permanent, as it has not been on existence for more than five years. No further action is contemplated at present in respect of other points.

The proposal for the extension of the Scheme for two or more years beyond 30th September 1952 is under consideration. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to submit revised proposal for granting temporarily to the staff compulsory allowances similar to the allowances now given to Government servants employed in big projects like the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani. The Director of Agriculture's proposals are awaited.

16 and 17.—A co-ordinated scheme for the cultivation of medicinal plants at Coimbatore and Nilgiris has been forwarded to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Council's approval is awaited.

Serial number and brief summary of recommendation of the Expert Committee.

(1)

17 In the matter of medicinal plants, this section should aim at getting the full co-operation of the Indian Schools of Medicine and institution like the Central Drug Institute, Lucknow.

18 *Cytogenetics*.—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.

20 *Entomology*.—The research of 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.

Summary of action taken on the decision of the Government on the recommendation (as passed on the floor of the House in March 1951).

(2)

The Government have asked Director of Agriculture to report as to what demands have been made by crop breeders on the Cytogeneticists. The proposal of the Director of Agriculture for the appointment of a Cytogenetic Assistant under each crop breeder is under consideration.

The Director of Agriculture has been requested to draw up a definite programme to give effect to this recommendation.

The Director of Agriculture had been asked to instruct the Government Entomologists, 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. These 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 Engineering Section.

Further action taken.

(3)

The need for enlarging the Cytogenetic section and for providing separate Cytogenetic assistants one each to the crop breeding sections (viz.) paddy, cotton, millet, oil seeds, fruits and pulses has been examined. The Director of Agriculture has since submitted necessary proposals and they are under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1952-53.

A detailed and definite programme of work for a three-year period, 1950-53, in respect of the Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund, and Sim's Park, Coonoor, has been drawn up.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for intensified work on biological control of crop pests for a period of one year in the first instance. The Government Entomologist and Research Engineer have been directed to bestow greater attention to the exploitation of indigenous insecticides and to the local manufacture of cheap dusting and spraying equipment, respectively.

[26th October 1951]

21 *Mycology*.—The work on cereal rusts, virus and other diseases of crops and fruits should be intensified.

Proposals in this regard are awaited from the Director of Agriculture.

[26th October 1951]

A scheme for the investigation of cereal rusts forwarded to Indian Council of Agricultural Research is reported to have been merged in the All-India Rust Research Scheme.

A comprehensive scheme for intensive work on virus and other diseases of fruits and vegetables submitted by the Director of Agriculture was ordered to be deferred in view of the financial stringency.

22

23 *Agricultural Engineering*.—Both staff and workshops should be strengthened to enable the Agricultural Engineer to expand his activities.

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Considering the very rapid manner in which power lift irrigation both with oil engine and electric motor sets is developing in this State, a scheme for studying the ways and means of replenishing the offtake from underground water sources submitted by the Director of Agriculture is under consideration. In the same scheme for research, provision has also been made for conducting a systematic study of the rate at which the underground water table is being lowered by intensive power lift installations in some of the selected areas in the districts.

24 *Agro-Industries*.—Research work on agricultural products should be carried only up to the Pilot Plant stage.

In regard to malt and malt products, food yeast and ergot, the recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government. As regards fruit canning, the Government have decided that in the present financial stringency, the question of starting a second fruit canning unit in addition to the one at Kodur need not be pursued and that the Unit at Kodur should be made a full-fledged one doing work on a sub-factory scale.

The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to dispose of the Pilot Plant for food yeast manufacture by obtaining tenders. He has now suggested that while closing down the Pilot Plant, the equipment should still be allowed to be retained for tackling further research work on food yeast. This suggestion is being examined. Government have sanctioned the permanent retention of the Scheme of Ergot Production in the Nilgiris. Action is being taken to acquire necessary lands on the Nilgiris for starting the Ergot farm necessary for this Scheme.

3927

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 26th October 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.

Classification of the Vakkaligara Community as a backward class.

* 58 Q.—SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Law be pleased to state why the Vakkaligara community is classified as one of the backward classes for the purpose of admissions to colleges as well as for public service?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ There is no community by name ‘ Vakkaligara ’ in the list of backward classes. The honourable Member apparently refers to the ‘ Vakkaliga ’ community. On the representation of some of the pupils of the Vakkaliga community, the Director of Public Instruction, after consulting the Collector of Coimbatore, recommended to the Government the inclusion of this community in the list of backward classes, for the purpose of the grant of fee concession under Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. The name of this community was accordingly included in the list. The communities declared as socially and educationally backward for the purpose of admission into colleges are the same as the backward classes (other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) given in the Appendix to Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.”

Grant of certified copies of exhibits filed in suits.

* 59 Q.—SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the copying departments of Civil Courts are insisting on production of general stamps for granting certified copies of exhibits filed in suits;

(b) whether such a practice was not in vogue prior to 1946; and

(c) whether the Government have received representation for the abrogation of such practice and if necessary, to grant or secure exemption from the production of general stamps in particular cases; and if so, what action has been taken by Government on such representations?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“ (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

Madras?

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Serial number and brief summary of recommendation of the Expert Committee.

(1)

Summary of action taken on the decision of the Government on the recommendation (as placed on the floor of the House in March 1951).

(2)

Further action taken.

(3)

Agricultural graduates for a period of one year as noted below :—

- (i) Six months' training in an Agricultural Research Station;
- (ii) One month's training as a Demonstration Mastrri;
- (iii) One month's training as a Fieldman;
- (iv) Three months' training as Agricultural Demonstrator under a senior Agricultural Demonstrator; and
- (v) One month's training in an office of the District Agricultural Officer. This training is proposed to be made obligatory in respect of graduates to be posted in charge of district work. A final decision in the matter has not yet been taken.

38

NOTE.—Recommendations which were not accepted have not been commented on in this statement.

[26th October 1951]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th October 1951, page 185 supra.]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Post-war Development Scheme.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1946-47.			1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.*		
	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Accounts.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Accounts.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Accounts.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Accounts.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Accounts.
Expenditure on Post-war Development Schemes (excluding Grow More Food Schemes)—															
Revenue account.	782.60	391.22	187.69	706.90	426.25	241.12	438.26	385.81	349.04	667.56	518.54	536.35	536.62	581.25	
Capital account.	350.81	195.34	113.19	574.48	434.41	272.15	793.39	699.61	583.23	1,042.87	951.81	880.62	1,145.16	1,171.24	
Total ..	1,133.41	586.56	300.88	1,281.38	860.66	513.27	1,276.65	1,084.82	932.27	1,710.43	1,470.35	1,416.97	1,681.78	1,752.49	
			(a)			(a)			(b)			(c)		(d)	
Grant from the Government of India.	449.00	422.00	202.53	386.58	625.00	229.40	400.00	175.00	186.94	350.00	250.00	250.00			
Net expenditure met by the State Government.	684.41	164.56	98.35	894.80	235.66	283.87	876.65	909.82	745.33	1,360.43	1,220.35	1,166.97	1,681.78	1,752.49	

(a) This represents the entire expenditure on approved schemes.

(b) This represents about one-half of the expenditure on approved schemes (Rs. 370.30 lakhs).

(c) The expenditure on approved schemes was Rs. 793.34 lakhs. The Government of India's grant was limited to Rs. 250 lakhs.

(d) Government of India did not give any grants for Post-war Development Schemes for 1950-51.

* Accounts figures are not yet available.

[26th October 1951]

[26th October 1951]

APPENDIX V.

Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th October 1951, pages 185-187 supra.]

List of Post-war Development Schemes reported to the Government of India and those approved by them.

BUILDINGS.

- *1 Visakhapatnam (South)—Construction of quarters for the nursing staff of the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.
- *2 Visakhapatnam (South)—Additions and alterations in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.
- *3 Coimbatore—Construction of quarters for nurses in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
- *4 Electrical Division—Provision of electric installation to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.
- *5 Agricultural College, Bapatla.
- 6 Tirunelveli Division—Construction of godowns for storing foodgrains, Tirunelveli district.
- 7 Construction of godowns in Malabar district.
- 8 Construction of godowns in Ponamaram.
- 9 Do. Sultan's Battery.
- 10 Do. Nilambur.
- 11 Do. Krishnapuram.
- 12 Construction of godowns in various places.
- *13 Construction of Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology blocks in Stanley Medical College, Madras.
- 14 Presidency—Construction of an office for the Governor's Secretariat at Government House, Guindy.
- *15 Presidency—Construction of temporary buildings for the Queen Mary's College, Madras.
- 16 Periyar—Construction of additional quarters for the clerks of the Deputy Tahsildar's office Kodaikanal.
- 17 West Coast—Extension to the quarters of the District Superintendent of Police, Mangalore.
- *18 Coimbatore—Construction of buildings for the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Erode.
- *19 Bellary—Construction of buildings for the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.
- *20 Presidency—Construction of permanent buildings for the Central Preliminary Training School for pupil-nurses in the Y.M.C.A. Grounds, Madras.
- *21 Presidency—Construction of Nurses' Home for the nursing staff of the General Hospital, Madras.
- 22 Presidency—Secretariat buildings—Extensions.
- *23 Coimbatore—Special work improvements to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.
- *24 Ramanathapuram—Acquisition of site and construction of an infectious diseases ward in Madurai.
- *25 Chingleput—Acquisition of site and construction of permanent buildings for the staff working at the Rice Research Station, Tirukuppam and construction of an inspection bungalow near the station.
- *26 Bellary—Construction of buildings for the opening of a sheep and cattle farm in Kariguppi village in Hospet taluk.
- *27 Guntur—Extension of the cattle farm at Lam.
- 28 Krishna Eastern—Construction of quarters for the personnel of the fire services at Masulipatnam.
- 29 Salem—Construction of a fire station at Salem.
- 30 Visakhapatnam (South)—Reconstruction of the damaged sea wall at Maharanipeta.
- 31 Godavari Northern—Improvements to and reconstruction of temporary huts for the additional armed reserve at Rajahmundry.
- *32 West Godavari—Construction of flood bank of the Vasista Godavari.
- 33 Godavari Western—Improvements to and reconstruction of temporary huts for the additional armed reserve in West Godavari district.
- 34 Guntur Division—Improvements to and reconstruction of temporary huts for the additional armed reserve in Guntur district.
- 35 Kurnool Division—Improvements to and reconstruction of temporary huts for the additional armed reserve in Kurnool.
- 36 Madanapalle Division—Reconstruction of huts for the Presidency general reserve and armed reserve police lines at Chittoor.

* Schemes approved by the Government of India are indicated with an asterisk.

26th October 1951]

BUILDINGS—cont.

- 37 Madanapalle Division—Construction of quarters for the police staff at Chittoor.
- 38 Madanapalle Division—Reconstruction of huts for the Presidency general reserve and armed reserve police lines at Cuddapah.
- 39 Nellore Division—Construction of huts for armed reserve and internal security guards, Nellore district.
- 40 Chingleput Division—Construction of the temporary huts for 3rd Platoon of the additional armed reserve.
- 41 Tirunelveli Division—Reconstruction of the temporary huts for the additional armed reserve, Palayamkottai.
- 42 Formation of roads in the Government firewood depot at Spur Tank, Egmore.
- 43 Construction of quarters at the Cinchona Plantations.
- 44 Construction of an additional block of buildings to Madras Government Museum.
- *45 Construction of a new block with three class rooms in the Government Muslim Secondary School, Kasaragod.
- 46 Extensions to the new toilet room at the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.
- 47 Construction of quarters for Public Works Assistant Engineer, Masulipatnam.
- 48 Construction of an inspection bungalow at Tenali, Guntur.
- 49 Construction of 178 quarters in the Todhunternagar area for upper and lower division clerks of the Secretariat.
- *50 Construction of a combined laboratory and seeds store room and two thrashing floors for the Paddy Breeding Station, Mangalore.
- 51 Construction of static tanks in Salem Town.
- 52 Provision of quarters and provision of office for District Forest Officer, Hosur, in Hosur Cattle Farm.
- *53 Construction of Natural Science Block at Kumbakonam Government College.
- 54 Reconstruction of the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi.
- 55 Extension to manufacturing and ration stores in District Jail, Madurai.
- *56 Electrification of Headquarters Hospital at Chittoor.
- 57 Major Works—Presidency—Reconstruction of the tenements in the left wing of the Indian Infantry Lines, Perambur.
- 58 Presidency—Construction of new buildings for accommodating certain offices in the Madras City.
- 59 North Arcot—Extension of municipal water-supply to the Central Jail and Presidency Jail for Women at Vellore.
- 60 Cauvery—Construction of tiled verandas in the Special Jail at Tanjore.
- 61 Ramanathapuram—Improvements and extensions to the District Jail at Madurai.
- 62 Tiruchirappalli—Construction of an armourer's shop and rebrouning workshop in the Armoury at Tiruchirappalli.
- *63 Presidency—Comprehensive drainage scheme for Government Mental Hospital, Madras.
- 64 Chingleput—Construction of fish ponds in and around Poondi Reservoir.
- 65 Presidency—Constructing additional sheds for stocking paper and stationery stores at Guindy.
- 66 Presidency—Remodelling of the Government Press, Mint Buildings.
- 67 Presidency—Construction of tiffin shed in the Government Press, Mint Street.
- 68 West Coast—Constructing a permanent fire station at Mangalore.
- 69 Ramanathapuram—Constructing a permanent fire station at Madurai.
- 70 Cauvery—Construction of a fire station at Tanjore.
- 71 Vennar—Construction of a fire station three bay pattern of a permanent nature at Nagapattinam.
- 72 South Arcot—Construction of a fire station at Cuddalore.
- 73 Krishna Eastern—Construction of quarters for police at Masulipatnam.
- 74 Bellary—Construction of police quarters in Tadimarri.
- *75 West Coast—Construction of new buildings for the Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.
- *76 Construction of a new Headquarters Hospital at Madurai.
- *77 Tiruchirappalli—Construction of a new Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli.
- *78 Tirunelveli—Construction of new Hospital buildings at Tuticorin.
- 79 Bellary—Constructing 18 blocks of semi-permanent huts, etc., for the additional armed reserve at Anantapur.
- 80 Chingleput—Construction of temporary huts for armed reserve and presidency general reserve in Chingleput district.
- 81 Presidency—Constructing rice godowns at Gopalapuram.
- 82 Constructing additional godowns at Gopalapuram.
- 83 Repairs and maintenance of buildings (including Rates and Taxes).
- *84 K.G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam—
 - (a) Out-patient Department, Maternity block.
 - (b) Twin operation theatre.
 - (c) Reconstruction of Pre-Registration block.
 - (d) Shifting and incorporating the existing plant to new gas house.
 - (e) Purchase and installation of a steam laundry.
- *85 Raising the status of the Government Arts College, Coimbatore.

* Schemes approved by the Government of India are indicated with an asterisk.

[26th October 1951]

BUILDINGS—cont.

- *86 Construction of additional buildings in the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.
- *87 Medical College, Guntur.
- *88 Andhra Medical College—Construction of hostels.
- *89 Headquarters Hospital, Gudalur.
Do. Kotagiri.
Do. Bellary.
Do. Cochin.
Do. Eluru.
- *90 Engineering College, Visakhapatnam.
- *91 Arthur Hope College, Coimbatore.
- *92 Government Training School for Muslim Women, Shevapet.
- *93 Extension and Improvement to Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium.
- *94 Engineering College to be opened at Anantapur.
- *95 Construction of quarters for nurses in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
- *96 Construction of a Women and Children Hospital at Coimbatore.
- *97 Quarters for additional midwives under training at the Headquarters Hospital.
- *98 Construction of additional wards in Tuberculosis ward, Perunthurai.
- *99 Construction of nurses quarters in the compound of Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta, Madras.
- *100 A.C. College of Technology, Madras.
- *101 Construction of hostels—Annamalai University.
- *102 Construction of a hostel for the students of the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
- *103 Improvements to the Stanley Medical College and Hospital, Madras.
- *104 Construction of nurses quarters in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
- *105 Sewage disposal works for the Headquarters Hospital, Guntur.
- *106 Construction of a ward of 75 beds in the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Salem.
- *107 Construction of quarters for the nursing staff of the Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
- *108 Construction of additional class and theatre in the Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore.
- *109 Construction of buildings for the office of the Director of Public Health.
- *110 Construction of a Women and Children Hospital at Coimbatore.
- *111 Construction of quarters for the nursing staff in Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai.
- *112 Construction of buildings for a new Medical College at Madurai.

ELECTRICITY.

- *1 Madras-Mettur Inter connections.
- *2 Papanasam II Stage Development.
- *3 Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.
- 4 Workshop Extensions.
- 5 Tiruchirappalli-Sankari quarters.
- *6 Extensions in the Mettur System.
- 7 Connecting up of spare transformer, shifting of reactors, etc.
- 8 Second circuit telephone line from Papanasam to Kovilpatti.
- 9 Extensions in Papanasam System.
- 10 Makurti Dam Spillway Gates.
- 11 Quarters at Singara.
- 12 Supply of power to West Coast.

Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.

- 13 Supply to Travancore.

- 14 Madurai-Koilpatti second circuit.

Visakhapatnam Thermal Scheme.

- 15 III Unit Extensions.
- *16 IV Unit Extensions.
- 17 Vijayavada Thermal Scheme—III Unit Extensions.
- *18 Papanasam Extension—Second stage.
- *19 Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- *20 Nellore Thermal Scheme.
- *21 Electricity—Visakhapatnam Power House Extension.
- *22 Electricity—Madras Thermal Station Extension.
- *23 Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme, III Stage Extension and Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme II Stage Extension.
- *24 Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- *25 Madras Plant Extensions—Basin Bridge Power Station Extensions.
- *26 West Godavari Scheme for distribution of 33 and 11 K.V. in the area between Bheemadolu and Rajahmundry.
- *27 Tanjore-Mayuram 66 K.V. Extensions.
- *28 66 K.V. Extensions to Pollachi and 66/22 K.V. sub-station at Pollachi.
- *29 Villupuram-Pondicherry 66 K.V. Extensions.
- *30 Tiruvannamalai-Polur-Arni 66 K.V. change-over and Arni-Vellore 66 K.V. Extensions.
- *31 Kurnool Scheme.
- *32 Salem-Panruti-Villupuram 66 K.V. Extensions.
- *33 Cuddapah Thermal Scheme.
- *34 Arkonam-Puttur 33 K.V. Extensions.
- *35 East Tirunelveli Scheme.
- *36 Madurai-Rajapalayam 66 K.V. Extensions.
- *37 Tiruppattur-Kuppam 33 K.V. tie line.
- *38 Kancheepuram-Chingleput-Arkonam Extensions.
- *39 Ceded Districts Scheme.
- *40 Erode Salem Extensions.
- *41 Erode-Tiruchirappalli-Dalmiapuram Extensions.

* Schemes approved by the Government of India are indicated with an asterisk.

26th October 1951]

IRRIGATION.

- 1 Adalapalem and Meradithota Channel Extension.
- 2 Karlapalem Channel syphon.
- 3 Bapatla East Swamp improvements.
- 4 Gangavaram-Vibravaram Scheme No. II.
- 5 Narasinga Cauvery Extension.
- *6 Sillapilla yarputhur Channel—Diversion.
- *7 Kolinjivadi Channel head sluice.
- 8 Choragudy and Achampallem Channel.
- 9 Sankara Suptam Scheme.
- *10 South Arcot district—Cuddalore taluk—Sattatope Anicut System—Perumal tank—Provision of additional surplus-ing arrangements.
- *11 Krishna Delta System—Improvements to Pedalanka drain from the head of the undertunnel at Garisipudi.
- 12 Excavation of a supply channel from Boggeru to Bhimavaram tank in Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district.
- 13 Kondapadu channel—Excavation.
- 14 Kalavapudi Project.
- 15 Kodamanchilli channel—Remodelling.
- 16 Peravaram Pumping Scheme.
- 17 New Vedapalem Scheme.
- 18 Sakkinetipalli weir channel Vasista left bank—Extension.
- 19 Pallivela, Avidi and Ganti villages—Irrigation facilities.
- 20 Komarajulanka Project.
- 21 North Kothapalli channel.
- 22 Gannavaram aqueduct.
- 23 Yeditha channel.
- 24 New Tamarakollu channel—Improvements.
- 25 Gurazada block—Irrigation facilities.
- 26 Enukopad aqueduct—Improvements.
- 27 Krishna Eastern Delta Main canal—Extension.
- 28 Krishna high level canal—Excavation.
- 29 Kattalai Bed Regulator.
- 30 Yanamadurru drain—Improvements.
- 31 Pallamkurru channel—Remodelling.
- 32 Reconstructing Gannavaram Aqueduct.
- 33 Remodelling Bhimanadhi channel.
- 34 Pillaiyokai No. 3 channel.
- 35 Cauveri-Kondanur channel—Extension.
- 36 Kambayyanatham village—Irrigation facilities.
- 37 Vamsadara revetment.
- 38 Mogalicherla tank—Formation.
- 39 Pennar right bank channel.
- 40 Beerappa cheruvu.
- 41 Owk tank—Improvements.
- 42 Chinnatekkur Project.
- 43 Gargeyapuram Reservoir.
- 44 Ponneri tank—Restoration.
- 45 Omandur tank—Formation.
- 46 Malapanakero tank—Restoration.
- 47 Ninjal Maduvu Anicut.
- 48 Coom tank weir—Construction.
- 49 Nilambur tank—Restoration.
- 50 Pooraparamba cut—Improvements.
- 51 Buckingham Canal West Flood Bank—Improvements.
- 52 North Buckingham Canal Flood Bank—Formation.
- 53 Coom Regulator—Construction.
- 54 Otteri Nallah—Improvements.
- 55 Restoring the Thalaianai dam.
- 56 Vadlur Tettali channel—Extension.
- 57 Korayar regulator.
- 58 Narasanayakam and Rajendram villages—Irrigation facilities.
- 59 Pillaperu anicut—Construction.
- 60 Uduthorahalla Scheme.
- 61 Basin Bridge wharf.
- *62 Tungabhadra Project.
- *63 Delta drainage improvements—Cauvery delta.
- *64 Delta drainage improvements—Romparru drain.
- *65 Lower Bhavani Project.
- 66 Improvement to the Port of Tuticorin.
- *67 Atteru project.
- *68 Malampuzha Reservoir Project.
- *69 Rallapad Second Stage.
- *70 Coringa Island Scheme.
- *71 Kannikara puzha Scheme.
- *72 Canals from Stanley Reservoir.
- *73 Kattalai New High level channel.
- *74 Pullambady Scheme.
- *75 Improvement to Sambandan Cauvery.

AGRICULTURE.

- 1 Agriculture—Training of maistries.
- *2 Investigation of cultivable waste lands.
- *3 Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.
- *4 Running of more Agricultural Research stations.
- *5 Agricultural Department—Reorganization—Strengthening of Agricultural Research Institute—Employment of Cytogeneticists and Plant Physiologists.
- *6 Expansion of Agricultural staff at headquarters.
- *7 Expansion of Agricultural staff in district.
- *8 Formation of an Agricultural Meteorological section in the Madras Agricultural Department.
- *9 Agricultural College, Bapatla.
- *10 Appointment of two additional artists in the Agricultural College, Bapatla.
- *11 Production of agricultural graduates—Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
- *12 Scheme for the study of Ornithology in relation to Agriculture.
- *13 Agricultural College and Central Farm.
- *14 Development of demonstration and propaganda.
- *15 Scheme for training of Agricultural and Botany graduates and fieldmen in Horticulture.
- 16 Experimental trials in botanical gardens.
- 17 Poultry development in Agricultural Research stations.
- 18 Opening of fruit farms at certain Agricultural Research stations.

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INLAND WATERWAYS.

- *1 East Coast Canals—Improvements to inland waterways—South Buckingham Canal.
- *2 West Coast Canals—Improvements—Remodelling the Elathur Kallai Canal.
- *3 North and South Buckingham Canals—Improvements.
- *4 East Coast Canals—North and South.
- *5 South Buckingham Canal—Improvements.
- *6 North and South Buckingham Canals—Improvements.

CO-OPERATION.

- *1 Additional Staff under Dairy Development Officer.
- *2 Establishment of cotton ginning factories, like co-operative societies.
- *3 Co-operative workshops for demobilized soldiers.
- *4 Murudur Co-operative Agricultural Colonization Society.
- 5 Establishment of land colonies for ex-servicemen.
- 6 Training of ex-servicemen in co-operation.
- 7 Establishment of co-operative labour contract societies.
- *8 Vocational training for serving soldiers on co-operation.

ROADS (OTHER THAN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS).

- *1 Roads.—
 - (a) War arrear renewals.
 - (b) Capital Works.
 - (c) Roads in charge of District Boards.
- *2 Organization of an accelerated course to train subordinate staff required for the execution of post-war and development.
- *3 Road works and major bridges.

VETERINARY.

- *1 Livestock production—Target for improvement.
- *2 Madras Veterinary College improvements.
- *3 Construction of permanent buildings for Serum Institute.
- *4 Appointment of Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Sheep and Goats).
- *5 Appointment of lecturers in Animal Genetics and Animal Nutrition in Madras Veterinary College.
- *6 Appointment of District Veterinary Officers for each district.
- *7 Appointment of two Deputy Directors of Veterinary Services.
- 8 Appointment of Dairy Development Officer and Sheep and Goats Development Officer.
- *9 Grant for the purchase of male breeding stock.
- *10 Opening of touring billets for each taluk.
- *11 Appointment of stockmen compounders.
- *12 Opening of livestock farm for each district.
- *13 Opening of a Veterinary Institute for each taluk.
- *14 Opening of a dairy farm at Visakhapatnam.
- *15 Mobile Veterinary Units for control of cattle diseases.

INDUSTRIES.

- *1 Polytechnic Scheme.
- *2 Central Institute for Cottage Industries.
- *3 Establishment of Oil Technological Institute.
- *4 Coir Industrial School, Visakhapatnam.
- *5 Industries—Industrial Education Scheme.
- *6 Expansion of district organization of the Industries department.
- *7 Development of Ceramic Industry as a small scale industry.
- *8 Service centres for supply of glaze to Stoneware and Buckinghamware.
- *9 Expansion of Leather Trade Institute into an Institute of Leather Technology—Scheme for the purchase of ice factories cum cold stores refrigerated lorries.

EDUCATION.

- *1 Training of additional teachers.
- *2 Training Physical Training Instructors.
- *3 Introduction of a B.Sc. Course in the Muslim College, Madras.
- *4 Grant to Annamalai University for a College of Engineering.
- *5 Revision of salaries of teachers.
- *6 Opening of additional secondary school for boys and girls.
- *7 Training of Hindustani in secondary schools.
- *8 Introduction of bifurcated courses in secondary schools.
- *9 Opening of school for defective children.

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EDUCATION—cont.

- *10 Taking over under Government management the Victory Memorial School for Blind at Poonamallee.
- *11 Compulsory Elementary Education.
- *12 Supply of midday meals to school children.
- *13 Grant to the Madras University for a new college of Technology.
- *14 Opening of an Engineering College at Coimbatore.
- *15 Building grant for the Loyola College, Madras, for chemistry laboratory buildings.
- *16 Opening of new college for Muslim girls in the Madras City.
- *17 Extension of Basic Education.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

- *1 Nutritional Research.
- *2 Health Propaganda and Publicity.
- *3 Protected water-supply in villages.
- *4 Water-supply and drainage schemes.
- *5 Anti-leprosy campaign.
- 6 Missionary Medical College, Vellore.
- 7 Chintapalle Anti-malarial scheme for reclamation for the settlement of demobilised soldiers.
- 8 King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, provision of steam laundry disinfection and sterilizer unit.
- *9 Expansion of Public Health Service medical relief.
- *10 Poonamallee Health Unit.
- *11 Medical inspection of school children.
- *12 Training of midwifery pupils with stipends.
- *13 Provision of mobile medical unit.
- *14 Provincialization of Ettapur Children's Sanatorium.
- *15 Medical College, Guntur.
- *16 Training of additional midwives in the languages of the Province.
- *17 Training of Public Health Personnel.
- 18 Opening of maternity dispensaries.
- *19 Development of King Institute, Guindy.
- 20 Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.
- 21 Provision of a steam laundry in the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
- 22 Introduction of B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme for T.B. patients.
- 23 X-Ray plant for the Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.
- 24 High Tension Supply Scheme for the Government General Hospital, Madras.
- *25 Opening of Itenerating dispensaries in Agency Tracts.
- *26 Conservancy and Sanitation.
- *27 Construction of additional buildings—T.B. Sanatorium—Tambaram.
- 28 Malaria—Extension ante-malaria operations in the whole of Wynaad taluk.
- *29 Malaria—Establishment of a bureau and expansion of regional organization.

COLONIZATION.

- *1 Wynaad Colonization Scheme.
- *2 Araku Valley Colonization Scheme.

FISHERIES.

- *3 Fisheries—Training of staff.
- *4 Fisheries—Inland fish farming short term course for public.
- *5 Investigation of Hilsa fisheries.
- *6 Inland Fisheries Development—Establishment of a Public Health Fish Unit.
- *7 Fisheries—Marine Fisheries Development.
- *8 Fisheries Development—Craft and Tackle improvement.
- *9 Fisheries—Inland Rural fishery—Demonstration units.
- *10 Fisheries—Inland development—Establishment of a fish farm for Mirror Carp at Ootacamund.
- *11 Fisheries—Inland—Appointment of a fisheries Engineer and staff.
- *12 Revival of Fisheries Technological station at Kozhikode.
- *13 Increased facilities for transport of fish, purchase of ice factories, etc.
- *14 Fisheries—Appointment of two Deputy Directors and staff.
- *15 Development and exploitation of fisheries of the Periyar system.
- *16 Development of fish manure industry.
- *17 Appointment of a Fisheries Marketing Officer.
- *18 Fisheries propaganda unit.
- *19 Purchase of Motor Fishing Vessels.
- 18 Establishment of a boat building yard at Adirampatnam.

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FISHERIES—cont.

- 19 Provincialization of 51 tanks in Madurai district.
- *20 Purchase of six ice factories cum cold storages.
- *21 Fisheries—Socio-economics—Appointment of welfare offices.
- *22 Establishment of a fisheries station at the Tungabhadra Dam site.

FORESTS.

- *1 Reopening of the Madras Forest College.
- *2 Development of Forest roads.
- *3 Extension of casuarina plantations.
- *4 Forests—Formation of a Soil Conservation Division.
- *5 Forests—Restoration of the Working Plans Circle.
- *6 Appointment of a Soil Scientist and Forest Entomologist, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.
- *7 Extension and improvement in the road system in the Nilambur Forest Division.
- *8 Managements of Panchayats Forests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- *1 Supply of pneumatic tyres to bullock carts.
- *2 Scheme for intensive rural reconstruction in selected firkas.
- *3 Improvements to minor ports.

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